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Gloucester County
in the
Civil War

Reprinted from "The Constitution"
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VOLUME I
SECTION I

Compiled and Edited by
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President of the Gloucester County Historical Society
Woodbury, N. J.

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INTRODUCTION

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This series of articles about "Gloucester County in the Civil War" will be taken from the files of The Constitution. Like all other wars of great magnitude it was many years in process of development. For the sake of brevity the articles will begin with the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin by the Republican convention held at Chicago.

James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge were respectively President and Vice-President of the United States. John R. Thompson and John C. Ten Eyck were U. S. Senators from New Jersey and John T. Nixon, John L. N. Stratton, Garret B. Adrain, Jetus R. Riggs and William Pennington were New Jersey Congressmen of the 36th Congress, 1859-1861.

Charles S. Olden was the Governor of New Jersey. Jephtha Abbott was the State Senator from Gloucester County, 1858-60, and John Pierson 1861-63. Joseph Harker and John Starr were its assemblymen, 1860-61.

Today there is not a single veteran of the Civil War, who was a resident of Gloucester County, left to tell the story. The last survivor of the Joshua B. Howell Post of Woodbury turned its records over to the Gloucester County Historical Society many years ago shortly before he died.

The children and grandchildren of

that patriotic host of Gloucester county who suffered and died in the camps and prisons and on the battlefields should send in any war letters or documents concerning them, they have, to The Constitution for incorporation in these articles.

The beautiful monument in front of the Court House at Woodbury and a few valuable files of The Constitution are the only available local sources of information about Gloucester County in the Civil War.

When the articles reach the actual time of the conflict of arms, the readers of The Constitution will be indebted to it for a tense history, the part played by local patriots. Week by week the rumors and news that were printed about the war were read by anxious relatives and friends of the Gloucester County soldiers at the sanguinary battlefields.

It is a pleasure to compliment the owners and staff of The Constitution once more for the valuable contributions they so willingly make for the benefit of those historically inclined.

Mr. Archut deserves great credit for his laborious work and assistance.

FRANK H. STEWART,
President Gloucester County
Historical Society.

The Chicago Convention

Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

For President of the United States

Abraham Lincoln of Illinois

For Vice-President

Hannibal Hamlin of Maine

All eyes have been turned to Chicago, and now the hopes and fears that have alternated in so many breasts, have given place to joy and satisfaction, at the result of the deliberations of the convention. We have devoted a large space to its proceedings, because of their absorbing interests. A marked feature was the prevalence of union and harmony. There were strong, ardent preferences, but a most cordial acquiescence in the ultimate choice of the convention.

We place their names at the mast-head of "Constitution," as the standard bearers of the great opposition party. The names of Lincoln and Hamlin have inspired the party with an enthusiasm, little less than that which hailed the old Whig nominations of 1840. We sympathize heartily in that feeling. We have no space left for a notice of the men.

Our readers shall soon be made familiar with their history. Suffice it for the present to say that, they are men of mark, and are worthy to occupy the position of standard-bearers of the Opposition Army. Mr. Lincoln has risen from the humblest walks of life, by spotless integrity, indomitable energy and perseverance and superior talents. An old Clay Whig, he is the advocate of those principles and measures which have proved so salutary and beneficent in advancing and sustaining the American mechanic and laborer, and promoting the greatness of our country.

Mr. Hamlin has been in political life for the last twenty-five years. He was attached to the Democratic party but left it in 1856 because he could no longer follow it in its pro-slavery career. He is now a U. S. Senator from Maine.

Nomination Acclaimed

The Chicago nomination was received at Albany with considerable feelings

of disappointment. The Republicans rallied, however, and resolved to abide by the decision of the convention, and pledged Lincoln a hearty support.

One hundred guns were fired at Albany in honor of the nomination. The same thing was done at Rochester, New York City, Boston, West Chester, Pa., Easton, Wilmington, Del., Newark, N. J., and at other places.

Sketch of Abraham Lincoln, the Chicago Nominee

Abraham Lincoln, who was chosen by the Chicago convention as its candidate for the presidency, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, and is, therefore, 51 years old. His parents were of Quaker stock that migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia whence his grandfather removed in 1781-2 to Kentucky, and was there surprised and killed by Indians, while at work on his clearing. Like most pioneers, he left his family poor; and his son also died prematurely, leaving a widow and several children, including Abraham, who was then six years of age. The family removed soon after to Southern Indiana, where young Lincoln enjoyed scarcely better facilities for schooling than in Kentucky. Probably six months in all, of the mildest sort of schooling, comprehends the whole of his technical education, but hard work and plenty of it.

The rugged experiences of aspiring poverty, the wild sports and crude games of a newly and thinly peopled forest region—the education born of the log cabin, the rifle, the axe and the plow—made him the man he has since proved himself.

At twenty-one he pushed further west into Illinois, which has for the last thirty years been his home, living always near and for some years past in Springfield, the state capital. He worked on a farm as hired man the first year in Illinois; the next year he was a clerk in a store; then volunteered for the Black Hawk War, and was chosen a captain by his company. The next year was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature; was chosen

the next, and served four sessions with eminent usefulness and steadily increasing reputation; studied law, meantime, and took his place at the bar; was early recognized as a most effective and convincing advocate before the people of Whig principles and the protective policy, and of their illustrious embodiment.

Clay Active in Politics

Henry Clay was a Whig candidate for elector in nearly or quite every Presidential contest from 1836-1852, inclusive. was chosen to the Thirtieth Congress from the Central District of Illinois, and served to its close, but was not a candidate for re-election. His congressional career presents no events of importance. His set speeches were in defense of the policy of improvements; in justification of his vote on the Mexican War, and on the general politics of the Taylor Presidential campaign. These may be found in the Congressional Globe, and will illustrate his opinion at that time. In the Presidential canvass of 1852 he labored very earnestly for General Scott, as the Illinois member of the Whig central committee.

Lincoln Popularity Spreads

Mr. Lincoln entered heartily into the campaign for Fremont and in 1856 was an elector on the Republican ticket, rendering essential service in the Western States. Down to this period, although Mr. Lincoln was very popular and extensively known to his party west of the Ohio River, his name had not become familiar to the masses of the people through the whole country. This fame he achieved by his memorable contest with Judge Douglas for a seat in the United States Senate, in 1858. The campaign lasted from the beginning of July until the end of October, during which time the entire State was traversed by both candidates and the party issues on the territorial and slavery questions exhausted. The canvass was regarded as so important that it attracted the attention of the whole country, and the names of Lincoln and Douglas thus became household words.

Lincoln Won Popular Vote Over Douglas in 1858

The result was singular, for while Judge Douglas had a majority of the

legislature and thus secured his election as senator, Lincoln's ticket had a plurality of the popular vote. The popular result was as follows:

Miller, Republican	125,430
Fonday, Democrat	121,609

Republican majority	3,721
Danite Democratic ticket.....	5,071

but through the peculiar appointment of the Legislative Districts, the Legislature stood:

Democrats	54
Republicans	46

Douglas' majority	8
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Lincoln Captivating Speaker

As a lawyer, Lincoln ranks with the foremost at the bar of Illinois, being a man of clear head. His treatment of his subject is lucid and methodical. His forensic efforts, however, are more remarkable for strong, good sense, and sturdy, vigorous expression, than for elegance of style, which indeed he never aims at. When addressing a popular assemblage, Mr. Lincoln indulges in quaint home thrusts and humorous remarks; and having extraordinary mobility of features, his play of countenance gives a point to his illustrations they would not otherwise have. He has considerable force and influence as a popular speaker. In person, Mr. Lincoln is tall, square build, and angular, his manners plain and homely, and his general appearance that of a substantial, well-to-do backwoodsman.

Altogether he is true type of the sturdy pioneers who settled the western wilderness and made it blossom like the rose.

May 29, 1860.

Nomination Accepted

Letter of Acceptance of Nomination by
Lincoln

Springfield, Ill., May 23, 1860.

Hon, George Ashun,
President of the Republican National
Convention

Sir:—I accept the nomination tendered me by the convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprized in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a committee of the convention, for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my

care not to violate, or disregard it, in any part.

Imploring the assistance of divine Providence; and with dire regard the views and feelings of all who were represented in the convention; to the rights of all the States, and territories, and people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles declared by the convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow citizen,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Lincoln and Hamlin

The nominations of Chicago are hailed with degree of enthusiasm and satisfaction that gives assurance that the people are pleased with the men and the platform on which they stand.

Among the numerous earnest responses of the press, in every quarter, none has impressed us more than the following able and well considered article from *The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, a journal of acknowledged ability and influence, which was an ardent supporter of Mr. Fillmore in 1856.

In placing Lincoln's and Hamlin's names at the head of its columns, that paper says:

"The Republican party approaches the attainment of power, and with its growing consciousness of strength comes a new sense of responsibility. At Philadelphia, in 1856, it was vehement, intemperate, fanatical, because only by appealing to the passions of men, arousing their prejudices and inflaming their zeal, could it acquire that hold on the popular attention necessary to the building up of a new political organization.

Republican Party Commended

That work is done now. The same party which in 1856 denounced slavery as a relic of barbarism and affirmatively declared for its prohibition in all the Territories of the United States; which rested itself on this one issue alone; which was all at sea upon other and most vital questions of political economy, and presented no claim upon the suffrages of the sober-minded and conservative; this same party, we say, has met at Chicago during the week just closing, and enunciated a political creed

so definite in all matters of real importance; so free from sectional denunciation, so true to the old standard of the relations which should exist between the North and the South, that it appeals strongly to the confidence and support of those who have hitherto stood aloof from an organization which seemed—and under certain management was—dangerous to the perpetuity of our beloved Union of States.

Platform Praised

That danger no longer exists. The Chicago platform contains no insult to the South; demands nothing which should not be yielded in a free government; protests strongly for the maintenance of State rights and the security of the domestic institutions of separate sovereignties, and brings us back once more to the faith of the Fathers on those other grand questions of political economy which relate to our revenue and the general duty of government to foster and give safety to commerce.

"Of candidates we have but little to say. Mr. Bates and Mr. Cameron would have come within the scope of that wish we have so often expressed—that the Chicago convention would unite the opposition by presenting a platform and candidate worthy of conservative support.

Lincoln Logical Choice

We have often said that only at Chicago could the Union, for which we labored at Syracuse in 1858, and which we were instrumental in accomplishing in our local politics, be effective. In the hope that this might prove true, we withheld our support from the noble but hopeless ticket nominated at Baltimore, until the field of view should be more open.

"The result is before the people, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, is the standard-bearer. So far as the opposition is concerned, the choice rests between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Bell.

For the latter, all conservatives have a respect so sincere, in affection so earnest, that only a strong political necessity could lead them to refuse him their votes. But what prudent man, wishing to cast his vote where it will tell against the iniquitous power now enthroned at Washington, can honestly say that he expects to attain that end by voting for Mr. Bell in this State?

The fates have so ordered that not even his acknowledged purity of statesmanship can meet its reward, and though we and all those who think with us, should bend our every energy to his support, it would result only in failure, or worse than that, in a Democratic triumph.

Lincoln Election Forecast

Where, then, lies the path of duty? Mr. Lincoln is nominated by a powerful party his success is more than possible. It has strong probabilities in its favor. If he is not personally objectionable, if there is no reason in the man himself, why he should not merit the support and endorsement of honest national men, then it is the plain duty of every old Whig and American who hopes to do anything for his country in this campaign to come up squarely to the flag, and pledge to Abraham Lincoln all the aid and comfort which a true man's help can give him.

Mr. Lincoln has not that long experience in public service which we could have wished, but he has something better, in the strong sagacious mind, cool and unshaking man, and intelligent familiarity with public measures, which lie at the bottom of all true statesmanship.

Hamlin Qualified Statesman

His colleague on the ticket, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, is a statesman of cultivation and experience. No one can doubt his ability and adaptation to the place, or would fear to see the reins of the executive office placed in his hands in event of the death of the President.

Strong Plea for Republican Ticket

"With such views of the Chicago platform and nominations, with the knowledge that the little strength belonging to John Bell in this State is already diminishing by a considerable secession to Sam Houston, and with the old Whig hatred of democracy, nursed in with our mother's milk, and as strong today as in 1844, in our hearts, we conceive it to be our duty to place the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of our columns, as a pledge that we will extend to them such honorable and faithful support as may belong to our position and influence."

These views, we are sure, will be ac-

cepted and adopted by those who gave Mr. Fillmore an earnest support in 1856.

Seward Supports Lincoln

Those who think that Mr. Seward and his friends will give the cold shoulder to Mr. Lincoln, don't know the man or his friends.

The following from the Auburn Daily Advertiser, of Saturday the 20th inst., which the Courier and Engineer says was written by Governor Seward himself.

"We place the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of our columns, with pride and satisfaction. No truer exposition of the Republican creed could be given, than the platform adopted by the convention contains. No truer or firmer defenders of the Republican faith could have been found in the Union, than the esteemed citizens on whom the honors of the nomination have fallen.

Their election, we trust, by a decisive majority, will restore the government of the United States to its constitutional and ancient course. Let the watch-word of the Republican party, then, be Union and Liberty, and onward to victory."

Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia

At the great ratification meeting of Lincoln and Hamlin, of Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last, the Hon. John Sheirman in a speech delivered to the immense mass of people in front of the Continental, after referring at considerable length to the platform and the nominees, said:

"They must not suppose that this was purely a Republican nomination. If the Republicans had nominated a man simply for their own choice, it would probably have been William H. Seward. (cheers) His writing of a letter, in which he gave his adhesion to Lincoln and Hamlin, was a noble act. (cheers)

The Republicans gave him their first choice; but sacrificed, if it could be so termed, their own wishes to the people of Pennsylvania and other States, and they now ask the suffrages of all for the man of Illinois. (cheers) If they only knew how the citizens of Ohio looked to Pennsylvania, every man in this State would prize his vote, because a vote here was worth more than a vote anywhere else.

Now what would be the result of Lincoln and Hamlin's election? Honest men would be placed in all the public offices; the western territories would remain forever free; the homestead policy would be carried out; the railroad to the Pacific would probably, be completed in five years. (cheers) The industry of the country, agricultural, manufacturing and mining, would be promoted and fostered. The speaker believed, after the excitement of the election was over, the people of the Southern States would thank God that a Republican President was elected. (cheers)

Douglas' Chance

The Washington Correspondent of the North American says:

The friends of Mr. Douglas at last begin to despair of his nomination at Baltimore. They seem to realize for the first time, that the opposition of a united South must be fatal to his prospects. In this dilemma their future action becomes a subject of some interest.

It was well understood at Charleston, if the convention adopted a platform hostile to the views of his supporters, that they would withdraw from the convention.

The Davis resolutions, recently passed by the Senate were designed to exclude him from fellowship in the party, and they will be substantially insisted upon at Baltimore.

Opposes Compromise

Mr. Douglas has already declared against the compromise, which was offered by the States of Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina, at Charleston, and even more emphatically against the caucus platform of the Senate.

While there may be delegates from the South at Baltimore, who prefer him as a candidate on grounds of policy and, perhaps, for personal reasons also, it is very evident they cannot oppose the platform which their candidate has announced in advance—that he will not stand.

The Constitution convention adjourned while the balloting was the pending order and as unfinished business it ought to have precedence at Baltimore, just as if only a day had intervened.

But it is very evident now that some

mode will be contrived to get a vote on the platform before the balloting be resumed. That test will be made in order to compel friends of Mr. Douglas to accept the declaration of principles which he has already repudiated, or failing in that to threaten the alternative of another secession and final disruption. The whole South is pre-committed to this course by the action of the democratic majority in the Senate, and there is no escape from it.

The intimations are very clear that New York, a large part of New England, and a majority of Pennsylvania and New Jersey will unite with the South in making this demand.

If they do, Mr. Douglas will be crushed out, and then his faithful followers must decide whether they will follow the example of the cotton States at Charleston, or consent to be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. They must choose between the alternatives of degrading submission or open revolt.

New Jersey in the Charleston Convention

The four members from this State representing the two votes cast for Douglas, are Messrs. Benjamin Williamson, of the delegates-at-large; J. L. Sharp, of the First Congressional District; ex-Governor Fort, of the Second, and Robert Hamilton, of the Third. The one-half vote for Joe Lane was cast by Samuel Hanna, of the First District.

The vote of Mr. Wall, the absent delegate-at-large, was thrown for Mr. Guthrie, by Messrs. Wright and Rafferty, the majority of the delegation-at-large in attendance.

On the first 2 votes, the voice of the New Jersey delegation was a unit (7) for Guthrie. On the 3d and up to the 12th, inclusive, the vote stood $3\frac{1}{2}$ for Guthrie to $1\frac{1}{2}$ for Douglas and $\frac{1}{2}$ for Lane. On the 25th, and we believe on all subsequent votes, Guthrie received $4\frac{1}{2}$, Douglas 2, Lane $\frac{1}{2}$.

Convention Platform Attacked

Mr. Butler, of Mass., told the Charleston convention to their teeth, that the plank in the majority platform, which required the Federal government to protect a man's property wherever the jurisdiction of the United States extended, was nothing more

than a dodge to reopen the African slave trade, and further that, like Gen. Jackson, he would never submit his political opinions to the dictation of the Supreme Court, nor of caucuses under the influence of bad whiskey!

The "Irrepressible Conflict"

The difference of feeling amongst the Democrats in Ohio and Georgia, is evinced by the following dispatches:

Savannah, Ga., May 2—One hundred guns were fired on the battery this evening in honor of the withdrawal of the Southern States from the convention.

Columbus, O., May 4 — A national salute was fired at 7 p.m., in honor of the Ohio delegation, and in approval of their course in the National convention.

National Debt

The national debt is now \$67,000,000. When Mr. Buchanan went into office there was \$24,000,000 in the Treasury. He has, therefore, expended \$91,000,000 beyond the ordinary receipts of the government in a little over three years.

A large proportion of this sum has been expended in sustaining rotten doughface newspapers, in buying up members of Congress, in forcing the constitution of Kansas, and in other corrupt schemes.

Flighty

In a recent speech in Congress, Mr. McLernard, of Illinois, comparing Judge Douglas to an Eagle, indulged in this flight of rhetoric: "As he soared far above the heads of his enemies, his tail quivered in the air, in proud defiance of them." As poetry this is sublime, perhaps, but the attitude in which the Judge is placed would be very awkward in veritable prose.

Delaware Supports Republicans

The Delaware State Journal and the Delaware Republican, both Fillmore papers in the last Presidential campaign, fly the opposition flag of Lincoln and Hamlin. Delaware may safely be classed among the Republican States. She will go strong for the Chicago nominees.

The state was fully represented in the national convention, the delegates being from among her best citizens.

Philadelphia North American Proposes New Party

The Philadelphia North American proposes to get up a new party, to be called the Crushing Out party, for the purpose of crushing out the irrepressible conflict upon the slavery question. That would be like the Japanese method of extinguishing fires by the use of fans!

Abraham Lincoln

A gentleman who accompanied the delegation that waited on Mr. Lincoln gives the following interesting particulars to the New York Evening Post:

It has been reported by some of Mr. Lincoln's political enemies that he was a man who lived in the "lowest Hoosier style," and I thought I would see for myself. Accordingly, as soon as the business of the convention was closed, I took the cars for Springfield.

I found Mr. Lincoln living in a handsome, but not pretentious, double two-story frame house.

It was just such a dwelling as a majority of the well-to-do residents of these fine western towns occupy. Everything about it had a look of comfort and independence.

Lincoln received us with great and, to me, surprising urbanity. I had seen him before in New York, and brought with me an impression of his awkward and ungainly manner; but in his own house, where he doubtless feels himself freer than in the strange New York circles, he had thrown this off, and appeared easy, if not graceful.

Our conversation was namely political, but of a general nature. One thing Mr. Lincoln remarked which I will venture to repeat. He said that in the coming Presidential canvass he was wholly uncommitted to any cabals or cliques, and that he meant to keep himself free from them, and from all pledges and promises.

Mr. Lincoln is popular with his friends and neighbors; the habitual equity of his mind points him out as a peace-maker and composer of difficulties; his integrity is proverbial; and his legal abilities are regarded as of the highest order. The soubriquet of "honest old Abe" has been won by years of upright conduct, and in the popular homage to his probity. He carries the

marks of honesty in his face and entire deportment.

I am more convinced by this personal intercourse with Mr. Lincoln that the action of our convention was altogether judicious and proper."

General Sam Houston

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press speaks in this plain fashion of Sam Houston:

"You see that the convention did not take Gen. Sam Houston. Had they done so, it would have been a slavish surrender.

There is much in Sam Houston's history that is romantic and novel, but he is a humbug of the first water. He has been trading on sensation all his life, and with very mediocre talent has managed to win and hold positions of all kinds.

Sam had many excellent qualities, but he is a plausible and designing demagogue, and I suspect we shall not be troubled with his Presidential aspirations again."

Mr. Lincoln's Acceptance

The committee appointed by the Republican national convention, comprising President Ashmun and the chairman of the State delegations, to officially announce to Mr. Lincoln his nomination, arrived in Springfield on Saturday night, and proceeded to Mr. Lincoln's residence, where Mr. Ashmun, in a brief speech presented Mr. Lincoln the letter, announcing his nomination.

Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:

Mr. chairman and gentlemen of the committee: I tender you, and through you to the Republican national convention and all the people represented in it, my profoundest thanks for the high honor done me, which you formally announce. Deeply and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which I could almost wish could have fallen upon someone of the few more eminent men and experienced statesmen, whose distinguished names were before the convention, I shall by your leave consider more fully the resolutions of the convention dominated the platform, and without unreasonable delay respond to you, Mr. chairman, in writing, not doubting that the platform will be found satisfactory and the nomination accepted, and now

I will no longer defer the pleasure of taking you and each of you by the hand.

The various members of the committee were then presented to Mr. Lincoln, who greeted each of them with a hearty shake of the hand.

Fallen Into Line

During the last Presidential canvass, the old Whig party was distracted and divided, and many of its members sought refuge in the ranks of the so-called Democracy. We learn by the following from the Lancaster Examiner that our old party friends in that county are returning to their former party associations:

The Chicago nominees are doing a glorious work in the "Old Guard" already. Old line Whigs who in a moment of kindly neighborly feeling consented to go for Mr. Buchanan in 1856 are on all sides falling into line in support of that brave old Whig champion-in-arms Abraham Lincoln.

The Chicago Press and Tribune has the following paragraph:

On Monday preceding the nomination, one of Mr. Lincoln's trusted friends addressed him a note telling him his prospects were improving, but that at the last moment it might be necessary to say a word here and a word there for securing the support of certain interests; and the writers of the note asked that he with two other friends whom he named, might be empowered to "negotiate" if negotiations should become necessary. We saw Mr. Lincoln's reply. It was worthy of Washington.

He said "No, gentlemen; I have not asked the nomination, and I will not now buy it with pledges. If I am nominated and elected, I shall not go into the Presidency as the tool of this man or that, or as the property of any faction or clique."

Lincoln and the Tariff

The Reading Journal, in publishing some extracts from a speech recently delivered by Mr. Lincoln, thus refers to him:

A Henry Clay Whig, and the devoted personal friend of that statesman, he is the advocate of protection to American industry, which circumstance should make him acceptable to the opposition in Pennsylvania—who (if the

standard-bearer is not to be selected from our own State) will search in vain for one who will better represent their interest, or in whose person are combined more of the requisites necessary for the faithful discharge of the duties connected with the executive chair of this great country.

Mr. Lincoln's Nomination

A letter received in Washington, from one of the most prominent Democratic candidates of the South, admits Mr. Lincoln's nomination to be the strongest which could have been made, and the most dangerous to encounter.

Slave Trade

Another slaver was captured in the Gulf waters on the 23rd ult., having on board some 500 Africans, by the United States steamer Crusader, Lieutenant-Commandant John N. Maffit. They were sent to Key West, where the Negroes were landed, to join those previously captured by the Wyandotte and Mohawk. There are now 1700 Africans at Key West, awaiting the action of government.

Mr. Lincoln

Mr. Lincoln is said to be an awkward man, and if all the awkward men in the country were to vote for him, he would get a majority that the Democracy would find it rather an awkward thing to deal with.

Mrs. Lincoln, however, is said to be a very graceful woman, with no such thing as awkwardness about her. She is graceful in virtue of her sex. That sagacious observer of women, Mr. Anthony Weller, once sagely observed: "A lady can't be hock'eid—Nature has otherwise provided."—Boston Traveller

What Our Opponents Say

The N. Y. Sun, a Democratic newspaper, in a long leader on the Chicago nominations, thus refers to the opposition candidate for the Presidency:

"The first impression produced among our city politicians, that the rejection of Mr. Seward and the nomination of Mr. Lincoln by the Chicago convention was a blunder, has been removed by subsequent reflection.

It is now admitted that Mr. Lincoln's nomination is a strong one, and that he will receive the united and cordial support of the party.

He is, emphatically, a man of the people, and owes his present proud position to his own efforts and energy.

"Born of poor but honest parents, he was early thrown upon his own resources, and was obliged at one time to work as a common farm laborer to earn a livelihood.

It is said that he received but about six months of a regular school education; but if he had not the assistance of a schoolmaster, he had a strong and clear mind, which he industriously improved.

His life is an example of what the poorest boy may attain to in this free country, by habits of industry and self-culture. Mr. Lincoln is peculiarly a self-made, self-educated man, and is, in all respects, a sterling representative of the "go-ahead" American character.

That he would, if elected, make a good President, we do not entertain a doubt. "His chance of an election are certainly good, unless the Democrats show more wisdom at Baltimore than they did at Charleston. The people are tired of being ruled by professional politicians, and they would rather vote for a man like Mr. Lincoln, who holds, in a measure, an independent position, than for an old party leader, who has friends to reward and enemies to punish."

The Boston Herald, another Democratic organ, speaks as follows of the work of the opposition at Chicago:

"The nomination, in many respects, is a strong one, and will be difficult to defeat, and those who flatter themselves that the Democrats are to walk over the Presidential course with ease, will find themselves mistaken.

The convention at Chicago has given evidence of shrewdness, no less in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln than in the platform adopted, which is progressive without being ultra, and unless it is met by a platform equally plain and intelligible, it will require no prophet to interpret the hand-writing on the wall."

Greenwich Alive

Paulsboro, June 1, 1860

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the opposition voters of Greenwich Township was held at the Academy, in Paulsboro, for the purpose of forming a club for the better dissemination of political information among the masses. Samuel B. Warner was called to

the chair and Charles W. Wilkins appointed Secretary.

On motion it was resolved that this club be called the "Lincoln and Hamlin Club of Greenwich Township." An invitation was then extended to those present to become members, and a goodly number reported their names.

On motion a committee of five were appointed to draft rules for the government of the club, and resolutions expressive of our political views; also to receive the names of such persons as may desire to become members: William Miller, John F. Thomas, Isaac Cowgill, Albert Davis and John Brown constitute said committee. Persons desiring to become members will please report themselves to either of the above named gentlemen, or at the next meeting.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in The Constitution, and in The Gloucester County Times.

The next meeting is to be held at the Paulsboro Academy, on Friday evening the 15th of June, at 7½ o'clock, at which time the committee of arrangements will have procured the services of a speaker to address the club. The friends of Lincoln and Hamlin throughout the township are requested to unite with us in our organization, for the purpose of securing the election of these tried advocates of Free labor.

Samuel B. Warner, President
Chas. W. Wilkins, Secretary

The Conservatives Upon Lincoln

The National Intelligencer, which is one of the most conservative journals in the country, as well as one of the most impartial, says that when Mr. Lincoln was in Congress he was "distinguished alike for the ability and an entity which he brought to the discharge of his public duties"; that the selection was a tribute no less to the political position held by Mr. Lincoln among his confederates, than to the popular talents he is admitted by all to possess, and, in consequence of the deep and wide public interest that was felt in the issue of the contest between him and Mr. Douglas, his name acquired a new celebrity beyond the bounds of his State, while the manner in which he bore himself throughout that arduous struggle has doubtless largely contributed to procure for him the distinction he has just received at the hands of his party assembled in general con-

vention"; and that Mr. Lincoln is "justly entitled by his private worth and proved ability to wear with dignity any honor, his friends may be able to confer upon him.

Thrilling Episode in the Life of "Abe" Lincoln

From the Cleveland Leader:

As a western man, I wish space to give vent to my enthusiasm over the nomination of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States. Mr. Lincoln, or "Old Abe," as his friends familiarly call him, is a self-made man.

A Kentuckian by birth, he emigrated to Illinois in his boyhood, where he earned his living at the anvil, devoting his leisure hours to study.

Having chosen the law as his future calling, he devoted himself assiduously to its mastery, contending at every step with adverse fortune.

During this period of study, he for some time found a home under the hospitable roof of one Armstrong, a farmer who lived in a log house some eight miles from the village of Petersburg, Menard county.

Here, clad in home spun, with elbows out, and knees covered with patches, young Lincoln would master his lessons by the firelight of the cabin and then walk to town for the purpose of recitation.

This man Armstrong was himself poor, but he saw the genius struggling in the young student, and opened to him his rude home, and bid him welcome to his coarse fare.

How Lincoln graduated with promise, how he has more than fulfilled that promise, how honorably he acquitted himself alike on the battlefield, in defending our border settlements against the ravages of savage foes, and in the halls of our national legislature, are matters of history, and need no repetition here.

But one little incident of a more private nature, standing as it does as a sort of sequel to some things already alluded to, I deem worthy of record. Some few years since the oldest son of Mr. Lincoln's old friend Armstrong, the chief support of his widowed mother—the good old man having sometime previously passed from earth—was arrested on the charge of murder.

A young man had been killed during

a riotous melee, in the night time, at a camp meeting, and one of his associates stated that the death-wound was inflicted by young Armstrong.

A preliminary examination was gone into, at which the accuser testified so positively that there seemed no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, and therefore he was held for trial.

As is too often the case the bloody act caused an undue degree of excitement in the public mind. Every improper incident in the life of the prisoner—each act which bore the least semblance of rowdyism—each school-boy quarrel—was suddenly remembered and magnified, until they pictured him as a fiend of the most horrid hue.

As these rumors spread abroad, they were received as gospel of truth, and a feverish desire for vengeance seized upon the infatuated populace, while only prison bars prevented a horrible death at the hands of a mob.

The events were heralded in the county papers, painted in the highest colors, accompanied by rejoicing over the certainty of punishment being meted out to the guilty party. The prisoner, overwhelmed by the circumstances under which he found himself placed fell into melancholy condition, bordering upon despair; and the widowed, mother, looking through her tears, saw no cause for hope from earthly aid.

At this juncture the widow received a letter from Mr. Lincoln, volunteering his services in an effort to save the youth from the impending stroke.

Gladly was his aid accepted, although it seemed impossible for even his sagacity to prevail in such a desperate case; but the heart of the attorney was in his work, and he set about it with a will that knew no such word as fail.

Feeling that the poisoned condition of the public mind was such as to preclude the possibility of impanelling an impartial jury in the court having jurisdiction he procured a change of venue and a postponement of the trial.

He then went studiously to work, unraveling the history of the case, and satisfied himself that his client was the victim of malice, and that the statements of the accuser were a tissue of falsehoods.

When the trial was called, the prisoner, pale and emaciated, with hopelessness written on every feature, and

accompanied by his half hoping, half despairing mother, whose only hope was in a mother's belief of her son's innocence, in the justice of the God she worshipped, and in the noble counsel, who without hope of fee or reward upon earth, had undertaken the cause, took his seat in the prisoner's box, and with a "stony firmness" listened to the reading of the indictment.

Lincoln sat quietly by, while the large audience looked on him as though wondering what he could say in defense of one whose guilt they regarded as certain.

The examination of witnesses for the State was begun, and a well-arranged mass of evidence, circumstantial and positive, was introduced, which seemed to impale the prisoner beyond the possibility of extrication.

The counsel for the defence propounded but a few questions, and those of a character which excited no uneasiness on the part of the prosecutor, merely in most cases, requiring the main witness to be definite as to the time and place.

When the evidence of the prosecution was ended, Lincoln introduced a few witnesses to remove some erroneous impressions in regard to the previous character of his client, who, though somewhat rowdyish, had never been known to commit a vicious act; and to show that a greater degree of ill-feeling existed between the accuser and the accused than the accused and the deceased.

The prosecutor felt that the case was a clear one, and his opening speech was brief and formal. Lincoln arose, while a deathly silence pervaded the vast audience, and in a clear but moderate tone began his argument.

Slowly and carefully he reviewed the testimony, pointing out the hitherto unobserved discrepancies in the statements of the principal witness. That which seemed plain and plausible he made to appear crooked as a serpent's path.

The witness had stated that the affair took place at a certain hour in the evening, and that, by the aid of the brightly shining moon, he saw the prisoner inflict the death blow with a sling shot.

Mr. Lincoln showed that at the hour referred to, the moon had not yet appeared above the horizon and conse-

quently the whole thing was a fabrication.

But the advocate was not content with this intellectual achievement. His whole being had for months been bound up in this work for gratitude and mercy, and, as the lava of the over-charged crater burst from its imprisonment, so great thoughts and burnings words leaped forth from the soul of the eloquent Lincoln.

He drew a picture of the perjurer so horrid and ghastly that the accuser could sit under it no longer, but reeled and staggered from the court room, while the audience fancied they could see the brand upon his brow.

Then in words of thrilling pathos, he appealed to the jurors as fathers of sons who might become fatherless, and as husbands of wives who might be widowed, to yield to no previous impressions, no ill-founded prejudice, but to do his client justice; and, as he alluded to the debt of gratitude which he owed the boy's sire, tears were seen to fall from many eyes unused to weep.

It was near night when he concluded by saying that if justice were done—as he believed it would be—before the sun should set it would shine upon his client a free man. The jury retired, and the court adjourned for the day. Half an hour had not elapsed when, as the officers of the court and the volunteer attorney sat at the tea-table of their hotel, a messenger announced that the jury had returned to their seats.

All repaired immediately to the Court House, and while the prisoner was being brought from the jail, the court room was filled to overflowing with citizens of the town. When the prisoner and his mother entered, silence reigned as completely as though the house was empty.

The foreman of the jury, in answer to the usual inquiry from the court, delivered the verdict of "Not Guilty!" The widow dropped into the arms of her son, who lifted her up, and told her to look upon him as before—free and innocent.

Then, with the words, "Where is Mr. Lincoln?" he rushed across the room and grasped the hand of his deliverer, while his heart was too full for utterance. Lincoln turned his eye toward the West, where the sun still lingered in view, and then turning to the youth

said, "It is not yet sundown, and you are free." I confess that my cheeks were not wholly unwet by tears, and I turned from the affecting scene.

As I cast a glance behind, I saw Abraham Lincoln obeying the Divine injunction by comforting the widowed and the fatherless. D.

Mr. Hamlin's Abjuration of Democracy

Mr. Hamlin asked to be excused from serving as chairman of the committee on commerce. He said for the last nine years he had held a seat in the Senate, he had been almost a silent member.

Upon the subject that so much agitated the country, he had rarely uttered a word. He loved his country more than he loved any party—more than anything that could agitate and disturb its harmony.

Although he believed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great moral and political wrong, unequalled in the annals of the legislation of this country, and unequalled in the history of almost any country—still with a desire to promote harmony, concord and brotherly feeling, he sat quietly amid all the exciting debate, which led to that fatal result, and opposed it, not by his voice but by a consistent, steady and uniform vote; not only in accordance with his own convictions, but in accordance with the instructions of his legislature, passed by almost a unanimous vote; but the thing was done in violation of the principles of that party with whom he had always acted, and in violation of the pledges of the President of the United States in his inaugural address.

Since, however, that wrong has been endorsed by the Cincinnati convention in its consummation and its results, he felt it his duty to declare that he could no longer maintain party association with any party that insisted upon such doctrines, and could support no man for President who avowed and recognized these doctrines, and whatever power God had endowed him with, should be used in the coming contest in opposition to that party.

The motion to excuse was agreed to. Congressional Globe.

Church at Mt. Pleasant

Mt. Pleasant, June 1, 1860

Mr. Editor: In compliance with the request of your friends in this part of

Gloucester county, we send you the following communication, hoping you will give it a place in the columns of your paper.

Those of your readers who are familiar with this locality, know very well that a few years ago this place was notorious, not so much for the wickedness of its inhabitants as for being the resort of persons from all parts of the country, who assembled here in large numbers, and engaged in horse racing, gambling, duel fighting, rum drinking, and Sabbath breaking.

A brighter day has dawned upon this place. The long frequented haunt known as the White Horse Tavern at Clem's Run has been broken up, its dingy walls have crumbled to ruins.

The old sink of pollution has ceased to send forth its streams of moral corruption upon the surrounding country.

Several of the more aged residents have survived the grave long enough to see a thorough change take place in the temporal and moral condition of this community.

Not only has the far-famed "Death Factory" been torn away, but numerous dwellings have been erected. A large number of farms have been made from brush and timber land, which compare favorably with any in the county.

The people in this vicinity have in contemplation the erection of a church edifice the present season.

We doubt not but that they will succeed in the enterprise, as they seem to have "a mind to work." The site selected is directly opposite the old tavern ground, and affords a commanding view of the surrounding country.

How great will be the change, how true, that "where sin abound." May heaven crown the efforts of this people with abundant success.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the inhabitants was called on the 22d of May, to consider matters relating to the proposed enterprise. The meeting after being opened in prayer by the chairman, Rev. E. Waters, proceeded to business.

It was soon ascertained that near \$2000 had been pledged for the completion of the work, and that double the amount could probably be secured by canvassing the place, and the surrounding vicinity.

Encouraged by this they moved the

election of a Board of Trustees, consisting of five. The following gentlemen were elected to viz: James Eastlack, Wm. Heritage, Charles C. Souder, F. A. Campbell, and F. A. Campbell, Jr. The meeting then moved the appointment of a Building Committee.

A Southern Tribute to Lincoln

Mr. Lincoln, though a decided Republican and a complete exponent of the purposes and spirit of the party, is not the object of those popular prejudices that attach to Mr. Seward, his strongest competitor for the nomination.

He is a man of ability, not equal to Mr. Seward in culture or in experience of public affairs, but is considered by many as his equal in natural force of intellect.

We heard one of the discussions between him and Douglas in the famous campaign of 1858, and we certainly regarded him as a full match at least, for that distinguished politician.

When to this is added the purity of his private life, the general recognition of which has given him in his own State, the soubriquet of "Honest Old Abe," we are compelled to admit that the Chicago convention has nominated the very hardest man to be beat it could possibly have given us.—Paris (Ky.) Citizen, Southern Opposition.

Lincoln and Hamlin in Greenwich

Paulsboro, June 15, 1860

The Lincoln and Hamlin Club met, pursuant to adjournment, and Samuel B. Warner was called to the chair. The Committee on Rules presented their report, which after slight amendment, was adopted.

The club then went into an election for permanent officers, as provided by the rules. The following gentlemen were chosen:

For President—John F. Thomas.

Vice-President—Charles K. Wolf.

Secretary—Edwin Craft.

Executive Committee—William Miller, Albert Davis and Isaac Cowgill.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following series:

1. We cordially accept and ratify the action of the Chicago convention, in nomination for President of the United States the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President.

II. We are gratified with the nomi-

nation of Abraham Lincoln, because it was effected by no efforts or combinations of mere politicians, but by a generous and spontaneous uprising of public sentiment, in which the People's Party spoke with the principal emphasis and power.

III. The spotless life and character of Hannibal Hamlin; his long and effectual public service, especially in both Houses of Congress; his frequent and emphatic endorsement by the people of his own State, evince his ample fitness for presiding over that Senate of which he is such a useful and eminent member.

IV. We cordially approve the platform of the Chicago convention, in the just condemnation of the corrupt administration of Buchanan; its inflexible opposition to the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States; its protest against the new-fangled heresy that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into said territories and protects it there; its denunciation of the attempted revival of the Slave Trade; its demand for the speedy admission of Kansas as a State; its advocacy of the Homestead Measure, and of the Pacific Railroad, and its explicit declaration in favor of protection to American industry.

V. We rally under the flag which bears the names of Lincoln and Hamlin not only because they are worthy candidates, but because it is absolutely certain that they and they only can defeat the party which calls itself Democratic, whose free trade corruption, extravagant and sectional ascendancy have retarded the progress of the Republic and tarnished its fair fame.

The resolutions, as reported by the committee were unanimously adopted.

The next meeting of the club to be held at Clarksboro Academy, on Friday evening, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. The executive committee invite correspondence from the clubs in the several townships of this county, that in all the efforts for the promotion of the common cause, there may be unanimity of sentiment and concert of action.

Sam'l B. Warner, Pres't.

Cha's W. Wilkins, Sec'y.

Harrison Township Forms Lincoln Club

For the Constitution

Mullica Hill, June 21, 1860

Friend Barber: Perhaps it would be gratifying to you and the readers of your paper generally, to know that we are taking measures, in Harrison township, to help forward the "good time" that we so long have heard was coming. It now seems to be within our grasp, and the people seem disposed to reach forth and grasp the prize.

We had a meeting here on the evening of the 16th inst., for the purpose of forming a Lincoln and Hamlin Club. Perfect decorum and unanimity prevailed throughout, which contrasted strongly with the proceedings of Democratic conventions.

The club was organized by the election of Benj. A. Pancoast, President; Thomas A. Batten, Jacob G. Turner and Francis Diamant, Vice-Presidents; W. Gordon, Secretary, and Jas. Gibson, Treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft rules for the government of the club; but, not having responded yet, I am unable to give you the programme. The leading object will be, undoubtedly, the consolidation of the Opposition and the dissemination of facts bearing upon the questions of the day.

A goodly number of our most prominent men have enrolled their names for Lincoln, Hamlin, and a pure administration. After an organization was effected, our friend, John W. Hazelton, entertained the meeting with a stirring speech, showing up some of the abuses that have been perpetrated during the administration of the "old public reactionary."

W. Gordon, Sec'y.

Lincoln Club at Swedesboro

Pursuant to a few notices posted up in our town, quite a large and respectable meeting of the friends of Lincoln and Hamlin was held in the Academy at Swedesboro on Wednesday night last, August 1st, for the purpose of organizing a Lincoln and Hamlin Club. Clarkson Ogden was chosen chairman and J. Morgan Barnes, secretary.

A constitution was presented and adopted, after which the meeting proceeded to elect officers for the club, which resulted as follows: President, Clarkson Ogden; Vice-Presidents, Isaiah Mayhew, John Pierson, Benjamin Adams, Richard F. Springer, and John K. Clark. Recording Secretary, Edward B. Madara; Corresponding Secre-

tary, J. Morgan Barnes; Treasurer, Chas. P. Shivers.

Executive Committee, Upper Road District, Henry C. Garrison, Ephraim Coles, Samuel L. James, E. Waters, Jr., John S. Barnes; Middle Road District, Chas. S. Knisell, Chas. T. Vanneman, Samuel C. Springer, Thomas H. Black, George Turner. Lower Road District, Caleb Roof, Aaron Hewes, William Black, Jr., Henry Fort, Benj. Adams; Bridgeport Road District, E. R. Springer, A. A. Gordon, William B. Gleason, Browning Lawrence, Nicholas Justice, Popular Grove Road District, Alexander Black, Jacob J. Hendrickson, William S. Mattson, Isaac Hendrickson, Thomas R. Dyer.

Committee to procure Speakers, Clarkson Ogden, J. Morgan Barnes and Henry C. Garrison.

Thirty persons signed the constitution and united with the club.

The club will hold regular meetings at Swedesboro every Wednesday night. Woolwich township is preparing for the campaign and will give a good report on the 6th of next November for Honest Old Abe.

"UNO."

Deptford Township

A meeting of the Opposition voters of Deptford Township, favorable to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, was held, pursuant to notice, at the Court House in Woodbury, on Thursday evening, August 2d, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the State convention to be held at Trenton, on the 8th of August, to form an Electoral Ticket.

Alexander Wentz, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. W. Sheed was appointed Secretary. The call for the meeting was then read, and on motion, the following persons were duly elected delegates:

John Starr
John L. C. Tatem
Jeptha Abbott
Samuel Hopkins
Henry Bradshaw
Alexander Wentz
Robert K. Matlock
John B. Harrison
Richard M. Wilkins
George B. Ward
Daniel J. Packer
Ezekiel C. Mount
Thomas P. Mathers

William W. Clark
John I. Estell
Jonathan G. Parker
Benjamin C. Tatem
John C. Smallwood
Thomas D. James
Adon W. Cattell
Carleton P. Stokes
James Moore
Col. Samuel H. Ladd
John M. Saunders
Jacob S. Stewart
Asa Rudrow
Thomas Glover
Henry Tagg
William W. Sheed
David B. Leslie
Josiah S. Franklin
Isaac C. Stevensen
Charles C. Ford
William Myers
John D. Smallwood
Asher M. Kirkbride
Dr. Thomas B. Joslin
William Macready
William D. Scott
Daniel B. Scott
Barclay Cooper
David M. Redfield
Augustus S. Barber
William Knight
William C. Sparks
Charles P. Abbott
John B. Jessup
Benj. B. Shuster
James W. Perce
Henry S. Bender
Isaac Ballinger
Joseph L. Chambers
Enoch Moore
John L. W. Wentz
William Brooks
Richard F. Stevens
Dr. Henry C. Clark
Dr. Benj. P. Howell
Joseph Clement
Edwin Stokes
James H. Pierson
Benjamin J. Lord
Nathan S. Abbott
John H. Bradway
Stephen B. Fullerton
William R. Mankin
Moses C. Low
Benjamin Cloud
William Rambo
James Fletcher
Charles Starr
Charles Starn
Harper Davis
John L. Hewitt

Lewis Livermore
 Isaac Carson
 Branson T. Ore
 Charles Carr, Sr.
 James W. Caldwell
 Richard Wells
 Edward P. Stewart
 G. W. Bailey
 Andrew Muller
 Joshua Matlack
 Benjamin T. Haines
 Samuel H. Heritage
 Caleb M. Risley
 Stille Chew
 David C. Ogden
 Joseph Z. Lippincott
 Lewis H. Wentz
 John C. Tatem
 William C. Fletcher
 Edward Clayton
 Joseph F. Hudson
 Dr. Charles F. Clark
 John S. Lord
 Josiah P. Franklin
 William R. Tatum
 James Mickle, Jr.
 Louis Whitall
 Benjamin W. Cloud
 Philip A. Mason
 John C. Packer
 Elias Osborn
 George E. Pierson
 John C. Budd
 James Carson
 Clayton N. Shuster
 Robert Brewer
 Richard T. Bender
 Samuel E. Chambers
 Samuel Lippincott
 Joseph Groff
 Charles Knight
 William Atkinson
 Edward S. Packer
 Wm. Wade Griscom
 James B. Tomlin
 Barclay Kirby
 Michael Hartzell
 John N. Wollard
 John Heppard
 Samuel Stewart
 Nathan Cozens
 Edward A. Warner
 James A. Lord
 John D. Hickman
 William C. Montgomery

On motion, the above nominations were confirmed.

On motion, it was agreed that a meeting be held in the Court House on Thursday evening next, August 9th, for

the purpose of forming a Lincoln and Hamlin Club.

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., being called for, took the stand and made a very appropriate speech.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in The Constitution. The meeting then adjourned.

ALEXANDER WENTZ,
President.

WM. W. SHEED, Secretary.

Harrison Township

Harrisonville, July 28, 1860

Pursuant to public notice, the Opposition voters of Harrison Township met at the School House in Harrisonville for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the convention to be held at Trenton, August 8th. The meeting was organized by calling Thomas A. Batten to the Chair, and appointing Chalky Duell, Secretary.

The following named gentlemen were elected, viz:

John N. Hazelton
 John Benezet
 John Duell
 Samuel H. Weatherby
 Edward B. Knight
 James Gibson
 John Gaunt

After which addresses were delivered by Dr. Birdsall, of Camden, and William H. Snowden, of Virginia.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in The Constitution.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS G. BATTEN
CHALKY DUELL, President
Secretary

Clayton Township

The Opposition Voters—the friends of Lincoln and Hamlin—met in the Academy, in Glassboro, on Saturday, August 4, 1860, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the convention to be held at Trenton, on the 8th of August.

The following persons were duly elected:

Joseph H. Duffield
 Lenard F. Harding
 Richard G. Stanger
 Joseph T. Paulin
 Samuel F. Fisler
 Joseph Iszard
 Thomas H. Whitney

Woodward Warrick
 Gabriel I. Abbott
 J. D. Hogate
 George C. Hewitt
 Edward T. Lutz
 Eben Whitney
 S. Stephen Park
 Enoch Smith
 John Campbell
 Lacy L. Campbell
 Wade Fisler
 Lawrence Locke
 John G. Davis

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in The Constitution, at Woodbury.

R. G. STANGER,
 EDWARD T. LUTZ, President.
 Secretary.

State Convention Chooses Electors

The August 14 issue carried a long report of the State Republican Convention. The electors were as follows.

Electors-at-Large

Joseph C. Horn Blower, of Essex

Andrew K. Hay, of Camden

District Electors

1st Dist.—Charles E. Elmer, Cumberland.

2d Dist.—Edward W. Ivins, of Ocean.

3d Dist.—George H. Brown, of Somerset.

4th Dist.—David Thomson, of Sussex.

5th Dist.—Isaac W. Scudder, of Hudson.

The convention then adjourned to meet in mass meeting in the evening in front of the Court House.

First District Convention

The First District Congressional Convention renominated the Hon. John T. Nixon at their meeting in Camden yesterday.

On the motion of Samuel C. Andrew, Dr. Leaming was elected chairman and John D. Smallwood, secretary. The following gentlemen were elected vice-presidents: Salem county, A. H. Green; Cumberland, J. A. Bower; Camden, R. Folk; Gloucester, John W. Hazelton; Atlantic, E. Wright; Cape May, H. Swain.

A committee of one from each county then was appointed. They were: Camden, Dr. S. C. Herbert; Gloucester, Alexander Wentz; Cumberland, Isaac Elwell; Cape May, Dr. I. Wiley; Salem, Col. Robert C. Johnson.

The Hon. John T. Nixon was nominated by acclamation.

The committee appointed to inform him of the nomination were: Camden, S. C. Andrews; Gloucester, Henry Bradshaw; Cumberland, Charles Elmer; Cape May, Dr. I. Wiley; Salem, Wm. S. Sharp; Atlantic, Barclay Leeds.

Convention Delegates

Delegates from Harrison Township to the county convention at Woodbury were: Edward B. Knight, Benj. G. Pancoast, John S. Rulon, Paul Avis, Francis Diamant.

Constitution, Sept. 11, 1860

Delegates from Clayton Township to the county convention at Woodbury were: W. Warrick, Enoch Smith, Lawrence Locke, T. F. Harding, Joseph T. Paulin.

Constitution, Sept. 18, 1860

Delegates from Franklin Township were: John Saul, Wm. Bowers, M. D. L. Chew, Charles Potter, John S. Down.

Deptford Club Organizes

The Lincoln and Hamlin Club of Deptford township, known as Wide Awakes of Deptford, held a permanent organization meeting at the Academy at Woodbury. The following officers were elected:

President—Richard F. Stevens.

Vice-President—Adon W. Cattell.

Corresponding Sec.—Benj. W. Cloud.

Recording Sec.—George E. Pierson.

Treasurer—George E. Mankin.

Executive Committee—Henry Tagg, Benj. W. Cloud, Richard F. Stevens, James H. Pierson, Adon W. Cattell.

Captain—Thomas B. Joslin.

First Lieut.—Adon W. Cattell.

Orderly—William C. Montgomery.

A large and handsome national flag was presented to the Lincoln and Hamlin Club of Deptford township by Mr. George R. Mankin. Mr. Moore, the president of the club, received it.

First District Candidates Chosen

The candidates for election for the first district were:

For Senator

John Pierson

For Sheriff

Joseph Carter

For Coroners

William Bowers

Richard F. Springer

William H. Hannold

John Starr was the candidate for Assembly in the First District and Joseph Duffield in the second District. Constitution, October 6, 1860

The District Electors were:

Charles E. Elmer
Edward W. Ivins
George H. Brown
David Thomson
Isaac W. Scudder

Official Election Returns for 1860, of Gloucester County

	Deptford	Greenwich	Mantua	Woolwich	Harrison	Clayton	Franklin	Total
Electors	511	264	126	364	319	294	75	1953
Lincoln	235	145	225	269	214	138	243	1469
Congress—								
Nixon	510	268	123	365	321	298	74	1959
Leaming	237	151	229	272	215	137	243	1484
Senator—								
Pierson	501	263	108	353	302	285	67	1879
Beckett	243	156	241	277	232	149	252	1550
Assembly—								
Starr	487	261	106					854
Bendler	262	156	237					655
Duffield				344	279	297	73	993
Ashcraft				290	260	136	245	931
Sheriff—								
Carter	723	399	349	633	532	413	319	3368
Coroners								
Bowers	523	266	126	365	318	293	74	1965
Springer	524	266	126	364	318	293	75	1966
Hannold	501	266	126	364	318	293	75	1943
Salisbury	146	92	77	154	98	66	243	876
Miller	143	92	77	154	98	66	243	873
Nelson	144	92	77	154	98	66	243	874
Mounce	88	60	153	119	124	73		617
Lawrence	102	60	153	118	123	73		629
Hand	88	59	153	118	123	73		615
Whole No. of								
Votes	753	419	356	640	545	439	320	3472

Abram W. Nash received 25 votes, and Moses Wills, Joseph Vliet and Thomas N. McCarter 4 votes each for Presidential Electors.

Constitution, Nov. 13, 1860

Stratton is re-elected in the second district by 12 majority.

Steel, Dem., in the 3rd by 2115.

Cobb, Dem., in the 4th by 986.

Perry, Dem., in the 6th by 194.

We deeply regret the loss of Gov. Pennington, that his district should cotton to the South is disgraceful to the State.

Constitution, Nov. 13, 1860.

Every free State has gone for Lincoln except New Jersey, and we hope she has given him 4 of her electoral votes.

Bell gets Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri by a plurality vote.

Breckinridge gets the rest, Douglas nothing.

California and Oregon are as likely to go Lincoln as anybody.

The Electoral Ticket

The fusion Electoral ticket will have about 2000 majority in the State.

The following are the majorities in the counties as far as ascertained:

Atlantic	326
Bergen	613
Burlington	1200
Camden	65
Cape May	118
Cumberland	300
Essex	100
Gloucester	484
Hudson	1282
Hunterdon	795
Mercer	322
Monmouth	850
Morris	300
Middlesex	650
Ocean	600
Passaic	369
Salem	400
Somerset	388
Sussex	400
Union	300
Warren	380
	6658
	4484
Fusion	
Majority	2174

Another Rupture in the Buchanan Cabinet; Resignation of the Secretary Floyd

We have more startling news from the capital and but little to give encouragement, in the present alarming state of the country. The masterly movement of Major Armstrong at Forts Moultrie and Sumpter has thrown the President, with the conspirators, into the utmost confusion. The President with his usual indecision called a cabinet meeting to assist him in the tight place in which the Major's prompt action put him at a third of these meetings.

Secretary Floyd, tendered his resignation, because the refusal or delay of the President to consent to an order withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumpter. This he believes was incumbent upon the administration by reason of the "solemn agreement" which

it had made, not to change the condition of things at Charleston harbor the conspirators agreeing not to make any attack upon the troops or property of the United States while the scheme of peaceable secession was being carried out. The resignation was accepted the same day—Saturday.

Messrs. Holt, Post-master General; Mr. Black, Sec. of State and Mr. Santon, Attorney General, were the only men who met the issue courageously from the outset. Floyd, Thompson and Thomas favored the withdrawal. Mr. Toucey, Sec. of the Navy hesitated until the critical moment, when the outside pressure screwed his courage up to the striking point, and he went against the withdrawal of the troops.

It is said Secretary Thompson would also have resigned were it not for the investigation pending concerning the stolen Indian Trust bonds. A report also prevails that Mr. Sect. Thomas has purposes of resignation in view. The whole course of the president proves his complicity with the treasonable purposes of the secessionists.

South Carolina Seizes Fort

South Carolina has taken possession of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney. Her troops took possession on Saturday last of the U. S. Arsenal at Charleston, containing many thousand stand of arms and military stores.

The South Carolina authorities have also seized the Revenue Cutter at Charleston. The captain, a native of the State, resigned his commission after betraying his trust.

The Navy Department has information from Lieutenant Foster, commanding the Slaver Bonita, which was recently carried into Charleston as a prize, that his prisoner, the captain of the slaver, was taken on a writ of habeas corpus before a state judge who remanded him on the ground of want of jurisdiction, and that while conveying his prisoner from the court to the ship, he was forcibly taken from his custody by a mob.

These last two outrages have created a strong revulsion in the minds of moderate men of all sides.

Port Collector Seizes Funds

The collector of the port of Charleston announced to the convention that he was collecting duties in the name

and under the authority of South Carolina. In thirty days more he will be apt to discover that his task will be a light one, and that he and his subordinates may have to whistle for their monthly stipends. It is all very well as long as money enough is received to pay the salaries, but when they stop as they will do when commerce shuns the port, Mr. Colcock's enthusiasms will be somewhat abated. This whole business is fast drawing to a head and the President will be forced either to demand the public moneys or to confess his imbecility by allowing them to be misapplied.

Cabinet Member Assailed

The Charleston Mercury thus alludes to Mr. Cass:

"For the hoary trickster and humbug who has just retired from the cabinet because war is not made on South Carolina. We have only to say that his present imbecility equals his past treachery to this section. Had he been early absent from the President's councils, his administration might have been more successful.

From the New York Times, Mr. Lincoln on the Crisis

As a matter of course it is never quite safe to rely implicitly on the reports of others for the opinions of prominent public men. But in the absence of more authoritative announcements, such reports are entitled to some degree of consideration.

We published, in the Times of yesterday, an interesting letter from an intelligent correspondent of the Philadelphia "Bulletin", giving an account of a visit to Mr. Lincoln, and the following notes of a conversation with him upon the political condition of the Southern States, which are worth reproducing:

"At length one of the party asked him if he had any news from the south. 'No,' he replied; 'I have not yet read the dispatches in the morning papers.' 'But,' he added, 'I thing from all I can learn, that things have reached their worst point in the south and they are likely to mend in the future. If it be true, as reported, that the South Carolinians do not intend to resist the collection of the revenue, after they ordain secession, there need be no collision with the Federal government. The union may still be maintained. The

greatest inconvenience will arise from the want of Federal courts, as with the present feeling, judges, marshals, and other officers could not be obtained." On this point Mr. Lincoln spoke at some length, regretting its difficulty, but adding that his mind was made up as to how it should be overcome.

No Resentment Toward South

His tone and language were moderate. Good humored and friendly towards the south. He then went on to speak of the charges made by the south against the north, remarking that they were so indefinite that they could not be regarded as sound. If they were well defined they could be fairly and successfully met. But they are so vague they cannot be long maintained by reasoning men even in the southern states.

Northern Press Criticized

Afterwards he spoke of the course pursued by certain Republican newspapers in the north, which I need not name. In replying to threats of secession from southern states by saying, "Let them secede; we do not want them." This tone, he remarked, was having a bad effect in some of the border States, especially in Missouri, where there was danger that it might alienate some of the best friends of the cause if it were persisted in. In Missouri and some other states, where Republicanism has just begun to grow, and where there is still strong proslavery party to contend with, there can be no advantage in taunting and bantering the South. Leading Republicans from those states had urged him to use his influence with the journals referred to, and induce them to alter their present tone towards the South. He did not say he had promised to do this, and I only gathered from his manner and language that he would prefer to see the bantering tone abandoned. January 1, 1861

Threats Against Lincoln and Hamlin

Mr. Pangborn, editor of the "Boston Atlas and Bee," in his correspondence from Washington says:

"One of the favorite bugaboos hereabouts is the story that Lincoln's inauguration is to be prevented by force, and men will take you mysteriously aside and tell you that there are so

many hundred men drilling here, and so there, who design to seize the capitol and prevent Lincoln from taking the oath. They do not know, perhaps, that for every hundred desperadoes that they might raise for such a violent demonstration, a thousand men would be here to see the laws enforced and rebellion suppressed. Frequent threats are made against the lives of Lincoln and Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin received three days since an anonymous letter, warning him to go home to Maine, if he regarded his personal safety; and both Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln have received letters of a similar tenor. Of course, no attention is paid to such distastefully insinuations or threats. It would not surprise me, however, if we had some violent demonstrations here. They are likely incidents of such disturbed and troublous times. All I desire is that every patriot should be in his place, and stand firmly by the right."

Defences at Charleston

The Charleston Mercury of the 31st ult. says "all day Saturday and yesterday our gallant troops were busy in the performance of the various duties assigned them by the State. At Fort Moultrie, we are glad to be able to state that matters are progressing swimmingly. The most vigorous measures are on foot to remount the dismantled guns, and every hour is working wonders toward that end. At various exposed points along the bay breastworks are being rapidly erected."

The Stars and Stripes that had waved over the arsenal were hauled down on Sunday afternoon the 30th ult. and the Palmetto banner run up in its stead, amid a salute of cannon.

Jan. 8, 1861

Fort Sumpter

From the workmen who were discharged from Fort Sumpter, the Mercury gathers the following account of the force and condition of that fort, its ammunition, provisions, etc.

The force now remaining in Fort Sumpter consist of about 130 men, 50 of whom are laborers, and the rest troops, belonging to the artillery branch of the U. S. service. These latter are sufficient to man about one-half the guns of the fort, supposing the guns were all mounted. Fortunately, however, this is

far from being the case. Seventy-five pieces of heavy ordinance are now in the lower tier, including nine guns that face of the fortress pointing toward Sulivans Island. Two more of these casement guns were nearly mounted on Friday evening, but the work of getting them in position is necessarily slow and tedious, and, with the force now at work, it is impossible to mount more than three guns per day at the utmost. The heaviest guns, too, which are the 10-inch Columbaide, have yet to be mounted. One of the casement guns at one of the angles of the walls has been placed in position so as to cover Castle Pickney. The garrison were, on Friday evening, getting ready to mount some of the casement guns on the south side of the walls.

Beside these pieces, four of the lighter barbette guns are mounted upon the ramparts, pointing towards Morris Island. These are so arranged upon pivot carriages as to sweep around the whole horizon. The magazine of the fortress is well stocked with an immense quantity of grape, canister, and shells, and about seven hundred barrels of powder. All the small arms and stores of Fort Moultrie have been transferred within the garrison, and there is a sufficient accumulation of provisions to last, in case of necessity, for six months at least. Four large cisterns contain an ample supply of fresh water, but it is now well understood that Fort Sumpter has no fuel to spare. The rumor current in the city that a number of the guns in Fort Sumpter, which are not yet mounted, had been spiked by the southern workmen, is without foundation.

Jan. 8, 1861

Georgia Seizes Fort

Charleston, Jan. 4—I learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from Savannah, that the forts are in the possession of the Georgia State troops.

They are occupied by one hundred and fifty men, and an armorer, with thirty men, is engaged in cleaning the guns to render them serviceable. The State of Georgia has also taken possession of the United States revenue cutter at that station.

Governor Names Cabinet Officers

Baltimore, Jan. 4—The following item has been received:

Charleston, Jan. 4—Governor Pickens has divided the duties of the executive administration of South Carolina among his council. Thus he appoints: A. F. McGrath, Secretary of State, to regulate intercourse with other States and foreign powers, make treaties, regulate commerce, and appoint consuls.

D. A. Jamison, Secretary of War.

C. C. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury.

W. H. Harlee, to regulate the Postal Department and Lighthouses.

A. C. Darlington, Secretary of the Interior, to attend to local matters, including the militia and coast police.

Important News From Norfolk

Norfolk, Jan. 4—The United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn is coaling and taking in stores, and getting ready for a cruise. It is rumored that she is destined for Charleston.

Great excitement was created yesterday in consequence of a report that four companies for Fortress Monroe had been ordered to Charleston.

Lieutenant J. H. North tendered his resignation today.

The Seizure of Fort Pulaski

Savannah, Jan. 4 — Fort Pulaski was yesterday taken possession of, but Governor Brown has issued orders for her return to the government. It is generally believed that the secession ticket has carried the State.

Startling from Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 4 — The United States arsenal was taken, at daylight this morning, by the State troops at Mobile.

It contains 78,000 stand of arms, 1500 boxes of powder, 300,000 rounds of musket cartridges, and other munitions of war.

No defense was offered by those in charge of the arsenal.

It is rumored that Fort Morgan was taken last night.

John C. Calhoun's Union Toast

Vice-President, Mr. Calhoun, gave the following sentiment at a meeting in Pendleton, South Carolina:

"The State and general governments—each imperfect when viewed as separate and distinct governments but, taken as a whole, forming one system, with each checking and controlling the

other, unsurpassed by any work of man, in wisdom and sublimity.

Jan. 4, 1861

Interesting Views from an Influential Quarter

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says that the January number of the Princeton Review, perhaps the most influential journal belonging to the Presbyterian Church—will contain an article on the great and most exciting topic of the day. From advance sheets sent to leading papers, the Bulletin gives the following notice of the article:

"The Review expresses the opinion that the dissolution of the union would be in all human probability the death-blow to slavery. It takes up regularly and disposes of the alleged grievances of the South. Its first reply disseminates between ultra abolitionists, who make war on the South, and the great mass of northern people who disapprove of slavery, but who are in favor of sustaining the constitutional rights of the South. The next point is a denial of the statement that all who voted for Mr. Lincoln are abolitionists, in which the Review states that the grand point of difference between the North and South is this: Whether slavery rests on common or statute law. The northern opinion that it rests merely on statute law, the *lex loci*, is declared to be that of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and every other President, "unless our present chief magistrate be an exception."

As to alleged incendiary publications, the Reviewer avows it as his opinion that the papers in the southern interest do far more to stir up bad passions in both master and slave, than the avowed abolition prints. It believes that it would be less dangerous to the South to allow unrestricted circulation to the "Independent" than to the New York Herald or the Journal of Commerce.

In regard to any failure to execute the Fugitive Slavery law, the Review declares that the government, in all its branches has notoriously erred on the other side. It compares its eagerness in this matter with the utter failure to enforce the provisions that the citizens of one state shall have the same privileges in all other states as in their own.

The Review next considers the alleged grievance that the South has lost its equality in the Union, which it considers an assumption that three hundred and fifty thousand are equal to twenty millions. It then proceeds to denounce secession as treason "and treason, by the laws of God and man, is one of the greatest of crimes." We quote here a single paragraph, which, from such a source, is most weighty and well-timed. "We do not doubt that many excellent men, many sincere Christians in the South, have been brought to believe that secession is legally and morally right. But it is no new thing in the history of the world that great crimes have been thought right. There never was an antidote which was not sanctioned by the ministers of religion. The greatest crimes have been perpetrated by those who thought they were doing good service. The fact, therefore, that good men approve of secession, that they pray over disunion, that they rise from their knees and resolve to commit the paricidal act, does not prove it to be right. It only proves how perverted the human mind may become under the influence of passion and the force of popular feeling."

We have been unwilling to withhold this singularly courageous utterance from our readers. It may have very grave consequences, but the Review seems to have made up its mind that this is no time for flinching.

Jan. 4, 1861

Conspiracy Long Brewing

The Washington Star (Dem.) contains The Conspiracy—the secessionists of South Carolina have now furnished abundant evidences that they have been long conspiring the dissolution of the Union, and have not the slightest idea of returning to their allegiance under any circumstances unless "coerced." The following are the extracts from the speeches made in the South Carolina convention, viz:

Mr. Packer, speaking of secession, said: "It is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us, but has been gradually culminating for a long series of years."

Mr. Inglis said: "Most of us have had this subject under our consideration for the last twenty years."

Mr. Keitt said: "I have been engaged

in this movement ever since I entered political life."

Mr. Rhett said: "It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election or non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years." And he further said: "We are about to sunder our relations with that section (the North) and I trust forever."

On another occasion Mr. Rhett said: "The Federal Laws laying taxes on the people of South Carolina have fallen this day; and, so far as we are concerned, fallen. I trust forever."

Hence it appears that there has been a long concocted conspiracy to overturn the government of the United States, and that the causes therefore alleged are mere pretexts. Does any friend of the Union believe that these men intend ever to return no matter what concessions of allegiance are made by the North? If so, he is under a dangerous delusion.

Jan. 4, 1861

State Stocks Decline

One of the prominent causes of the recent panic was the sudden and rapid depreciation of the prices of State stocks, heretofore considered among the safest securities for investment. The argument was, naturally, that if U. S. stocks were losing their value it must be because the Union was in imminent peril, and the States themselves approaching ruin consequent upon dissolution. Large amounts of Missouri and North Carolina State stocks were suddenly thrown upon the market, and failing to find immediate buyers a decline in price, of course, ensued. The Albany Evening Journal says that the stocks thus thrown on the market were fraudulently abstracted from the safe of the Interior Department. Those who took them have obtained them cheap, could afford to sell at low prices and by the sale they accomplish the double object of plundering the government, and of encouraging the attempts made for its overthrow. Thus corruption was made the means to forward Treason, and Treason made the screen to cover corruption!

General Wool on the Crisis

Troy, December 31 — The Troy Daily Times this afternoon contains two letters from General Wool, taking strong

ground in favor of the Union, and in favor of sustaining Anderson in his position at Fort Sumpter, and earnestly urging that a firm ground be adopted to put down rebellion.

He declares that if Fort Sumpter be surrendered to the secessionists, in twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the union into the hands of its enemies.

Jan. 4, 1861

A Private Letter of Jackson

In the United States Senate, a few days ago, there was read by a Senator, a letter written by President Jackson, in 1833, just about the time, or rather a little after he had taught South Carolina a lesson of obedience to the authority of the Federal Government. It was written to an old friend, the Rev. Andrew J. Crawford, of Tennessee; and was not a copy but the original letter, in the clear bold hand of Old Hickory, so that all who choose could be satisfied of its genuineness. His prediction as to the next bone for another refractory movement by South Carolina as well as to the latent object of the movement has been fully verified.

("Private") Washington, May 1, 1833
"My Dear Sir"

I have had a laborious task here, but nullification is dead; and its actors and courtiers will only be remembered by the people to be execrated for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good government on the globe, and that prosperity and happiness we enjoy over every portion of the world. Haman's gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men who would involve their country in civil war, and all the evils in its train, that they might reign and ride on its whirlwinds and direct the storm. The free people of these United States have spoken and consigned these wicked demagogues to their proper doom. Take care of your nullifiers; you have them among you; let them meet with the indignant frowns of every man who loves his country. The tariff, it is now known, was a mere pretext—its burden was on your coarse woollens. By the law of July, 1832, coarse woolen was reduced to five percent for the benefit of the South. Mr. Clay's bill takes it up and classes it with woollens at fifty

percent, reduces it gradually down to twenty percent, and that is to remain, and Mr. Calhoun and all the nullifiers agree to the principle.

The cash duties and home valuation will be equal to fifteen percent more and after the year 1842 you pay on coarse woollens thirty-five percent. If this is not protection, I cannot understand; therefore the tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a southern confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question.

"My health is not good, but is improving a little. Present me kindly to your lady and family, and believe me to be your friend. I will always be happy to hear from you."

"Andrew Jackson."

A Forced Loan in South Carolina

The Albany Evening Journal says: "It is beginning to leak out now through private but reliable information that, merchants and other men of property in Charleston are compelled by threats of personal violence to become subscribers to the State loan. Some who were told that unless they paid \$100 each their houses would be torn down over their heads, have paid it, and then fled for their own safety and that of their families, to cities further north.

Enormous Slave Tax

It is also reported and there is no reason to doubt the truth of the report, that a tax has been privately levied on slaveholders of \$16 per head for each slave owned by them. A tax so onerous that in some cases the slaves will be confiscated and sold in order to meet it. Of course, all this is carefully kept out of the published news and official proceedings. Those secret sessions which the convention is daily holding doubtless take cognizance of these and similar matters. It shows to what straits the secessionists have already reduced themselves and how they are sowing the seeds of discontentment among their own adherents."

Report Confirmed

This statement is confirmed, in part, by the Washington Correspondent of the Times who writes:

"I learn from Charleston that the proposed State loan of \$400,000 is al-

ready parcelled out among the wealthiest men of the State, mainly in Charleston, and that each is expected to furnish his share under the penalty of being considered disaffected. It will be a forced loan as thoroughly as was ever any loan during the French Revolution or during the chronic revolutions of Mexico. The truth is the secession movement is in the hands of the mob, and the planters, merchants and other men of substance are powerless against them.

Jan. 4, 1861

Cabinet Members Assailed

The president charges that South Carolina misunderstood and abused his forbearance, granted at the instance of strong union men from the South. He professes to be much exasperated. Mr. Sickles says he never saw such a complete revolution in sentiments as exists in New York. It is now believed that Messrs. Cobb and Floyd played into the hands of the Secessionists throughout, shaping their policy by the developments of the president and the rest of the cabinet, and giving the conspirators all the benefits of all their information as to the probable course of the administration. There is no doubt Mr. Floyd gave assurances to the South Carolina delegates that the status would not be changed at Charleston, but he acted upon his own authority, and presumed upon his power to control the cabinet on a question affecting his own department.

Jan. 4, 1861

The Feeling in Maine

The Portland city government, at its last meeting, passed by a large majority a resolution in favor of preserving the Union and instructing the representatives of the city in the Legislature to vote for the repeal of Personal Liberty law.

The Albany Evening Journal Says:

It is a very significant fact that Massachusetts five percent stocks bring in England from one to two percent, more than United States six percents.

Delaware for the Union—The Legislature Rejects the Resolution of Mississippi

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 3—The Legislature of this State assembled at Dover on Wednesday. Dr. Martin of Sussex

county, was elected President of the Senate and Mr. Williamson, of New Castle, Speaker of the House.

Hon. H. Dickerson, the commissioner from Mississippi, was received today, and addressed both Houses. He made a strong Southern speech taking ground in favor of South Carolina and secession, and invited Delaware to join the Southern confederacy. He claimed the right of the State to secede. If they were not allowed to do so, war was inevitable. His speech was greeted with mingled applause and hisses.

After the speech the house adopted the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in general assembly met, that having extended to Hon. H. Dickerson, commissioner from Mississippi, the courtesy due him as a representative of a sovereign State of the Confederacy as well as the State he represents, we deem it proper and due to ourselves and to the people of Delaware to express our unqualified disapproval of the remedy for the existing difficulties suggested by the resolution of the Legislature of Mississippi. The Senate concurred by a majority in resolutions.

New York Legislature

The Legislature of New York organized on the 1st inst, choosing the Republican officers. Governor Morgan delivered his message at noon. He recommends a brief session to avoid special legislation; urges the placing of tolls on railroads during the season of navigation; advises the amendment of the capital punishment law to make it effective; recommends that measures be taken to establish a suitable quarantine station, and the selling of the Staten Island property.

He refers to other State reforms, and devotes the last portion of his message to the secession difficulties, closing by saying that, "It is the duty of the National Executive to act with promptitude and firmness, and the national Legislation with moderation and conciliation, and the public press with that regard to the rights of all sections and interests which its vast influence demands.

"Let New York set the example in this respect. Let her oppose no barrier, but let her representatives to

Congress give a ready support to any just and honorable settlement. Let her stand in hostility to none but extending the hand of fellowship to all, live up to the strict letter of the constitution, and cordially unite with the other members of the confederacy in proclaiming and expressing a determination that the Constitution shall be honored and the Union of the States preserved."

He recommends the repeal of the personal liberty bill, and also the other States to do the same.

In the Senate Mr. Spinola, "Democrat," introduced a series of resolutions authorizing the governor to tender to the President the services of the militia of the State, to be used as he may deem best for the preservation of the Union and to enforce the Constitution and laws of the country.

Also, instructing the military committee, if necessary, to report a bill to raise ten millions to properly arm the State. Mr. Spinola said that he believed the time was approaching when old party divisions must be laid aside and all good citizens to unite for the preservation, and to put down Northern abolitionism and Southern fanaticism. Laid over.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Assembly recommending that after the admission of Kansas, with its present constitution, a division be made of the remaining two States to be admitted into the Union as soon as their constitutions have been adopted, one free and the other slave. Laid over.

Correspondent of the North American. Scandal in Federal Cabinet

Washington, Dec. 26, 1861

The developments connected with the robbery in the Interior Department are likely to involve others than the immediate actor, in a criminal complicity from which escape is almost impossible if the investigation is thoroughly made, and not loosely as has heretofore been too much the case.

The main facts are not disputed, that Bailey gave the bonds to Russell, who substituted them with acceptance of the Secretary of War in his official capacity.

The question comes up naturally, for what service were these drafts made and accepted, and were they in conformity with law? Russell is the head

of the firm which received the large transportation contracts for Utah, and the great flour contracts in which the government paid \$28 per barrel for the identical article which Russell bought in Salt Lake at \$7.50.

There is reason to believe that this firm furnished the money by which the English bill was carried through Congress. The history of that infamous transaction has never been fully revealed, and the crust was only broken in the convode investigation. It may yet come to light to astound the country still more, and to trace out the beginning of treasonable conspiracy which now threatens the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

Russell Long Under Suspicion

It is well known here that Russell and his notorious agents had free and constant access to all avenues of the War Department. They were seen there habitually, and in close contact with subordinates who have been more than under suspicion for years past. These relations have long been the subject of censorious comment, and therefore, this recent disclosure has excited no great astonishment. It turns out that the acceptances of the Secretary of War were not given for service rendered, or to anticipate accounts in process of adjustment, but merely as a use of credit with any legal claim whatever on the part of Russell, Majors and Company against the Department.

Act of Congress Violated

An act of Congress was passed more than twenty-five years ago, when the Treasury building was in process of construction, expressly forbidding the issuance of any such credits, and the Secretary of the Treasury has just as much right to issue bonds or notes without authority of law, as the War Department to give acceptances in this way. There is not a particle of distinction in principle between the two cases as will be shown before the investigation is concluded.

Cabinet Officer Not Blameless

Forbear purposely, while the inquiry is pending, from making any suggestion as to the motives or influences which actuated the Secretary of War in this matter. But there can be no impropriety in saying that his Depart-

ment has been surrounded by an organized gang of plunderers, and there is too much reason to fear that officials enjoying his full and familiar confidence have been concerned with them in schemes to rob the government. Mr. Floyd has not been allowed to remain in ignorance concerning the character and venality of these parties. If he has been deceived the blame is his own.

Senate Committee Spikes Rumor

The action of the Senate Committee on Monday spikes one of the guns of the conspirators who have been representing that the Republican Party aimed at the abolition of slavery in the States. This has been the burden of all their recent speeches, and it is as false as most of the charges already exploded. Mr. Seward brought forward an unalterable amendment to the Constitution declaring that Congress shall have no power to abolish or interfere with slavery in the States. Although it was carried in committee by a large majority, Mr. Toombs and Mr. Jefferson Davis voted against it, thus showing that they do not desire to be satisfied. But the house committee has made a more important advance, the substance of which may be stated, although not yet acted upon. The Republican members authorized a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Cornin, Charles Francis Adams, Kellog and Humphrey, to confer in regard to the basis of a practicable adjustment, and they agreed last night upon terms which their colleagues are to consider today, and will doubtless adopt.

Conciliatory Program Advanced

This program is to admit New Mexico as a slave-holding State, to offset Kansas; to amend the Constitution so as to prevent the abolition of or interference with slavery in the States; to amend the Fugitive Slave law, removing its obnoxious features, and requiring its execution to be strictly fulfilled by Federal officers, and no aid rendered them unless resisted in the discharge of that duty, and to pass a law punishing armed invasion in any of the States. They have already recommended the repeal of the personal liberty bills. Mr. Adams has agreed to take this proposition in a spirit of conciliation, and his example will probably induce others, of equally positive opinions, to acquiesce.

The admission of New Mexico would not disadjust the condition of the territories and while it would give the South every inch of ground which they claim under an extension of the Missouri line, with the recognition of slavery south of it, no surrender of the principle which the Republicans consider vital would be required. This is certainly a fair, conciliatory and honorable overture, and taken in connection with the branches of the adjustment, is entitled to be regarded as a liberal concession. The country will at least discover in it a disposition to meet the South half way, and to abandon prejudices for the sake of peace.

South Demands Missouri Line Extension

The so-called ultimatum of the South demands an extension of the Missouri line, with the recognition and protection of slavery in the existing territory south of it of whatever territory may hereafter be acquired. They will take nothing less, not even a slave State formed from the present territory. This is a virtual declaration of a purpose to filibuster for the acquisition of more territory, with the direct design of extending slavery. The Republicans will, under no circumstances, agree to this exaction, come what may; and in view of the agitation of the last ten years, every patriotic party should set its face against more acquisition of territory. This cause has nearly split the Union already, and it is more powerful for mischief than any other that the evil genius of political demagogues ever discovered.

These propositions should go side by side to the country in order that fair men of the South may see for themselves what are the real dispositions of the parties which represent the North and South.

They furnish the best answer to all the misrepresentations of the desperate leaders who are stimulating secession, and prove that there is no aggressive spirit in the North, such as has been falsely stated.

Attempts to Humiliate Republicans

This whole movement was designed at the outset for political effect, and to humiliate the triumphant Republicans by forcing them to renounce one of the cardinal principles of their

platform. While Mr. Lincoln is known to have written here in the most conciliatory spirit and anxiously desires this controversy settled to the satisfaction of both sides, and is ready to make every proper and becoming concession, it is also known he is inflexible in regard to the principle which came down from the fathers, that Congress has full power over the territories. Mr. Seward manifests the same inclinations, as may be seen by his recent speech in New York, and still more conclusively by his willing and co-operative action in the committee of thirteen upon his return here. It is thus demonstrated that the South can obtain an adjustment which substantially secures all that it claims in present territories without the degradation of their opponents. More than this they cannot and should not get, especially when the demand is offensively presented as an alternative.

Independent
Washington, Dec. 28
1860

Slavery Becoming Issue

It was ascertained yesterday that the representative men of the South would not accept the proposition of admitting New Mexico, accompanied by the other parts of the program, as stated in my last letter, and hence it has not been and may not be offered. No good is to be derived from making overtures which are certain to be rejected. The truth is, the issue is fast settling down upon the point of recognizing and protecting slavery south of the Missouri line in the present territory, and such as may be acquired, or refusing it. The South is rapidly drifting toward that position under false pretexts, mistaken ideas, timid suggestions and sectional prejudice. Even conservative men, from whom better things were hoped, have yielded their own judgment, and under the whip and spur of rash leaders, consented to make the demand for guarantees which they privately admit ought not to be asked and which they know will never be granted. While this spirit is manifested no adjustment is possible.

Republicans Offer to Conciliate

The Republicans repudiate any desire to meddle with slavery in the states, and offer an unalterable amendment of the Constitution to that effect.

Every intelligent man knows that the statutes of the territories are fixed by a law which no human power can revoke and therefore, that no practical issue concerning them can or will be raised under the next administration. The battle was fought and the question closed in Kansas. The Republicans are ready to give a law to repress armed invasions of any of the States; to amend the Fugitive Slave law so as to satisfy both sections; to recommend the appeal of all the States' laws conflicting with the Constitution, and to do anything else that is fair, except to discard and trample upon their principles and convictions concerning the territories and slavery in the abstract. These concessions cover all grievances alleged by the South, but they do not quite come up to the requirement, that the North shall surrender at discretion and proclaim slavery a blessing and a benefit to mankind, which the extremists absolutely demand in their claim that the "sentiment" against the peculiar institution must be corrected and reformed.

Controversy Brewing

Both sections are fast getting their blood up, and when they are roused even on the most abstract of abstractions, as the issue now presented really is, neither will readily come down. The most moderate Republicans will not be coerced into submission by threats, and the ultimatum recently presented has done much to change the temper which the great body of them manifested only a few weeks ago.

They consider the whole movement an organized attempt to degrade their manhood and hence are becoming more indisposed to hear terms which would before have been favorably entertained. Still, while it may be difficult to indicate a mode in which this controversy can be adjusted or to assign a reason for much hope that it will be yet settled, there are so many great interests involved as to inspire a sense of confidence in the ultimate result. It is not a matter of speculation, but of certainty, that some of the secession leaders find themselves now in a greater predicament, and far more advanced in position, than they ever expected or intended. It is no easy matter, however, to retrace the steps which were so recklessly and quickly taken.

Southern Senator Accused

Congress, Thursday—in the Senate the bill providing for territorial government of Arizona was taken up. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, desired a section to be added providing that the legislative act of New Mexico, protecting slavery, be extended to this territory. An amendment was offered making the law remain in force which was in force at the time of annexation. Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, spoke of the Republican party. He said that that party had been accused by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Nicholson) of causing a great excitement, owing to the fact that the free States were continually making encroachments upon the South, and would finally so amend the Constitution as to totally extinguish slavery; yet the gentleman from Tennessee had never tried to allay that excitement by quoting the sentiments of the President-elect, nor the part of the Republican platform which lays down as the essential principle of the party the maintenance of State rights, and denounces the invasion of any State upon any pretext.

Mr. Doolittle continued for some time in the same strain, after which Messrs. Green, Brown, Nicholson, Mason, Doolittle and others participated, but without coming to any conclusion, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Congressman Denounces News Articles

House—In the House but little business of importance was transacted. Mr. Stevens, of Washington territory rose, and after some objections by various members, all of which were either withdrawn or overruled by the Speaker, denied the statement that has appeared in several newspapers, stating that the Indian Trust Bonds, which were abstracted, were in a great measure for the support of the Central Breckinridge Club. He denounced the articles in a violent manner, and said he had referred the subject to the committee. The Select committee for investigating the fraud in the Interior Department offered a resolution, through Mr. Morris, of Illinois, giving the committee leave to sit during the sessions of the House, either in Washington or elsewhere, and also giving them power to employ a stenographic reporter. The resolution was passed after a few slight alterations. The House went

into committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, but there being no quorum, the bill was referred till Monday, to which time the House adjourned.

Attempt to Sell a White Child as a Slave

On Saturday night last, the Cora Anderson stopped at this place to take in wood. While aboard of her we understood that the day previous, the captain and passengers being attracted by cries of a little white girl on board went to her assistance, and found a white man engaged in painting the child's face and hands, for the purpose as he told her, of selling her as a slave. It seemed he had previously stolen her from some northern city. The captain promptly handcuffed and secured the scoundrel and would-be "artist" and and at the request of a gentleman from Natchez, a passenger on board agreed to put the "painter" ashore at that city when speedy and unlimited justice will be given to so vile a wretch.

—Texas "Miss" Gazette

Important News from Charleston; Fort Moultrie Abandoned

Charleston, Dec. 27 — Fort Moultrie was last night evacuated by Major Anderson, who first spiked the guns. It is now being demolished by fire. Only four soldiers were left in charge.

The troops were all conveyed to Fort Sumpter. This movement has created intense excitement, and the convention is now in secret session.

Charleston, Dec. 27, 12½ o'clock — Major Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay the discussion about that post, and at the same time to strengthen his own position. Captain Foster, with a small force, remains at Fort Moultrie.

Charleston, Dec. 27, Evening — I have just had an interview with Captain Foster, now in command at Fort Moultrie, and he says that Major Anderson has acted on his own responsibility. Fort Moultrie has not been set on fire, and is still held by Captain Foster, who is in command of a few regulars.

Anderson Action Creates Excitement

The Washington correspondent of the press, under date of the 27th says: No event which has transpired within

my recollection ever caused so much excitement in this city as the occupation of Fort Sumpter by Major Anderson. The intelligence of the affair reached here early this morning and since then everyone has been busy receiving and imparting the thousand rumors in reference to the matter. It appears that Major Anderson's course was taken on his own responsibility, for the purpose of strengthening his position, and thus preserving the lives of the men placed under his charge.

Move Draws President's Wrath

The President was entirely unprepared for such decisive action on the part of a subordinate, and at once sent for the Secretary of War and General Scott, to know what it meant. At this meeting quite an angry dispute arose, the President and Secretary of War denouncing Major Anderson's conduct, and declaring that he had violated orders by forsaking Fort Moultrie and taking possession of Fort Sumpter.

General Scott defended his conduct, and pretty plainly intimated his contempt for those who not only seemed willing to sacrifice the lives of innocent men, but also exhibited a disposition to see important defenses fall into the hands of the enemies of the country. In his opinion, Major Anderson had done exactly right, and could not have acted otherwise, sworn as he was to protect to the lives of the officers and men under his command, and under strict orders to defend his position.

The principle of self-preservation required the occupation of Fort Sumpter, which entirely commanded Fort Moultrie, and if Major Anderson had not taken possession of it, he would have been placed at the mercy of the South Carolina disunionists, whose intention it was to have thrown a sufficient force in it to force his surrender, or insure his destruction.

Mr. Weed's Visit to Mr. Lincoln

Since the newspapers have made our recent visit to Springfield the occasion of remark, it may not be proper to say that an interview with Mr. Lincoln has confirmed and strengthened our confidence in his fitness for the high position he is to occupy; of his eminent qualifications for the great trust reposed in him; of his enlightened appreciation of the difficulties and dan-

gers that surround us; of his desire that the Free States, if in anything delinquent, should fulfill their constitutional duties; his determination to require from all the States, an enforcement of the laws and obedience to the Constitution; and finally, of his earnest and inflexible devotion to the principles and sympathies of Republicanism. The American people will not have cause, so far as the head and heart of Abraham Lincoln are concerned, to regret the confidence they have reposed in him. He is not only "honest and true" but he is capable in the largest sense of the term. He has read much and thought much of government, "inwardly digesting" its theory and principles. His mind is at once philosophical and practical. He sees all who go there, hears all they have to say, talks freely with everybody, reads whatever is written to him; but thinks and acts by himself. Our only regret is, that Mr. Lincoln could not have taken the helm of State, as successor to Mr. Buchanan, on the first Monday in December.

—Albany Evening Journal

Another Slave Caught

In addition to the Cora and the Bonita recently captured, we learn that letters received at Salem, Massachusetts, from Zanzibar, announce the capture of the Sunny South with 846 negroes on board. The vessel was taken near Mouzambique, by the British Steamer Briske, and sent to Mauritius. The slaver was 702 tons burden, and cleared from New York for Havana, where she was purchased by a Spaniard and fitted out for the "black bird line." Through the connivance of the U. S. Marshal, at New York, there appears to be no difficulty in fitting out slavers in that port. Not more than one in ten is made amenable to the law and then the process is tedious and expensive. The administration thus tacitly encourages the slave trade by keeping in office a marshal, whom it is said will realize a large fortune out of this systematic violation of a humane law.

A Scarecrow Game

Mr. A. H. Handy who was deputed as a commissioner from Mississippi to the State of Maryland, to incite the Marylanders to secession and revolu-

tion, made the following admissions in his speech in Baltimore.

Secession is not intended to break up the present government, but to perpetuate it. We do not propose to go out by breaking up or destroying the union as our fathers gave it to us, but we go out for the purpose of getting further guarantees and security for our rights. Not by a convention of all the Southern States, nor by Congressional tricks which have failed in times past and will fail again. But our plan is for the Southern States to withdraw from the union for the present, to allow amendments to the Constitution to be made, guaranteeing our just right. And if the Northern States will not make these amendments by which these rights shall be secured to us, then we must secure them the best way we can. This question of slavery must be settled now or never. The country has been agitated seriously by it for the past twenty or thirty years. It has been a festering sore upon the body politic, and many remedies having failed we must try amputation, to bring it to a healthy state. We must have amendments to the Constitution, and if we cannot get them we must set up for ourselves.

Parson Brownlow on Secession

Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, Tennessee, pitches into the disunionists in the following refreshing manner. This comes from the right quarter to be effective:

This machine of government, so delicate and complex in its structure, and which cost its great architects so much labor and thought, so much of the spirit of concession and compromise, and our Fathers so much of blood and treasure, is now to be broken to pieces, to gratify a set of corrupt, ambitious, and disappointed demagogues, who find that they can never preside over these United States, and hence they seek to build up one more contemptible Southern confederation, and to place themselves at the head of this. The fiddling and dancing of Nero, while Rome was enveloped in flames, was not more brutal, hellish, stupid and wicked, than is the conduct of these country-destroying, God-defying, and hell-deserving traitors to their country, who write and talk thus flippantly of the most momentous event that the human mind can conceive!

Seward Speech Lauded

Mr. Seward's speech at the New England banquet, which took place at the Astor House, New York last Saturday evening, is universally applauded on account of its conciliatory tone. Greatly assailed and purposely misunderstood as Mr. Seward has been by the Southern men he is, after all, a true exponent of the sentiment of the Republican party. And we have no doubt that before the expiration of sixty days (during which he predicts the question now at issue between the North and the South will be settled) he will be found among the most tolerant and patriotic of all those who are desirous of preserving the public peace. Mr. Seward is one of the men who can afford to do right in the present crisis. He lost the nomination for the Presidency at Chicago, and bore his defeat with so much grace that he traversed almost one-half of the Union making speeches in favor of his successful competitor, and he is too practical a man not to see that the true conqueror should concede to the conquered, and that the majority of the States and the people must always prevail in a united Republic.—Phila. Press.

Money and Produce Accumulating

The Chicago (Illinois) Democrat says: "We have stored in our warehouse enormous amounts of produce enough at any time to keep exchange ruling at $\frac{1}{2}$ percent. But no produce is moved, no pork packed, and nothing done to keep currency circulating because the farmers and, in fact, everybody else are afraid of it. We hazard nothing to say that there is now two millions more currency here than four weeks ago. From the city and country money is coming in as fast as it can be gathered. On this account the banks keep their rate of exchange so high in order to deter all outsiders, as much as possible, from sending in any more."

Hon. John R. Thompson, of New Jersey, responds to the conservative sentiment of his State, and stands by the Constitution and the Union. Although anxious to preserve peace between the conflicting sections he knows no such thing as secession, and is a full believer in the Jackson doctrine, that the Union must and shall be preserved.

—Wash. Cor. Phila. Press

Shall We Compromise Our Principles?

The opposition or people's party fully appreciates the lamentable condition of the country. The treasonable purposes and revolutionary acts of the secessionists at the South cause them as much painful solicitude and regret as the most ardent lovers of the union to be found in any other party or section of the country. But as they have acted throughout in strict conformity with the spirit and letter of the Constitution, they are not prepared to relinquish their convictions and the fruits of their success just at the moment of their fruition, at the bidding of a factious minority, from whose hands the people have wrested the power they have so long and ungenerously exercised. Nor is the gallant leader, whom the people have called to the helm of the State, a shade less determined to stand forth as the exponent and defender of those principles. To yield now to the unreasonable demands of the treasonable actors in the secession scheme, would manifest a most craven, cowardly spirit, which would meet with its just rewards, even at the hands of those bad and misguided men who have brought the present evils upon the country, who, whilst they loved the treason which gave them back the power would spurn the traitor. But it will not be so; the party stands by the Constitution and the laws, and will assume all the responsibility which devolves upon it under them.

Party Position Expressed in New Jersey

The following views from the Newark Mercury express plainly the position of the party:

"Will the Republicans compromise their principles? This is just now the question under discussion in every section of the country. There is scarcely a village which has not some gentlemen who are ready to give their advice to the Republicans, and thus far we have not seen any plan proposed which does not involve a departure from the Republican Platform. These gentlemen imagine that there is no difficulty in the way. That any scheme satisfactory to the South will be duly ratified by the North, and so, moved by their own fears, they are busy with their proposals. We have no doubt but that

their motives are good, but their mode of reasoning is founded upon an entire misunderstanding of the objects and purposes of the Republican party. The objects of that organization are stated clearly and concisely in the admirable condensation of political truth adopted at Chicago. The man who, occupying a public position, betrays that platform, will be called to account before the true men of his party, and no excuse will avail him. He who suggests such a course as would dishonor the representative can have little perception of the responsibilities of public life.

But, says some good Republican, do you consider it wise to reject all plans for the settlement of existing difficulties? Not at all. We would listen to all propositions which did not involve the betrayal of those principles by which the recent victory was achieved. There is not a Republican in the North who is not ready to give guarantees which are necessary of their faithfulness to the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws. They admit that the right of the South to fugitives from labor is clear and undoubted and that in all matters of State comity in the preservation of the Southern States from hostile raids they are ready to do their whole duty.

Stand Firmly by Constitution

"In other words, they are to stand by the Constitution in its true spirit, and by the Union as it was formed by the good and true men of the Revolution. They understand all their duties and they mean to fulfill them; but no body of men must come to them with threats of traitors on their lips, and expect submission. As Republicans we mean to preserve this government by the strong arm of authority, and not by surrendering that freedom of political action without which we are slaves indeed. And such is the sentiment of the Republican party in New Jersey, as indicated by a free conference of a large number of the prominent and leading members at a private meeting called by the Executive State Committee at Trenton last Thursday evening. Hon. Richard S. Field presided, T. T. Kinney, secretary; H. N. Cougar, James T. Sherman and Thos. H. Dudley were appointed a committee on resolutions, who subsequently reported the following, which was

adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Republicans of New Jersey are determined to maintain the Constitution and the Union, and that they are decidedly opposed to any alteration of the one or to any dissolution of the other; that they are prepared to abide by all the compromises of the Constitution, and by all laws passed in pursuance thereof; that it is their desire to preserve in the future, as in the past, the kindest relations with their southern brethren; that they believe it to be untrue that the Republican Party ever contemplated a violation of the rights of any of the States of the Union; that they are prepared to give all constitutional guarantees for the preservation of those rights, that they are in favor of the repeal of all acts of State Legislatures which may be shown to be in conflict with the Constitution; but, that while they are thus ready to evince their conciliatory feelings, they cannot consent to become the propagandists of slavery, or to compromise their political principles, as avowed in the Chicago Platform; sanctioned as they are by the utterances and actions of the Fathers of the Republic, and solemnly approved as they have been by the recent verdict of a free people, constitutionally and deliberately expressed at the ballot box.

That a copy of the foregoing resolution signed by the officers of this meeting, be transmitted to the Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, the Hon. Wm. Pennington, the Hon. J. L. W. Stratton, and the Hon. J. T. Nixon.

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Does Secession Mean the Establishment of a Monarchy?

While the people of the Southern States are rushing on to secession, they probably do not see exactly the object at which it aims. As the movement progresses, however, the leaders begin to put forth carefully their purpose. It is not a Republican Southern confederacy which is to be established, but what is styled a "Constitutional Monarchy." There is an elaborate and carefully written article in the Augusta Chronicle, which approaches this proposition, first by asking "if the Federal system is a failure, whether the whole Republican system is not a failure?" Having answered the question by the

assumption that it is, the writer next asks whether it "would be wise, prudent or statesmanlike to frame another after the pattern of the old." He admits that a constitution could be framed for fifteen States, but argues that in time its spirit could be violated without a violation of its express letter. Neither history nor human nature, the writer adds, can make fifteen one. Hence separate State action is preferable to federation action, and when the States secede, each will be a foreign power as to all the other States, as well as to the world. Hence Georgia may adopt what form of government she chooses, and here comes the pith of the argument, which we give in the words of the writer:

"Some of the wisest and best citizens propose a Hereditary Constitutional Monarchy; but however good that may be in itself the most important point to discover is, whether or not the people are prepared for it. It is thought, again, by others that we shall be able to go on for a generation or two, in a new confederancy, with additional safeguards—such for instance, as an executive for life, a vastly restricted suffrage, senators elected for life, or for a long period, say twenty years, and the most popular branch of the Assembly elected for seven years, the judiciary absolutely independent, and for life for good behavior.

The frequency of elections and universality of suffrage, with the attendant arousing of the people's passions and the necessary sequence of demagogues being elevated to high station, are thought by many to be the great cause of trouble among us. We throw out these suggestions that the people may think of them and act as their interests require. Our own opinion is that the South might be the greatest nation on the Earth, and might maintain, on the basis of African slavery not only a splendid government, but a secure Republican government.

But still our fears are that, through anarchy we shall reach the despotism of military chieftains, and finally be raised again to monarchy."

Here, is the purpose then, avowed openly the leaders of secession are for establishing a monarchy and the common people are to be deprived of any voice in the government. Are the people of the South prepared for this radi-

cal change, or are they ignorantly helping the ambitious leaders to erect for them a government in which their own rights are to be "vastly restricted?"

—Ledger

January 8, 1861

Massachusetts Stands by Constitution

Massachusetts Legislature, Boston, Jan. 2—Mr. Claftin was elected President of the Senate and Mr. Goodwin Speaker of the House. In their addresses they touched upon the secession question. The former said that Massachusetts had been accused of unfaithfulness to the Constitution in some of her enactments, although she had always been ready to submit to judicial decision, and is so still. She has ever guarded jealously the liberties of her cities, and he trusted she ever will.

We cannot falter now without disgrace or dishonor. On Thursday, Governor Banks delivered his valedictory to the Legislature. He recommended the abrogation of the Personal Liberty bill. He concluded his address by denying that there can be a peaceable secession. The government cannot be dissolved at the bidding of any dissatisfied State, nor can that portion of the Continent occupied by the American States, be portioned out to hostile nations.

The interior States will never allow the keys of the Continent, on the gulf and ocean shores, to pass into the hands of an enemy nor can maritime cities or States exist independent of the plantation and farming interests of the interior. He did not, however, anticipate the destruction of the general government. He doubted not that the same Power that protected us hitherto, will preserve us hereafter.

Anti-Slavery Bill Adopted Over Veto

Nebraska Legislature, Omaha, N. T., Jan. 2—The bill to prohibit slavery was returned to the House yesterday with Governor Black's objection. He takes substantially the same grounds as last year, and makes a strong appeal against the measure, on account of its probable influence in augmenting the excitement of the country. The bill passed the House over the veto, by more than a two-thirds vote, and will pass council today, by about 100 to 3. No bills of a general nature have yet

passed either House of the General Assembly.

A True Bill

Here is what the Baltimore Clipper, an able American organ, says of the Democratic pro slavery policy which has been madly and persistently crowded on the country until it necessitated the reaction of which the Republican party is the fruit. They are words of irrefragable truth and most pointed significance, and they might with their perfect propriety be enlarged in their application to include the northern as well as the southern Democracy.

Villainy Positive and Absolute

The Breckinridge Democracy of the South should be the last men in the world to organize a rebellion against a Republican administration, or propose to carry any States out of the Union in consequence of the triumph of that party.

As we have had occasion several times before to remark, this northern sectional party was provoked into existence by that class of Southern Democrats. They have been giving cause for a northern alliance against the South for at least twenty years past, and in as many different ways. The Whig party never presented a candidate for the Presidency at any time that the southern Democracy did not charge him with being an abolitionist, not excepting Henry Clay and General Taylor, two slaveholders of their own section. The lamented Gen. Harrison, who had never spoken or written a word unfavorable to slavery in his life, and Gen. Scott who, like Gen. Harrison, was a son of the "Old Dominion," were both charged with abolitionism when nominated by the Whigs for the Presidency. Of course, such injustice as this from the southern Democracy was calculated to exasperate the northern supporters of these gentlemen, and to prejudice them against the South.

For Mr. Fillmore's support of the compromise of 1850, and his loyalty to the Constitution and regard for the rights and claims of the South, the American party made him their nominee in 1856, and expected to see him receive the support of the South. But he was instantly assailed as an abolitionist for some anti-slavery votes he had cast in Congress twenty-years before, and hunted and hounded down

with that charge. No matter what sacrifice any man may have made for the South that section was indisposed to support him unless he had received regular Democratic baptism.

Birth of Republican Party Outlined

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise through the agency of the amendment made to the Kansas Nebraska bill, at the instance of Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, was the immediate cause of the organization of the Republican Party, and the heavy vote it received in 1856, and this change of the platform of non-intervention with, to the protection of slavery in the Territories gave that party new life and carried to its support two or three hundred thousand additional votes in the late contest.

South Still Accused

The resolution introduced into the Senate and the platform adopted by the Charleston and Baltimore seceders shows that the southerners "Spoke to the North with a forked tongue" when they pledged themselves to have no intention of establishing slavery in the territories by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Their sacrifice of Douglas for refusing to change as they changed, and to act as they acted, proves that this fraud upon the North has been practiced with deliberate wilfulness.

Now we contend, that when a set of men take particular pains to bring about a particular event, they ought to submit without a murmur. If any portion of the southern people has cause for rebellion at this time, it is those upon whom the follies and blunders of the southern democracy have brought the great misfortune of a Republican triumph!

But we do not propose to rebel except against their rebellion. If the South is in peril, they brought it upon us, and they must be required to remain in the Union and aid in averting it. They shall not set our houses on fire, and then run away from the flames. The Republican party is a thing of their creating and the election of Lincoln an event of their designing. To provoke a sectional party into existence in the first and insure its success in the second place and then set to work to dissolve the Union about it,

is simply a piece of villainy—positive, absolute and deliberate villainy.

New Jersey in 1820

During the great compromise struggle in 1820, between the Free and Slave States of the Union, New Jersey asserted in manly and unmistakable language the fidelity to Freedom, avowing uncompromising hostility to the farther extension of slavery. The Legislature of the state in that year adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That to admit the Territory of Missouri as a State into the Union, without prohibiting slavery there, would in the opinion of the representatives of the people of New Jersey, be no less than to sanction this great political and moral evil, furnish the ready means of peopling a vast territory with slaves, and perpetuate all the dangers, crimes, and pernicious effects of domestic bondage.

Resolved, as the opinion of the Representatives of the people of New Jersey aforesaid, That inasmuch as Congress has a clear right to refuse the admission of a territory into the Union, by the terms of the Constitution, they ought, in the present case, to exercise that absolute discretion in order to preserve the political rights of the several existing States, and prevent the great national disgrace and multiplied mischiefs, which must ensue from conceding, as a matter of course, in the immense territories yet to claim admission into the Union beyond the Mississippi, that they may tolerate slavery.

This was the doctrine held by New Jersey forty years ago. That doctrine she has maintained ever since. By that doctrine, a great majority of her people stand today.

Virginia Personal Liberty Law

The New York Courier and Enquirer copies from the statutes of Virginia a law in which it says that paper are embodied "the very substance and spirit of the Massachusetts law the provisions of which are denounced as illegal and unconstitutional." The following summary of its provisions justified this statement.

"Any person is authorized to sue for his freedom. Such person during the producing of the suit must be kept in custody at the expense of the person claiming to be the owner. Or the claim-

ant may take the custody of such persons giving bonds in a penalty double the value of the petitioner \$1000, by the Fugitive Slave Law, to have him forthcoming on the trial. Counsel is assigned the petitioner by the State to prosecute his suit, and he is allowed free of cost, all needful process, services of officers and attendance of witnesses. The suit has precedence over all other cases on the docket of the court, all formalities of pleading are waived and the question of freedom or slavery is to be tried by a jury. If the petitioner obtains a verdict in his favor he is to be declared free, and the claimant is mulcted in damages and costs.

Secretary Holt and General Scott

The best understanding exists between Secretary Holt and General Scott, the former very properly defers to the experiences of the latter on military matters, and does not attempt to set up an arbitrary standard of his own, as Messrs. Davis and Floyd, in utter disregard of his views or recommendations. If General Scott's advice had been followed in October, when the Pennsylvania election foreshadowed Mr. Lincoln's election as inevitable, there would have been no serious complication now.

Hard Times in the South

All the news from the South proves conclusively that the southern people are beginning to feel the folly of the secessionists at their own homes. While attacking the northern people, they find themselves in many sections, without corn or bacon. Their orders sent to western ports for hay and grain, are all refused unless accompanied by the hard cash. J. Forsyth, in his Mobile Register, presents a pitiable picture as to the condition of the people of the interior of Alabama.

Dr. Baird's Address

Dr. Baird had a very full house to hear him on the present state of national affairs, at the court house on Monday evening last. He gave a very interesting epitome of political history, immediately connected with the origin, cause and progress of the disunion movements from the earliest periods of our government. In following upon the train of events, he trod

pretty hard upon the corns of the various parties and sections of the country, but treated all tolerably fairly, distributing the blame pretty equally. We thought he made as much out of the anti-slavery movement as it would bear, and that he did not give the South one blow too many. Dr. Baird, however, did not discuss the question at all, as was his intention. His materials had so grown upon his hands, that he was compelled by the limits of a single address, and for want of time, to omit for the present any discussion of the great principles which enter into the subject.

N. J. Legislature Organizes With Bitter Forecast

The Legislature meets today. The Senate will be organized by the Opposition. The Presidency lies between Mr. Buckley of Passaic and Mr. Brown of Ocean. Messrs. Wm. Sharp, of Salem, Ralph Shreve of Mercer are prominent candidates for Secretary; and John T. C. Tatem of this county and Babcock of Middlesex for Engrossing Clerk. In the House, there is some engineering to be done. The Democrats claim the five Bellmen as allies, and with their aid hope to carry the organization, putting our old friend John R. Graham in the Speaker's chair. A portion of the party are, however, not quite satisfied with this arrangement and something else may be done. Morry Hamilton, of Camden, wants to be clerk, but he has any number of rivals, and there is a host of applicants for the other offices.

January 8, 1861

From Washington; Compromise Propositions

The following resolutions were adopted today (Jan. 3) as expressive of the views and feelings of the House Committee of thirty-three. The resolutions were offered by Mr. Bristow, of Kentucky:

Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the usages and laws of these States, and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with the slaves or slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society.

Resolved, That we recognize the jus-

tice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, including those on the subject of fugitive slaves or fugitives from service or labor, and discontinuance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws: and that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or a sufficient cause from any source, for a dissolution of this government; that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same, and finally to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

Slavery Resolutions Proposed

The following resolution of Hon. Henry Winter Davis passed unanimously in the committee of Thirty-three:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the several States be respectfully requested to cause their statutes to be revised, with a view to ascertain if any of them are in conflict with, or tend to embarrass or hinder the execution of the laws of the United States for the delivery up of persons held to labor by the laws of any State and escaping therefrom; and the Senate and House of Representatives earnestly request that all enactments having such tendency be forthwith repealed, as required by a just sense of constitutional obligations, and by a due regard for the peace of the Republic. And the President of the United States is requested to communicate these resolutions to the governors of the several States, with a request that they will lay the same before the Legislatures thereof respectively.

Massachusetts Congressman Proposes Slavery Resolution

The House Select Committee considered the proposition of Mr. Adams (Mass.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to propose an amendment to the Constitution, to the effect that no future amendments of it in regard to Slavery shall be made, unless proposed by a

Slave State, and ratified by all the States.

This was carried, all the members of the committee voting for it except Tappan, of New Hampshire, Kellog, of Illinois, and Washburne, of Wisconsin. They took strong ground against it in speeches, urging as their reasons that they regarded it as an insult to the North to require them to give a constitutional pledge for their honesty and good behavior; that no Republican of the North has proposed to interfere with slavery in the States; that the Republican Platform expressly repudiated any such idea, and guaranteed each State against invasion, and that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln ought to have the opportunity, as other administrations had done, to develop its policy without first being put under bonds to keep the peace.

Opinion Divided on Changes

The committee of Thirty-three, on Saturday the 29th ult., considered Mr. Nelson's proposition for amendments to the Constitution, being substantially those offered by Senator Crittenden. On motion of Mr. Corwin the committee struck out the words "or hereafter acquired," so that a division on the line of 36 deg. 30 min., may be applicable only to territory now held by the United States. The 17 years were composed of the Republicans, with Messrs. Davis, of Maryland, and Stout, of Oregon. The nays, 10, were from the Slave States, with the exception of Mr. Burdy of California.

The question on the adoption of the article as amended was negatived.

Yeas—Messrs. Bristow, of Kentucky; Burch, of California; Hamilton, of Texas; Millson, of Virginia; Nelson, of Tennessee; Phelps, of Missouri; Stout, of Oregon; Whitely, of Delaware.—8.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, of Massachusetts; Campbell, of Pennsylvania; Coruin, of Ohio; Curtis, of Iowa; Davis, of Maryland; Dunn, of Indiana; Ferry, of Connecticut; Howard, of Michigan; Humphrey, of New York; Kellog, of Illinois; Morrill, of Vermont; Morse, of Maine; Robinson, of Rhode Island; Tappan, of New Hampshire; Washburne, of Wisconsin; Windom, of Minnesota.—16.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Boyce, of South Carolina; Davis, of Mississippi, Hawkins, of Florida; Houston,

of Alabama; Love, of Georgia; Rust, of Arkansas; Stratton, of New Jersey; Taylor, of Louisiana; Winslow, of North Carolina.

Latest: Border States Name Committee

The correspondent of yesterday's North American says:

The committee appointed on the part of the Border States, in pursuance of the resolution of the recent caucus, consists of Messrs. Crittenden, of Kentucky, chairman; Harris, of Maryland; Sherman, of Ohio; Nixon, of New Jersey; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Gilmer, of North Carolina; Hutton, of Tennessee; Pettit, of Indiana; Harris, of Virginia; Melernand, of Illinois; Barrett, of Missouri; Sebastian, of Arkansas; Vandever, of Iowa; and Hale, of Pennsylvania.

The committee of Fourteen, representing the Border States of Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, held important conferences on Thursday and Friday, and agreed upon various propositions which had been offered or assented to previously by the Republicans in the House and Senate committees on the crisis, together with one on the great question to the following effect, which was offered by Judge Hale.

Slavery Line Drawn

"That the line of 36° 30' shall be run through the existing territory of the United States and in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited; south of that line, neither Congress nor a territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law for or against slavery, and when a territory containing sufficient population for one member of Congress in an area of sixty thousand square miles, shall apply for admission as a State it shall be admitted with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine."

There were five Republicans on the committee two of whom, Mr. Hale and Mr. Nixon, voted for this proposition. Mr. Sherman voted against it. Mr. Pittit, of Indiana, did not vote at all, and Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, was necessarily absent. The southern members sustained it, and said they could arrest the secession stampede in all the bor-

der States upon this compromise. It would be observed that "existing territory" is alone contemplated in the operation of the plan.

New Mexico Plan Rejected

Mr. Crittenden readily abandoned his project, which covered future acquisition of territory and distinct recognition and prohibition of slavery south of the line, to accept this substitute as a peace offering which looks to a settlement of the present difficulty, and leaves the future untouched. Mr. Sherman's plan of admitting, New Mexico was rejected as unacceptable to the South, although it covers every inch of ground now claimed, and proposes immediate representation in Congress. After that disposition was manifested, he signified very distinctly that it was useless for him to attend further conferences, as in offering this mode of conciliation he had even gone beyond the wishes of many of his political friends, and to the extent of his own sense of duty.

Jan. 8, 1861

Exciting Meeting at Camden

A very lively Union meeting was held at Camden on the 27th ult., in which there were some discordant elements. The programme was a little disarranged by the people calling for our eloquent friend James M. Scovel at the close of the speech of the third speaker who dilated somewhat on the beauties of slavery. Mr. S., ever prompt at the call of the people, and full of the spirit of Union immediately responded, when Mr. Nash also commenced speaking, and both went on together at a killing pace—both vociferating "desperately." The chairman the mayor, decided that Mr. Nash was entitled to the floor, but as he didn't give it to him, the race went on, until the sheriff threatened if order was not restored, to turn off the gas! Here a motion to adjourn was carried.

Crowds at Philadelphia Meeting Support Union Stand

A large meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, was held on Saturday evening last, at National Hall. The audience was very large, not one-half being able to gain admittance to the room.

At least five thousand persons were present. Colonel William D. Luis pre-

sided, assisted by Commodore Stewart, Major-General Robert Paterson, and others. Resolutions were adopted heartily approving of the conduct of Major Anderson, calling on the President to provide him with all the force he requires for the defense of his position, declaring that all persons who wage war against the United States, and all who aid, counsel and sanction them, are public enemies, and declaring that the American flag shall be protected to the last extremity. Speeches were made by J. Murray Rush, Democrat; Charles Gibbons, Republican, and Mark Mundy, Constitutional Union. The enthusiasm was intense.

Jan. 8, 1861

Henry Winter Davis To His Constituents

Henry Winter Davis' address to his constituents fills over two columns in Wednesday's Baltimore Patriot. Its main feature is a powerful appeal against convening the Maryland Legislature. He contends that such an act, under the present excitement, would be fraught with imminent danger to the Union, and to any hope of adjusting the existing national difficulties. He denounces the efforts made and making to have our Legislature assembled, as instigated by the extreme revolutionists and secessionists of the South. A plot to forcibly take possession of the Federal Capital and prevent Lincoln's inauguration, which would irretrievably dissolve the Union, and plunge the whole nation into civil war.

South Carolina Convention Advocates Confederacy

The proceedings of the South Carolina convention show that they have passed an ordinance to define and punish treason, declaring that the judicial power of the United States has reverted to South Carolina vesting power delegated to Congress in a general assembly, and that the power of the General Assembly is not to extend without the direction of the convention, to duties on imports, the post-office, declaration of war, treaties and confederacy with other States, citizenship and treason. Commissioners have been appointed to various Southern States.

They have also recommended that

proper measures be adopted for the formation of a Southern confederacy, by the appointment of commissioners to the slave-holding States, asking them to call conventions. They say "the instrument called the Constitution of the United States is suggested as suitable and proper basis to be offered for a provisional government."

Various other ordinances were adopted, making provisions for a separate government..

The South Carolina convention met on Saturday for the last time for the present, and adjourned to meet at the call of the President. The General Assembly was vested by them with all necessary powers to make postal arrangements. The commissioners to Washington were requested to furnish a written account of their oral communication with the government, and also ordered 5000 copies of the correspondence between them and the President to be printed.

Florida Convention

Tallahassee, Jan. 5 — At the convention today, Judge McGehee, of Madison, was elected permanent president. The morning session was consumed in perfecting the organization.

During the afternoon session resolutions were offered declaring the right of Florida to secede; that there was ample cause for its exercise, and that it was the duty of the States to prepare for it. Discussions ensued on the policy of the immediate passage of the resolutions, and they were finally made the special order for Monday, to which day the convention adjourned.

From the sentiments expressed by prominent members, it is unquestionable that the convention will not act without mature deliberation. There is no excitement here, but all are calmly looking for future events.

Georgia Convention

Macon, Jan. 5—There will be a large secession majority in the Georgia Convention. One hundred and eleven counties, so far, show one hundred and sixty-nine secessionists, which is a convention majority of seventeen, and eight-six co-operationists. The counties stand seventy-three to thirty-eight. It is not believed that the real co-operation minority in the convention will exceed thirty, as many of those

nominated as co-operation men have come out for secession.

Fort Washington Reinforced

Alexandria, Va., Jan. 5—The Steamer Philadelphia has just passed down the river, with a party of marines, it is said, to reinforce the garrison at Fort Washington.

Dispatches have been received from Republican members of Congress by Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking a postponement for the present of all proposition looking to appropriations for arming the military.

An Extradition Case

Sometime since, a slave named Anderson, while attempting to escape from Missouri, was opposed by his master, whom he slew. Anderson reached Canada in safety, but a demand has recently been made for his surrender, under the Ashburton treaty. A majority of the Court of Queen's Bench, of Upper Canada, has decided that the offense committed by Anderson is of such a nature as to bring it within the provisions of that treaty, and that he must be given up.

Jan. 8, 1861

The Virginia Legislature

Richmond, Jan. 5 — Almost all the members of the Legislature have arrived. A call for a convention will certainly be issued the first or second day of the session.

The Public Credit

It seems to be overlooked by the projectors that the "Southern Confederacy" must ever be fatal to the public credit of such an aggregation of States as its practical exercise by South Carolina has proved fatal to that of the present union. The Federative Government which once admits the rights of secession on the part of its constituents can from that moment give no guarantees which will command the confidence of capitalists. Still less can a government, founded by virtue of this principle, and therefor pledged to its recognition, expect to borrow money on such a shifting and uncertain basis of political organization, as at any moment a capricious State might, by her secession, bring the finances reared on such a sandy foundation to utter confusion and overthrow. It is obvi-

ous that the money-lenders would ever be exceedingly chary of investigation in such a fragile structure of nominal government.

—National Intelligencer, Jan. 15, 1861

Traitors in Cabinet

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that, on hearing of Major Anderson's moving to Fort Sumpter, Floyd, without consultation with the cabinet, sent an immediate order to him to return to Fort Moultrie, even if he was to die in the last ditch, to which Anderson, with Spartan brevity, immediately replied, he preferred to die at Sumpter. Floyd has been acting along with the traitors. Without the knowledge of the President, and secretly, he has been quietly ordering arms and ammunition south for months. Startling to relate, Toucey is also playing into hands of the Disunionists.

The revenue cutters are under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is feared that the recent capture of the revenue cutter at Charleston was facilitated by the connivance of a high Federal official.

Mr. Lincoln and Major Anderson

During the Black Hawk Indian War of 1832, Major Anderson was Inspector General of the Illinois volunteers, one of the companies of which Mr. Lincoln was captain. Now, the former has been promoted to the position of major of the first artillery, and the latter to that of Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy. The one is in charge of a post to which the eyes of a nation are directed, and with the defense of which the greatest interests are connected; and the other has been chosen by his countrymen as the Executive of their government, and it is a coincidence not a little singular that a nephew of Major Anderson's is the classmate and chum of Mr. Lincoln's son at Harvard College.

Jan. 1, 1861

The New Flag of South Carolina

The following sketch of the flag adopted by the State of South Carolina, is given by a correspondent of the New York Herald: It is a red ground, with a marine blue cross, on which are fifteen stars, the center star to be the larger one; a white palmetto tree and crescent on the upper right-hand corner, and the corner spaces, including

the ground on which the palmetto is placed, to be of red.

Jan. 15, 1861

Governor of New Jersey's Message

The prosperity that has attended these United States we should have supposed would insure their continued unity; but we learn that a portion of the confederacy proposes to secede, believing that the evils to which they are subjected in the Union outweigh the advantages they enjoy; they therefore propose to dissolve the connection and establish an independent government of one or more States. South Carolina has already declared herself released from her obligations to the general government, and it is feared that others are preparing to do likewise. We do not consent to such a proposition, nor for a moment recognize the right—the principle of which, if carried out, would lead to anarchy.

Reasons for Secession

The chief reasons alleged for secession are, first: "That the non-slaveholding States have not recognized, been bound by, or obeyed, the supreme law of the land—the Constitution and laws made under it, viz: The Fugitive slave law and the decisions of the Supreme Court."

Second, "That the citizens of the Slave States are, by the others denied equal rights in the Territories."

The first of these charges addresses itself to the States in their separate capacity, and in this aspect we propose to meet it. Since the adoption of the Constitution, New Jersey has, with a faithfulness that has never been questioned excepting through ignorance, fulfilled every obligation assumed under its provisions, fully, fairly, and distinctly.

The laws on our statute books in relation to fugitives, were enacted for the purpose of facilitating their rendition to their owners. Since their passage, the Supreme Court has made some decisions which make it proper that these laws should be carefully examined, and if found to conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States, they should be at once repealed or amended. The decisions of the Supreme Court have ever been held by New Jersey as the law of the land, and we trust ever will—whether distasteful or not.

Strong Stand for Constitution

The subject of slavery in the territories is one of the settlements of which does not come within our province; it belongs to the government in which we, together with all the States, are represented, and with them we leave the subject, confident that they will be disposed to harmonize as far as possible, all conflicting interests.

It does not appear that the Legislature of New Jersey is at present called on to do anything beyond what has been proposed, unless it may be to give some expression to her views. The people of this State, beyond all question, stand as a unit in favor of the Union, and are prepared to defend it, and to make all reasonable and proper concessions to insure its perpetuity. They also believe that the Constitution as it is, affords protection to the rights of all cherishing the most friendly spirit towards their bretheren of the South. They would be the last to interfere with their rights.

Agitators Censured

The troubles connected with slavery have in a great measure been brought on by a few persons of extreme views both in the North and South, who by constantly presenting to the public in its most exaggerated form, whatever is calculated to estrange and exasperate—have excited jealousy and mistrust where, but for these efforts, fraternal fellowship would have continued.

On the one hand are those who regard slavery as a sin so monstrous that all connected with it are consigned to condemnation. They see it through a medium that enlarges all its deformities and dims all its palliatives, will listen to no arguments, attach no importance to the opinions of others, the practice of their forefathers, or the requirements of the Constitution. We give some of them credit for sincerity; but if so sensitive to wickedness, they will find enough to exercise their time and talents within the bounds of their own State, and probably within a narrower circle.

On the other hand are those who believe that all who live on the north side of a certain geographical line are their enemies, and willing to violate every obligation of the Constitution and laws—who deem a constitutional

election of a president sufficient cause for dissolving the Union; such do not desire to remain in it.

They dream of a southern confederacy that is to embrace all of southern soil within the Union, that is desirable,—eventually to absorb Mexico, and it may be Cuba—constituting a southern galaxy composed of stars of the first magnitude, with the rest of mankind gazing with wonder and admiration—dreams which the realities of the experiment would speedily dissipate, and in which they forget that a world would stand in opposition to their principles, and that the position they now hold as being a part of the great American Republic would crumble beneath them. And they awake to the realization of having “sold their birthright for a mess of pottage.”

Compromise Acknowledgment of Courage

Most of the differences that set people and nations at variance, could be adjusted if the fear of compromising what is called “honor” did not deter each from making concession. It requires more courage to acknowledge and make reparation, than to persist; more to yield than to fight.

The sneers of those who can imitate littleness, cannot comprehend the motives that induce forgiveness of injuries and acknowledgment of errors, prevent the performance of many righteous acts. Let us hope that the representatives of all the States at Washington will rise above such fears—above the temper that vents itself by spiteful actions and approbrious epithets, and act with an eye single to the welfare of the whole country.

Staunch Supporters Praised

The great mass of the people in all sections, we are thankful to believe, are strongly attached to the Union—a majority of the Southern States, and those most exposed to the evil connected with the agitation of slavery, are still standing with us in favor of the Union. To these true-hearted patriots we owe much, and let us strengthen their hands by a disposition to conciliate and yield to all proper demands.

Conciliatory Efforts Urged

Unwilling to abandon the cause, and clinging to the hope that the commit-

tees of Congress, appointed for that purpose, will agree on measures of compromise, we anxiously await the result. If it should appear that their views cannot be harmonized, then I earnestly recommend that (unless some more approved plan is proposed) without delay you adopt a resolution inviting all the States to appoint delegates in such manner as can be most speedily and satisfactorily done, who shall meet and endeavor to agree upon terms by which our Union may be served. We cannot believe it possible that such a convention would fail to agree on terms acceptable to a majority in all sections of the country, and these terms could then be presented to Congress as the united wish of the people of the States.

Pleads for Union

It is not for our own State that we plead; with a genial climate, productive soil, and favorable location her people moral, industrious, and enterprising. New Jersey whether alone or connected with others, can take care of herself; but it is for that glorious Union of which she is a part, for the illustrious past, the hopeful future, the cause of freedom, everywhere, the claims of our children to the right of citizenship in the noblest Republic the world has ever seen and for the example we afford the nations of the earth. In the hand of God who we confidently believe will order all things according as we do put our trust in Him, we believe the issue, praying that in mercy He would save us from ourselves.

Conclusion

In entering on the duties of legislation, which to many of you are new, it is proper to remember that the obligations assumed are solemn and important, requiring the most serious consideration. You have been selected by your fellow citizens to take charge of the affairs of state, to whose interests will be advanced or retarded by your action. We should further remember that all humane efforts are vain unless blessed by God, and while we thank Him for the much He has given that was undeserved, let us pray that His mercies may be continued to us and be received with greater thankfulness.

CHARLES OLDEN.

Trenton, Jan. 8, 1861

How a Jerseyman Was Treated Down South

About two years ago Simon F. Noyes, a well-known resident of Jersey City, and a builder by trade, left Jersey City for the West, and soon after went to Memphis, Tennessee, taking with him his family. During the Presidential campaign, Mr. Noyes took a warm interest in the Republican cause, in connection with a number of gentlemen, and they were not at that time interfered with by any vigilance committee, although it is alleged there was one then existing at Memphis.

Everything passed off quietly until the present difficulty arose in the South, when a few days ago the vigilance committee waited upon Mr. Noyes, and after questioning him in relation to his political predilections, learned that he supported Mr. Lincoln. This, it appears, was enough to satisfy them that he was a dangerous character, and they accordingly waited upon him the second time, to give him to understand that he must leave the State within two days, or they would be compelled to resort to another course of action.

Rather than to have any difficulty, Mr. Noyes left, and his family and furniture are now on the way to Jersey City.—N. Y. Commercial, Jan. 15, 1861

Seward Speech Conciliatory

Mr. Seward made his great speech in the Senate on Saturday afternoon, before an audience that packed every available foot of space. It was entirely conservative and conciliatory. It may not suit the views of the extremists of either party, but for that reason it will be safe to follow his proposition.

He proposes to repeal all State laws that contravene the Constitution; he is in favor of amending the Constitution so that it shall not by any future amendment be so altered as to confer on Congress the power to interfere with slavery in any State. If Kansas were admitted he would be willing to organize and admit the territories as to new States, reserving the right to subdivide into convenient States. But not believing that constitutional, he prefers to advise a convention of the people after the present trouble shall have subsided to decide whether any changes shall be made in the Consti-

tution; he is in favor of a law to prevent mutual invasions of States; and of two Pacific railways.

Important From Charleston

Peaceful Negotiations—Reported Disaffection Among Anderson's Men.

Charleston, Jan. 12—Mr. Gourdin, a member of the State Sovereignty convention went to Fort Sumpter this morning to have a private interview with Major Anderson..

All kinds of rumors prevail as to the cause of sending a flag of truce by South Carolina last night.

Some say that a disaffection exists among Major Anderson's men; others that a surrender is contemplated, and that he will evacuate. These are only given as rumors, but your reporter has reason to believe, on good authority, that negotiations with Washington are now going on for a peaceful surrender, and for a cessation of the warlike attitude hitherto maintained.

Jan. 15, 1861

Later—The Brooklyn Off the Bar

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 12—Evening—The steamship Excel came in this evening, with the news that the United States sloop of war Brooklyn is off the Bar. This is certain. She was seen this morning.

Mr. Hayne, on the part of South Carolina and Lieut. Hall from Fort Sumpter have left for Washington with proposals and instructions.

Troops for the South

Boston, Jan. 10 — The steamer Joseph Whitney after taking provisions and munitions of war at the Navy Yard yesterday, proceeded to Fort Independence this morning, where several officers with troops embarked. She will sail this afternoon.

The Joseph Whitney sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, having seventy-four soldiers under command of Major Arnold, Lieutenants Blunt and Benson, and surgeon McLaren.

Rumors from Virginia

Washington, Jan. 10 — Senator Mason says (I presume on his own responsibility alone) that the State of Virginia will secede from the Union in ten days.

I must say, however, that other Virginians, whom I think equally well in-

formed, entertain very different ideas of Virginia's purpose.

I learn that Senator Hunter is proposed for President of the southern confederacy or provisional government, which is yet to be formed.

Also that Gen. Jefferson Davis is to be commander-in-chief of the same Republic when it is formed.

President Buchanan's Message

The following message was sent in by the President on the 8th.

The President says at the commencement of the session he called attention to the dangers to the Union, and recommended such measures of relief as he believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country and saving it from the perils in which it had been needlessly and unfortunately placed. His convictions then expressed remain unchanged. He regrets to say that matters, instead of being better, are still worse, and hope is diminishing.

Alluding to the condition of South Carolina, he says he has no other alternative but to collect the revenue and protect the public property as far as practicable under the existing laws.

His duty is to execute, and not make, the law. The right and duty to use the military and naval forces against those who illegally assail the Federal government are clear and indisputable. But the present state of things is beyond the Executive's control.

Urges Congress to Act

We are in the midst of a great revolution, and he recommends to Congress to meet the present emergency. To Congress is reserved the power to declare war, and to remove the grievances that might lead to war, and restore peace to the country.

On them rests the responsibility, after eulogizing the blessings conferred by the Union, he says: Should it perish, the calamity will be as severe in the Southern as in the Northern States.

The secession movement is chiefly made on a misapprehension as to the sentiments of the majority in several of the Northern States.

Urges Popular Referendum

Let the question be transferred from the national assembly to the ballot-box. The people will redress their grievances.

But in Heaven's name, let the trial be made before we plunge into an armed conflict upon the mere assumption that there is no other alternative.

Let us have reflection. Would that South Carolina had reflected.

Appeals for Congressional Action

He appeals to Congress to say in their might, "The Union must and shall be preserved" by all constitutional means. He recommends that Congress devote themselves to prompt action with a view to peace. A division on the line 36 degrees 30 minutes is suggested as calculated to produce an adjustment.

It was an imputation on the members to say that they will hesitate for a moment. The danger is on us. If in several of the States the forts and arsenals had been seized by aggressive acts Congress should endeavor to give the difficulties a peaceful solution. He states the reasons why he had refrained from sending troops to Charleston Harbor, believing this would have furnished a pretext, if not a provocation on the part of South Carolina for aggression.

Explains Anderson Stand

Referring to Major Anderson, he says that officer could not, before he left Fort Moultrie, have held that post for forty-eight or sixty hours, if attacked.

He (the President) had warned his country of the danger. He felt the duty devolving upon him had been faithfully though imperfectly performed. He was conscious that he meant well for his country.

It is said that the editor of the Charleston Mercury, who writes its fierce disunion articles, is one Gordon, a native of Massachusetts, who has been in the South but two or three years. Now is not that a little too bad. Their most rampant editor is imported by the South from New England. The Palmetto Cockade also is made in Connecticut.

Major Anderson and Gov. Pickens of South Carolina

Augusta, Jan. 10 — This morning's Charleston Courier gives the following particulars in relation to the attack upon the steamer *Star of the West*; about half-past 6 o'clock yesterday

morning, the steamer *Gen. Clinch* discovered the Steamer *Star of the West*, and signalled the fact to the occupants of the battery on Morris' Island. As soon as the fact was signaled, all Morris Island was astir, and the men were at their posts before the orders were given. They remained in anxious suspense, but ready for what they believed was sure to come, namely a volley from Fort Sumpter. The *Star of the West* rounded the Point and took the ship channel inside the bar, and proceeded straight forward until she was opposite Morris Island, three-quarters of a mile from the battery, when a ball was fired athwart the bow of the steamer. The Steamer *Star of the West* Displayed the Stars and Stripes, and as soon as it was unfurled, a succession of heavy shots were fired. The vessel continued at increased speed, but one or two shots taking effect. Her captain concluded to retire.

Fort Moultrie fired a few shots but they were out of range. The damage done to the steamer was only trifling, only two out of seventeen shots taking effect.

Fort Sumpter made no demonstration, except that the guns were run out of the enclosures bearing on Morris Island and Fort Sumpter.

Major Anderson Registers Protest

About 11 o'clock a boat from Fort Sumpter bearing Lieut. Hall, with a white flag, approached the city. He had an interview with Governor Pickens, and was afterwards escorted to the boat and re-embarked for Fort Sumpter.

The communication from Major Anderson is as follows:

To his Excellency, the governor of South Carolina—Sir: Two of your batteries fired this morning on an unarmed vessel, bearing the flag of my government. I am not notified that war has been declared, by South Carolina against the United States, and I can not but think that this hostile act was committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope I refrain from opening fire upon your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the above mentioned act, one I believe without parallel in the history of our country or any other civilized government, was committed in obedience to your instruction, and notify you that if not disclaimed,

that I regard it as an act of war, and I shall not, after a reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within range of the guns of my fort. In order to save, as far as in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg you will have due notification made of my decision to all concerned.

Hoping, however, that your answer may justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part.

I am respectfully,

Robert Anderson.

Governor Pickens Warns Against Reinforcements

Governor Pickens, in his reply, after stating the position of South Carolina to the United States, and that any attempt to send United States troops to Charleston harbor to reinforce the forts would be regarded as an act of hostility, says, in conclusion:

Any attempt to reinforce the troops in Fort Sumpter, or to retake and resume possession of the forts within the waters of this State, which you abandoned—spiking the guns and doing otherwise much damage—cannot be regarded by the authorities of the State as indicative of any other purpose than a coercion of the State by the armed force of the government. Special agents therefore, have been placed off the bar, to warn approaching vessels—both armed and unarmed, having troops on board to reinforce the forts—not to enter the harbor. Special orders have been given to the commanders of the forts not to fire at such vessels until a short across her bow would warn them of the prohibition of the State.

Attack on Vessel Defended

Under such circumstances the *Star of the West*, I have understood, this morning, attempted to enter the harbor with troops, and having been notified that she could not enter was fired into. The act is perfectly justified by me in regard to your threat against vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary to say that you must be the judge of your responsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of the State, and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived how far the conduct you propose to adopt, can find a parallel in the

history of any country, or reconcile it with any other purpose of your government than imposing on the State the condition of a conquered province.

F. W. Pickens

Major Anderson's Second Message

The following is a second communication from Major Anderson:

To His Excellency, Governor Pickens—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and say that, under the circumstances, I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my government, and intend deferring the course indicated by my note of this morning, until the arrival from Washington of the instructions I may receive. I have the honor to also express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in his way, and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility to the departure and return of the bearer, Lieut. T. Tabot, who is directed to make the journey.

R. Anderson.

Governor Pickens immediately granted the permission desired, and directed that every facility and courtesy should be extended to the bearer of dispatches, Lieutenant Tabot, for his government, both going and returning.

A Stupendous Madness

A few years ago Mr. Boyce, now one of the secession leaders, and lately a member of Congress—where he distinguished himself by his ability and good sense—ridiculed the idea of secession as extreme nonsense. In an address to the people of South Carolina, he said:

"South Carolina cannot become a nation. God makes nations—not man. You cannot extemporise a nation out of South Carolina. It is simply impossible; we have not the resources. We could exist by tolerance and what that tolerance would be when we consider the present hostile spirit of the age to the institution of slavery, all may readily imagine. I trust we may never have to look upon the painful and humiliating spectacle. From the weakness of our national government a feeling of insecurity would arise, and capital would take alarm and leave us. But it may be said, Let Capital Go! to this I reply, that capital is the life-blood of a modern community; and, in losing it, you lose the vitality of the State.

"Secession, separate nationality, with all its burdens, is no remedy. It is no redress for the past; it is no security for the future. It is only a magnificent sacrifice of the present without in anywise gaining in the future. Such is the intensity of my conviction on the subject that if secession should take place—of which I have no idea for I cannot believe in such stupendous madness—I shall consider the institution of slavery as doomed, and that the great god, in our blindness, has made us the instrument of its destruction."

We should like to know if Mr. Boyce has changed his opinion in regard to secession since he uttered the above words.

South Carolina Congressman Ridiculed

Still in—Mr. Keitt, "Late" M. C. from South Carolina, who drew his pay up to the 4th of March, and then rushed out of the Union with indignant precipitancy, is not, after all, according to recent acts, thoroughly out—as letters were last week received at Washington from him dated Charleston, bearing his Frank—"Free" Keitt!" In noticing this the Baltimore Clipper says, It reminds of a celebrated stump, orator in hard money times, who fiercely denounced "rag money," and after producing a bank note which he took from his pocket as a worthless bit of paper carefully restored it to his pocket again and buttoned the flap thereof!

Fear Expressed for War Sloop

Much fear is entertained that the U. S. sloop of war *Levant* has gone down with all hands on board. She has been cruising for some time around the Sandwich Island. Lieut. Maury however, thinks there is no reason for apprehension, as it is not unusual for a vessel in her supposed position to be becalmed for one hundred days. Wm. E. Hunt is her commander.

President Lincoln's Cabinet

It is now certain that Mr. Lincoln has invited Mr. Seward to take a seat in his cabinet, and that he has accepted. Mr. Bates, of Missouri, will be a member. Mr. Welles, of Connecticut, one of the ablest men in New England it is said, has also been invited, and

also Mr. H. Winter Davis, of Maryland. Various reports have prevailed respecting Mr. Cameron but there is little doubt now that he will not be in the Cabinet.

Jan. 15, 1861

Speech of Mr. Teese, Speaker of House of New Jersey

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: I tender to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, and in return I pledge to you my best endeavors to serve you faithfully, impartially, and to the best of my ability, relying upon your forbearance in any errors of judgment on my part, and upon your co-operation in so conducting your deliberations that the best interests of the State and country may be promoted as far as our influence may extend.

Never, since the Revolution, has the Legislature of this State assembled under circumstances so momentous; the problem whether a great nation can long exist as a Republic, under a constitutional government is about to be solved, and the nations of the Old World and the New, are awaiting the event with intense interest. New Jersey has always been loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and while upon the one hand she has never yet countenanced any violation of the letter or spirit of the organic compact of these States, or sought to infringe upon the rights of property or persons by Legislation unfriendly to the interests of any of her confederates, she has upon the other, frowned upon all attempts at treason, whether in the form of open opposition to the federal laws, or hidden beneath interpretations of the Constitution unknown to the patriots who framed it.

Support of Union Urged

We have just sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and we cannot, without violating that oath, strike hands with those of any section or party who seek its overthrow or deny its binding force upon all the States of the Union formed under its provisions. Upon the soil of New Jersey, when the prospects of liberty were darkest, were fought those decisive battles which turned the tide of disaster and contributed in a great degree to the establishment of our indepen-

dence; and now that our political prospects are again clouded, and uncertainty and doubt rest upon the future, it may be that the conservative voice of New Jersey will be heard by her sister States, and that your counsels of moderation and justice will not be listened to in vain. We owe our first duty doubtless to our own State, whose immediate agents we are, and which expects us to jealously guard and maintain her interests, but we also owe, not only to our country, but to the cause of liberty, that we should declare, with no doubtful voice, that the Union, founded under a constitution ordained and established "to promote the general welfare and to secure the blessings of liberty," was intended to be and ought to be perpetuated. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me again to thank you for the honor you have done me, and to express the hope that our relations to each other throughout the session may be mutually satisfactory.

The allusions to the Union, made by Mr. Teese, were received with loud applause by the members and spectators, and at the conclusion, the crowd in the lobby and gallery again gave a round of hearty applause.

Speech of Senator Seward Senate

Washington, January 12, 1861

Mr. Seward addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President: Congress adjourned last Summer amid auspices of natural abundance, contentment, tranquility and happiness. It was reassembled this Winter in the presence of derangement of business and disturbance of public as well as private credit, and in the face of seditious combinations to overthrow the Union. The alarm is appalling; for union is not more the body than liberty is the soul of the nation.

The American citizen has been accustomed to believe the Republic immortal. He shrinks from the sight of conventions indicative of its sudden death. The report of our condition has gone over the seas, and we who have so long and with much complacency studied the endless agitations of society in the Old World, believing ourselves exempt from such disturbances, now in our turn, seem to be

falling into a momentous and disastrous revolution.

I know how difficult it is to decide, amid so many and so various counsels, who ought to be and even what can be done. Certainly, however, it is time for every Senator to declare himself. I therefore, following the example of the noble Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson) avow my adherence to the Union in its integrity, and with all its parts, with my friends, with my party, with my State, with my country, or without either as they may determine, in every event, whether of peace or of war, with every consequence of honor or dishonor, of life or death. Although I lament the occasion, I hail with cheerfulness the duty of lifting up my voice among distracted debates, for my whole country and its inestimable union.

Hitherto the exhibit of spirit and resolution here, as elsewhere, has been chiefly made on the side of disunion. I do not regret this. Disunion is so unexpected and unnatural that it must plainly reveal itself before its presence can be realized. I like best, also, the courage that rises slowly under the pressure of severe provocation. If it be a Christian duty to forgive the stranger even seventy times seventy offenses, it is the highest patriotism to endure without complaint the passionate waywardness of political brethren so long as there is hope that they may come to a better mind.

Measures That Will Not Save the Union

I think it is easy to pronounce what measures or conduct will not save the Union. I agree with the honorable senator from North Carolina (Mr. Clingman), that mere eulogism will not save it. Yet I think that as prayer brings us nearer to God, though it cannot move him towards us, so there is healing and saving virtue in every word of devotion to the Union that is spoken, and in every sigh that its danger draws forth. I know, at least, that, like virtue, it derives strength from every irreverent act that is committed, and every blasphemous phrase that is uttered against it.

The Union cannot be saved by mutual criminations concerning our respective share of responsibility for the present evils. He whose conscience acquits him will naturally be slow to

accuse others whose co-operation he needs. History only can adjust the great account. A continuance of the debate on the constitutional power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the territories will not save the Union. The opinions of parties and sections on that question have become dogmatical, and it is this circumstance that has produced the existing alienation. A truce, at least during the debate on the Union, is essential to reconciliation.

The Union cannot be saved by proving that secession is illegal or unconstitutional. Persons bent on that fearful step will not stand long enough on forms of law to be dislodged; and loyal men do not need such narrow ground to stand upon.

I fear that little more will be gained from discussing the right of the federal government to coerce seceding states into obedience. If disunion is to go on, this question will give place to the more practical one, whether many seceding States have a right to coerce the remaining members to acquiesce in dissolution.

Civil War No Solution

I dread, as in my innermost soul I abhor, civil war. I do not know what the Union would be worth if saved by the use of the sword. Yet for all this I do not agree with those who, with desire to avert that great calamity, advise a conventional or unopposed separation, with a view to what they call a reconstruction. It is enough for me, first, that in this plan, destruction goes before reconstruction; and secondly, that the strength of the race in which the hopes of the nation are held consists chiefly in its remaining unbroken.

Congressional compromises are not likely to save the Union. I know indeed, that tradition favors this form of remedy. But it is essential to its success, in any case, that there be found a preponderating mass of citizens, so far neutral on the issue which separate parties, that they can intervene, strike down clashing weapons, and compel an accommodation. Moderate concessions are not customarily asked by a force with its guns in battery; nor are liberal concessions apt to be given by an opposing force not less confident of its own right and its own strength. I think also, that there is prevailing conviction that legislative compromises

which sacrifice honestly cherished principles, while they anticipate future exigencies, even if they do not assume extra-constitutional powers, are less sure to avert imminent evils than they are certain to produce ultimately even greater dangers.

Congressional Responsibilities Cited

Congress, in the present case, ought not to be impassive. It ought, if it can, to redress any real grievances of the offended States, and then it ought to supply the President with all the means necessary to maintain the Union in the full exhibition and discreet exercise of its authority. Beyond this, with the proper activity on the part of the Executive, the responsibility of saving the Union belongs to the people, and they are abundantly competent to discharge it.

I propose, therefore, with great deference, to address myself to the country upon the momentous subject, asking a hearing, not less from the people within what are called the seceding, than from those who reside within the adhering States.

Principles of Union Sound

Union is an old, fixed, settled habit of the American people, resulting from convictions of its necessity, and therefore, not likely to be hastily discarded. The early States, while existing as colonies, were combined, though imperfectly, through a common allegiance to the British crown. When that allegiance ceased, no one was so presumptuous as to suppose political existence compatible with disunion; and, therefore, on the same day that they declared themselves free, they declared themselves also confederated States. Experience in war and in peace from 1776 until 1787, fully convinced them of the necessity of converting that loose confederacy into a more perfect and a perpetual Union. They acted with a coolness very different from the intemperate conduct of those who now on one side threaten and those who on the other rashly defy disunion. They considered the continuance of the Union as a subject comprehending nothing less than the safety and welfare of all the parts of which the country was composed, and the fate of an empire in many respects the most interesting in the world.

I enter upon the subject of continuing the Union now, deeply impressed with the same generous and loyal conviction. How could it be otherwise, when, instead of only thirteen, the country is now composed of thirty-three parts; and the empire embraces, instead of only four millions, no less than thirty millions of inhabitants.

Indeed, Mr. President, I think it will be wise to discard two prevalent ideas or prejudices, namely; first, that the Union is to be saved by somebody in particular; and secondly, that it is to be saved by some cunning and insincere compact of pacification. If I remember rightly, I said something like this here so long ago as 1850, and afterwards in 1854.

Whence the Danger

The present danger discloses itself in this form. Discontented citizens have obtained political power in certain States, and they are using this authority to overthrow the Federal government. They delude themselves with the belief that the state power they have acquired enables them to discharge themselves of allegiance to the whole Republic. The honorable senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) says we have a right to coerce a state, but we cannot.

The President says that no state has a right to secede, but we have no constitutional power to make war against a state. The dilemma results from an assumption that those who, in such a case, and against Federal government, act lawfully as a State, although manifestly they have perverted the power of the State to an unconstitutional purpose.

Comparable to Revolutionary Actions

A class of politicians in New England set up this theory and attempted to practice upon it in our war with Great Britain. Mr. Jefferson did not hesitate to say that States must be kept within their constitutional sphere by impulsion if they could not be held there by attraction. Secession was then held to be inadmissible in the face of a public enemy. But if it is untenable in one case, it is necessarily so in all others. I fully admit the originality and the independence of the several states within their sphere. But I hold the Federal government to be equally original, sovereign, and independent with-

in its sphere. And the government of the state can no more absolve the people residing within its limits from allegiance to the Union, than the government of the Union can absolve them from allegiance to the state.

Constitution Supreme Law

The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, paramount to all legislation of the states, whether made under the Constitution, or by even their organic convention. The Union can be dissolved, not by secession, with or without armed force, but only by the voluntary consent of the people of the United States, collected in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

The founders of the Constitution, moreover, regarded the Union as no mere national or American interest. On the contrary, they confessed with deep sensibility that it seemed to them to have been reserved for the people of this country to decide whether societies of men are really capable of establishing good government upon reflection or choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force. They feared, therefore, that their failure to continue and perfect the Union would be a misfortune to the nations. How much more, sir, would its overflow now be a calamity to mankind!

Government of Some Kind a Necessity

Some form of government is indispensable here as elsewhere. Whatever form we have, every individual citizen and every State must cede to it some natural rights, to invest the government with the requisite power. The simple question, therefore, for us now to decide, while laying aside all pique, passion and prejudice, is: whether it conduces more to the interests of the people of this country to remain, for the general purposes of peace and war, commerce, inland and foreign, postal communications at home and abroad, the care and disposition of the public domain, colonization, the organization and admission of new States, and, generally, the enlargement of the empire, one nation under our present Constitution, than it would be to divide them-

selves into separate confederacies or States.

Country Naturally Bound in Unity

Our country remains now as it was in 1787—composed not of detached and distant territories, but of one whole, well connected and fertile region, lying within the temperate zone, with climates and soils hardly more various than those of France or Italy. This slight diversity quickens and amplifies manufactures and commerce. Our rivers and valleys, as improved by art, furnish us a system of highways unequaled in the world. The different forms of labor, if slavery were not perverted to purposes of political ambition, need not constitute an element of strife in the confederacy.

Notwithstanding recent vehement expressions and manifestations of intolerance in some quarters, produced by intense partisan excitement, we are, in fact, a homogeneous people, chiefly of one stock, with accessions well assimilated. We have practically only one language, one religion, one system of government, and manners and customs common to all. Why, then, shall we not remain henceforth as hitherto, one people?

Wars Not Common to Nation

The first object of every human society is safety or security, for which, if need be, they will and they must sacrifice every other. This security is of two kinds; one exemption from foreign aggression and interference; the other, exemption from domestic tyranny and sedition.

Foreign wars come from either violations of treaties or domestic violence. The Union has thus far proved itself an almost perfect shield against such wars. The United States, continually enlarging their diplomatic acquaintance, have now treaties with France, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Sweden, Prussia, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Mexico, Brazil, Austria, Turkey, Chile, Siam, Muscat, Venezuela, Peru, Greece, Sardinia, Hanover, Portugal, New Granada, Hesse Cassel, Wintersburg, China, Bavaria, Saxony, Nassau, Switzerland, Micklenburg, Schuerin, Guatemala, the Hawaiian Islands, San Salvador, Borneo, Costa Rico, Bremen, the Argentina Confederation, Loo Choo, Japan, Brunswick, Persia, Baden, Bel-

gium, and Paraguay. Nevertheless, the United States, within their entire existence under the Federal Constitution, have had flagrant wars with only four States, two of which were insignificant powers, on the coast of Barbary, and have had direct hostilities, amounting to reprisals, against only two or three more; and they are now at peace with the whole world.

War Causes Disintegration

If the Union should be divided into only two confederacies, each of them would need to make as many treaties as we now have; and, of course, would be liable to give as many causes of war as we now do. But we know, from the sad experience of other nations, that disintegration, once begun, inevitably continues until even the greatest empire crumbles into many parts.

Each confederation that shall ultimately arise out of the ruins of the Union will have necessity for as many treaties as we now have, and will increase liabilities for war as often as we now do, by breaking them. It is the multiplication of treaties, and the want of confederation, that makes war the normal condition of society in Western Europe and in Spanish America. It is union that, notwithstanding our worldwide intercourse, makes peace the habit of the American people.

I will not descend so low as to ask whether new confederacies would be able or willing to bear the grievous expense of maintaining the diplomatic relations which cannot be dispensed with except by withdrawing from foreign commerce.

Why One Is Better Than Many

Our Federal Government is better able to avoid giving just cause of war than several confederacies, because it can conform the action of all the States to compacts. It can have only one construction, and only one tribunal to pronounce that construction, of every treaty. Local and temporary interests and passions, or personal cupidity and ambition, can drive small confederacies or states more easily than a great republic into indiscreet violations of treaties.

Power in Unity

The United States being a great and formidable power, can always secure favorable and satisfactory treaties. In-

deed, every treaty we have was voluntarily made. Small confederacies or states must take such treaties as they can get, and give whatever treaties are exacted. A humiliating, or even an unsatisfactory treaty, is a chronic cause of foreign war.

The chapter of wars resulting from unjustifiable causes would, in case of a division, amplify itself in proportion to the number of new confederacies and their irritability. Our disputes with Great Britain about Oregon, the boundary of Maine, the patriot insurrection in Canada, and the Island of San Juan; the border strife between Texas and Mexico, the incursions of the late William Walker into Mexico and Central America; all these were cases in which war was prevented only by the imperitability of the Federal Government.

This government not only gives fewer causes of war, whether just or unjust, than smaller confederacies would; but it always has a greater ability to accommodate them by the exercise of more coolness and courage, the use of more various and more liberal means, and the display, if need be, of greater force. Everyone knows how placable we ourselves are in controversies with Great Britain, France and Spain; and yet how exacting we have been in our intercourse with New Granada, Paraguay, and San Juan de Nicaragua.

Mr. President, no one will dispute our forefathers' maxim, that the common safety of all is the safety of each of the States. While they remain united, the Federal Government combines all the materials and all the forces of the several States, organizes their defences on one general principle; harmonizes and assimilates them with one system; watches for them with a single eye, which it turns in all directions, and moves all agents under the control of one executive head. A nation so constituted is safe against assault or event insult. War produces always a speedy exhaustion of money and a severe strain upon credit. The treasuries and credits of small confederacies would often prove inadequate. Those of the Union are always ample.

Confederacies Would Breed Enmity

I have thus far kept out of view the relations which must arise between the confederacies themselves. They would be small and inconsiderable nations bordering on each other, and therefore,

according to all political philosophy, natural enemies. In addition to the many treaties which each must make with foreign powers, and the causes of war which they would give by violating them, each of the confederacies must also maintain treaties with all the others, and so be liable to give them frequent offense. They would necessarily have different interests resulting from their establishment of different policies of revenues, of mining, manufactures, and navigation, of immigration, and perhaps, the slave trade. Each would stipulate with foreign nations for advantages peculiar to itself and injurious to its rivals.

If indeed, it were necessary that the Union should be broken up, it would be in the last degree important that the new confederacies to be formed should be as nearly as possible equal in strength and power, that mutual fear and mutual respect might inspire them with caution against mutual offense. But such equality could not long be maintained; one confederacy would rise in scale of political importance, and the others would view it thenceforward with envy and apprehension. Jealousies would bring on frequent and retaliatory wars, and all these wars, from the peculiar circumstances of the confederacies, would have the nature and character of civil war.

Dissolution Threatens Civil War

Dissolution, therefore, is, for the people of this country, perpetual civil war. To mitigate it and obtain occasional rest, what else could they accept but the system of adjusting the balance of power which has obtained in Europe, in which the few strong nations dictate the very forms on which all the others shall be content to live. When this hateful system should fail at last, foreign nations would intervene, now in favor of one and then in aid of another; and thus our country, having expelled all European powers from the continent, would relapse into an aggravated form of its colonial experience, and, like Italy, Turkey, India and China, become the theatre of transatlantic intervention and rapacity.

The Republican System Must Go With Disunion

If, however, we grant to the new confederacies an exemption from compli-

cations among each other and with foreign states, still there is too much reason to believe that not one of them could long maintain a Republican form of government. Universal suffrage, and the absence of a standing army are essential to the Republican system. The world has yet to see a self-sustaining state of that kind, or even any confederation of such states, except our own. Canada leans on Great Britain not unwillingly, and Switzerland is guaranteed by interested monarchial states. Our own experiment thus far has been successful; because, by the continual addition of new states, the influence of each of the members of the Union is constantly restrained and reduced. No one, of course, can foretell the way and manner of travel; but history indicates with unerring certainty the end which the several confederacies would reach. Licentiousness would render life intolerable; and they would sooner or later purchase tranquility and domestic safety by the surrender of liberty, and yield themselves up to the protection of military despotism.

Three Vital Points

Indulge me, sir, in one or two details under this head. First, it is only sixty days since their disunion movement began; already those who are engaged in it have canvassed with portentous freedom the possible recombinations of the States when dissevered, and the feasible alliances of those re-combinations with European nations. Alliances as unnatural, and which would prove ultimately as pestilential to society here as that of the Flascalans with the Spaniard, who promised them revenge upon their ancient enemies, the Aztecs.

Secondly — The disunion movement arises partly out of a dispute over the common domain of the United States. Hitherto the Union has confined this controversy within the bounds of political debate by referring it, with all other national ones, to the arbitrament of the ballot box.

Does any one suppose that disunion would transfer the whole domain to either party, or that any other umpire than war would, after dissolution, be invoked?

Thirdly—This movement arises out of the relation of African slaves to the domestic population of the country. Freedom is to them, as to all mankind,

the chief object of desire. Hitherto, under the operation of the Union, they have practically remained ignorant of the controversy especially of its bearing on themselves. Can we hope that flagrant civil war shall rage among ourselves in their very presence, and yet that they will remain stupid and idle spectators? Does history furnish us any satisfactory instruction upon the horrors of civil war among a people so brave, so skilled in arms, so earnest in conviction, and so intent in purpose as we are? Is it mere chimera which suggest an aggravation of these horrors beyond endurance when on either side there shall occur the intervention of an uprising ferocious African slave population of four, or six, perhaps twenty millions?

European Opposition to Slavery

The opinions of mankind change, and with them the politics of nations. One hundred years ago all the commercial European States were engaged in transferring negro slaves from Africa to this hemisphere. Today all those states are firmly set in hostility to the extension and even to the practice of slavery. Opposition to it takes two forms; one European, which is simple, direct abolition, effected if need be, by compulsion; the other American, which seeks to arrest the African slave trade, and resist the entrance of domestic slavery into territories where it is yet unknown, while it leaves the disposition of existing slavery into territories where it is yet unknown, to the considerate action of the states by which it is retained. It is the Union that restricts the opposition to slavery in this country within these limits. If dissolution prevail, what guaranty shall there be against the full development here of the fearful and uncompromising hostility to slavery which elsewhere pervades the world, and of which the recent invasion of Virginia was an illustration.

Mr. President, I have designedly dwelt so long on the probable effects of disunion upon the safety of the American people so to leave me little time to consider the other evils which must follow in its train. But practically, the loss of safety involves every other form of public calamity. When once the guardian angel has taken flight, everything is lost.

Disunion Would Arrest Progress

Dissolution would not only arrest but extinguish the greatness of our country. Even if separate confederacies could exist and endure, they could severally preserve no share of the common prestige of the Union. If the constellation is to be broken up, the stars whether scattered wildly apart or grouped in smaller clusters, will thenceforth shed forth feeble glimmering and lurid lights. Nor will great achievements be possible for the new confederacies. Dissolution would signalize its triumph by acts of wantonness which would shock and astound the world.

It would provincialize Mount Vernon and give this capitol over to desolation at the very moment when the dome is rising over our heads that was to be crowned with the Statue of Liberty. After this there would remain for disunion no act of stupendous infamy to be committed. No petty confederacy that shall follow the United States or prolong or even renew the majestic drama of national progress. Perhaps it is to be arrested because its sublimity is incapable of continuance. Let it be so, if we have indeed become degenerate.

After Washington and the inflexible Adams, Henry, and the peerless Hamilton, Jefferson, and the majestic Clay, Webster, and the acute Calhoun, Jackson, the modest Taylor and Scott, who rises in greatness under the burden of years, and Franklin, and Fulton, and Whitney, and Morse, have all performed their parts, let the curtain fall!

While listening to these debates, I have sometimes forgotten myself in marking their contrasted effects upon the page who customarily stands on the dais before me, and the venerable secretary who sits behind him. The youth exhibits intense but pleased emotion in the excitement, while at every irreverent word that is uttered against the Union the eyes of the aged man are suffused with tears. Let him weep no more. Rather rejoice, for your's has been a lot of rare felicity. You have seen and been a part of all the greatness of your country, the towering national greatness of all the world. Weep only you, and weep with all the bitterness of anguish, who are just stepping on the threshold of life; for

that greatness perishes prematurely and exists not for you, nor for me, nor for any that shall come after us.

Public Prosperity Threatened

The public prosperity! how could it survive the storm? Its elements are industry in the culture of every fruit; mining of all the metals; commerce at home and on every sea; material improvement that knows no obstacle and has no end; invention that ranges throughout the domains of nature; increase of knowledge; perfection of art as high as human genius can reach; and social refinement working for the renovation of the world. How can our successors prosecute these noble objects in the midst of brutalizing civil conflict? What guarantees will capital invested for such purposes have that will outweigh the premium offered by political and military ambition? What leisure will the citizen find for study or invention, or art, under the reign of conscription; nay, what interest in them will society feel when fear and hate shall have taken possession of the national mind? Let the miner in California take heed; for its golden wealth will become the prize of the nation that can command the most iron. Let the border take care; for the Indian will again lurk around his dwelling. Let the pioneer come back into our denser settlements; for the railroad, the post road and the telegraph will advance not one furlong farther into wilderness. With standing armies consuming the substance of our people on the land, and our navy and our postal steamers withdrawn from the ocean, who will protect or respect, or who will even know by name our petty confederacies? The American man-of-war is a noble spectacle. I have seen it enter an ancient port in the Mediterranean. All the world wondered at it, and talked of it. Salvos of artillery, from forts and shipping in the harbor, saluted its flag; prince and princess and merchants paid it homage, and all the people blessed it as a harbinger of hope for their own ultimate freedom.

Imagine now the same noble vessel again entering the same haven. The flag of thirty-three stars and thirteen stripes has been hauled down, and in its place a signal is run up, which flaunts the device of a lone star or palmetto tree. Men ask "Who is the

stranger who thus steals into our waters?" The answer contemptuously given is, "She comes from one of the obscure republics of North America, let her pass on."

Public Liberty Must Languish

Lastly, public liberty, our own peculiar liberty, must languish for a time, and then cease to live; and such a liberty! Free movement everywhere through our own land and throughout the world; free speech, free press, free suffrage; the freedom of every subject to vote on every law, and for or against every agent who expounds, administers or executes it. Unstable and jealous confederacies, constantly apprehending assaults without and treason within formidable only to each other and contemptible to all beside how long will it be before our plea of public safety, they will surrender all this inestimable and unequalled liberty, and accept the hateful and intolerable espionage of military despotism?

Cause of Unrest Revealed

And now, Mr. President, what is the cause for this sudden and eternal sacrifice of so much safety, greatness, happiness, and freedom? Have foreign nations combined, and are they coming in rage upon us? No; so far from their being enemies, there is not a nation on earth that is not an interested, admiring friend. Even the London Times, by no means partial to us, says: "It is quite possible that the problem of a democratic republic may be solved by its overthrowing in a few days in a spirit of folly, selfishness and shortsightedness."

Has the Federal government become tyrannical or oppressive, or even rigorous or unsound? Has the Constitution lost its spirit and all at once collapsed into a lifeless letter? No; the federal government smiles more beneficently than ever. The Constitution is even the chosen model for the organization of the newly rising confederacies.

The occasion is the election of a President of the United States who is unacceptable to a portion of the people. I state the case accurately. There was no movement of disunion before the ballots which expressed that choice were cast. Disunion began as soon as the result was announced. The justification it assigned was that Abraham

Lincoln, had been elected. While the success of either one of three other candidates would have been acquiesced in, was the election illegal? No; it is unimpeachable. Is the candidate personally offensive? No; he is a man of unblemished virtue and amiable manners. Is an election of President an unfrequent or extraordinary transaction? No; we never had a chief magistrate otherwise designated than by such election, and that form of choice is renewed every four years. Does anyone even propose to change the mode of appointing the chief magistrate? No; election by universal suffrage, as modified by the Constitution, is the one crowning franchise of the American people. To save it they would defy the world. Is it apprehended that the new President will usurp despotic powers? No; while he is of all men the most unambitious he is by the partial success of those opposed his election, subjected to such restraints that he cannot, without their consent appoint a minister, or even a police agent, negotiate a treaty, or procure a passage of a law, and can hardly draw a musket from the public arsenals to defend his own person.

Disunionists Criticized

What, then, is the ground of discontent? It is that the disunionists did not accept as conclusive the arguments which were urged in behalf of the successful candidate in the canvass. This is all. Were their own arguments against him more satisfactory to his supporters? Of course, they were not; they could not be. Does the Constitution, in letter or spirit, require or imply that the arguments of one party shall be satisfactory to the other? No; that is impossible. What is the constitutional remedy for this inevitable dissatisfaction? Renewed debate and ultimate rehearing in a subsequent election. Have the now successful majority perverted power to purposes of oppression? No; they have never before held power. Alas! how prone we are to under-value privileges and blessings.

Election System Envy of Europe

How gladly, how proudly would the people of any nation in Europe accept, on such terms as we enjoy it, the boon of electing a chief magistrate every four years by free, equal and universal suffrage. How thankful would they

cast aside all their own systems of government and accept this republic of ours, with all its shortcomings and its disappointments maintain it with their arms, and cherish it in their hearts! Is it not the very boon for which they supplicate God without ceasing and even wage war, with intermissions only resulting from exhaustion! How strange are the times in which we live! The coming Spring season on one side of the Atlantic will open a general conflict waged to obtain, through whatever indirection, just such a system as ours; and on this side of the Atlantic, within the same parallels of latitude it will open on fraternal war, waged in a moment of frenzied discontent, to overthrow and annihilate the same institutions. Do men, indeed, live only for themselves, to revenge their own wrongs, or to gratify their own ambition? Rather, do not men live least of all for themselves, and chiefly for posterity and their fellow-men?

Have the American people, then, become all of a sudden unnatural as well as unpatriotic? and will they disinherit their children of the precious estate held only in trust for them, and deprive the world of the best hopes it has enjoyed since the human race began its slow and painful, yet needful and wisely appointed progress?

Slavery Still the Issue

Here I might close my plea for the American Union; but it is necessary, if not to exhaust the argument, at least to exhibit the whole case. The disunionists, consciously unable to stand on their mere disappointment in the recent election, have attempted to enlarge their ground. More than thirty years there has existed a considerable, thought not heretofore a formidable, mass of citizens in certain states situate near or around the delta of the Mississippi, who believe that the Union is less conducive to the welfare and greatness of those states than a smaller confederacy, embracing only slave states would be. This class has availed itself of the discontents resulting from the election to put into operation the machinery of dissolution long ago prepared and waiting only for occasion. In other states there is a soreness because of the want of sympathy in the free states with the efforts of the slaveholders for the recapture of fugitives from service. In all the slave states

there is a restiveness resulting from the resistance which has been so determinedly made within the last few years, in the free states, to the extension of slavery in the common territories of the United States.

Republicans Ignored in Slave States

The Republican Party, which cast its votes for the successful candidate on the ground of that policy, has been allowed practically, no representation, no utterance by speech or through the press, in the slave states; while its policy, principles, and sentiments, and even its temper have been so misrepresented as to excite apprehensions that it denies important constitutional obligations, and aims even at interference with slavery and its overthrow by state authorities or intervention of the federal government. Considerable masses even in the free states, interested in the success of these misrepresentations as a means of partisan strategy, have lent their sympathy to the party claiming to be aggrieved. While the result of the election brings the Republican party necessarily into the foreground in resisting disunion, the prejudices against them which I have described have deprived them of the co-operation of many good and patriotic citizens.

On a complete issue between the Republican party and the disunionist, although it involves the direct national calamities, the result might be doubtful; for the Republican party is weak in a large part of the Union. But on a direct issue with all who cherish the union on one side, and all who desire its dissolution by force on the other, the verdict would be prompt and almost unanimous.

I desire thus to simplify the issue, and for that purpose to separate from it all collateral questions, and relieve it of all partisan passions and prejudices.

Withdrawal Unwise and Impossible

I consider the idea of the withdrawal of the Gulf States, and their permanent reorganization with or without others in a distinct confederacy as a means of advantage to themselves, so certainly unwise and so obviously impossible of execution, when the purpose is understood, that I dismiss it with the discussion I have already incidently bestowed upon it.

The case is different, however, in re-

gard to the other subjects which I have brought in this connection before the Senate.

Politics Subordinate to Union

Beyond a doubt, union is vitally important to the Republican citizens of the United States; but it is just as important to the whole people. Republicanism and union are, therefore, not convertible terms. Republicanism is subordinate to union, as everything else is and ought to be—Republicanism, Democracy, every other political name and thing, all are subordinate—and they ought to disappear in the presence of the great question of union. So far as I am concerned, I shall be so; It should be so if the question were sure to be tried as it ought to be determined, by the peaceful ordeal of the ballot.

It shall be so all the more since there is on one side preparedness to refer to the arbitrament of civil war. I have such faith in this Republican system of ours, that there is no political good which I desire that I am not content to seek through its peaceful forms of administration without invoking revolutionary action. If others shall invoke that form of action to oppose and overthrow government they shall not, so far as depends on me have the excuse that I obstinately left myself to be misunderstood. In such a case I can afford to meet prejudice with reconciliation, exaction with concession which surrenders no principle and violence with the righthand of peace.

State Laws Should Conform to Constitution

Therefore, sir, so far as the abstract question whether, by the Constitution of the United States, the bondman who is made such by the laws of a state, is still a man or only property, I answer that within that State, its laws on that subject are supreme; that when he has escaped from that state into another, the Constitution regards him as a bondman who may not, by any law or regulation of that state, be discharged from his service, but shall be delivered up, on claim, to the party to whom his service is due. While prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the acts of Congress on that subject, so as not to oblige private persons to assist in their execution, and to protect free men

from being, by abuse of the laws, carried into slavery. I agree that all laws of the states, whether free states or slave states, which relate to this class of persons or any others recently coming from or resident in other states, and in which laws contravene the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress passed in conformity thereto ought to be repealed.

Secondly. Experience in public affairs has confirmed my opinion, that domestic slavery existing in any state, is wisely left by the Constitution of the United States exclusively to the care, management, and disposition of that state; and if it were in my power I would not alter the Constitution in that respect. If misapprehension of my position needs so strong a remedy, I am willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution, declaring that it shall not, by any future amendment be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any state.

Constitutional Changes Depend on Circumstances

Thirdly. While I think that Congress has exclusive and sovereign authority to legislate on all subjects whatever, in the common territories of the United States; and while I certainly shall never, directly or indirectly, give my vote to establish or sanction slavery in such territories, or anywhere else in the world, yet the question what constitutional laws shall at any time be passed in regard to the territories, is like every other question, to be determined on practical ground.

I voted for enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota, and Kansas without being able to secure in them such provisions as I would have preferred; and yet I voted wisely. So now I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the remaining territories would be obtained by similar laws, providing for their organization, if such organization were otherwise practicable. If, therefore, Kansas were admitted as a State under the Wyandotte constitution, as I think she ought to be, and if the organic laws of all the other territories could be repealed, I could vote to authorize the organization and admission of two new States which would include them, re-

serving the right to effect subdivision of them, whenever necessary, into several convenient states; but I do not find that such reservations could be, constitutionally made.

Convention on Changes Suggested

Without them, the ulterior embarrassments which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such vast extent and various interests and character would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure. But if the measures were practicable, I should prefer a different course, namely: when the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, in whatever form that end may come, and the angry excitement of the hour shall have subsided and calmness once more shall have resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind, then, and not until then—one, two or three years hence—I should cheerfully advise a convention of the people, to be assembled in pursuance of the constitution, to consider and decide whether any and what amendments of the organic national law ought to be made.

A Republican now—as I have heretofore been a member of other parties existing in my day—I nevertheless hold and cherish, as I always have done the principle that this government exists in its present form only by the consent of the governed, and that it is as necessary as it is wise to resort to the people for revisions of the organic law when the troubles and dangers of the state certainly transcend the powers delegated by it to the public authorities.

Modifications May Be Expected

Nor ought the suggestions to excite surprise. Government in any form is a machine; this is the most complex one that the mind of man has ever invented, or the hand of man has ever framed. Perfect as it is, it ought to be expected that it will at least as often as once in a century, require some modification to adopt it to the changes of society and alterations of empire.

Fourthly—I hold myself ready now, as always heretofore, to vote for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed, necessary to prevent mutual invasions of states by citizens of other states, and punish those who shall aid and abet them.

Advocates Transcontinental Railway

Fifthly—Notwithstanding the arguments of the gallant senator from Oregon (Gen. Lane), I remain of the opinion that physical bonds, such as highways, railroads, rivers, and canals, are vastly more powerful for holding civil communities together than any mere covenants, though written on parchment or engraved upon iron. I remain, therefore, constant to my purpose to secure if possible, the construction of two Pacific railways, one of which shall connect the ports around the mouths of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the Lakes, with the harbors on our western coast.

Reiterates Plea for Union

If, in the expression of these views, I have not proposed what is desired or expected by many others, they will do me the justice to believe that I am as far from having suggested what in many respects would have been in harmony with cherished convictions of my own. I learned early from Jefferson that in political affairs we cannot always do what seems to us absolutely best. Those with whom we must necessarily act, entertaining different views, have the power and the right of carrying them into practice. We must be content to lead when we can and follow when we cannot lead; and if we cannot at any time do for our country all the good we wish we must be satisfied with doing her all the good that we can.

Having submitted my own opinions on this great crisis, it remains only to say that I shall cheerfully lend to the government my best support in whatever prudent yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the public peace and to maintain and preserve the Union; advising only, that it practice, as far as possible, the utmost moderation, forbearance and conciliation.

Faith in Union and Nation Expressed

And now, Mr. President, what are the auspices of the country? I know that we are in the midst of alarms, and somewhat exposed to accidents, unavoidable in seasons of tempestuous passions. We already have disorder, and violence has begun. I know not to what extent it may go. Still my faith in the Constitution and in the Union abides, because my faith in the

wisdom and virtue of the American people remains unshaken. Coolness, calmness and resolution are elements of their character.

They have been temporarily displaced; but they are reappearing. Soon enough, I trust, for safety, it will be seen that sedition and violence are only local and temporary, and that loyalty and affection to the Union are the natural sentiments of the whole country. Whatever dangers there shall be there will be the determination to meet them; whatever sacrifices private or public, shall be needful for the Union, they will be made. I feel sure that the hour has not come for this great nation to fall. This people, which has been studying to become wiser or better as it has grown older, is not perverse and wicked enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a punishment as dissolution. This Union has not yet accomplished what good for mankind was manifestly designed by Him who appoints the seasons and prescribes the duties of states and empires.

No, sir; if it were cast down by faction today, it would rise again and reappear in all its majestic proportions tomorrow. It is the only government that can stand here. Woe! Woe! to the man that madly lifts his hand against it. It shall continue and endure; and men in after times shall declare that this generation, which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked for dangers, surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty, justice and humanity.

Constitution, Jan. 22, 1861

Hoisting the United States Flag at Fort Sumpter

One of the men who recently returned from Fort Sumpter, details an incident that took place there on Major Anderson taking possession. It is known that the American flag, brought away from Fort Moultrie, was raised at Sumpter precisely at noon on the 27th ult., but the incidents of that "Flag raising" have not been related. A short time before noon Major Anderson assembled the whole of his little force, with the workmen employed on the Fort, around the foot of the flag-staff.

The national ensign was attached to the cord, and Major Anderson, holding

the end of the lines in his hands, knelt reverently down. The officers, soldiers and men clustered around, many of them on their knees, all deeply impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The chaplain made an earnest prayer—such an appeal for support, encouragement and mercy as one would make who felt that "man's extremity is God's opportunity." As the earnest, solemn words of the speaker ceased, and the men responded amen, with a fervency that, perhaps, they had never before experienced, Major Anderson drew the "Star-Spangled Banner" up to the top of the staff, the band broke out with the national air of "Hail Columbia" and loud cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, soldiers and workmen.

Constitution, Jan. 22, 1861.

Driving Out Poor White Men

The Mobile Mercury of the 27th ult., a leading secession organ in Alabama, comes to us with a leading article headed "Vigilance Needed," and among other things says: "Slaves are constantly associating with low white people who are not slave owners. Such people are dangerous to a community and should be made to leave our city."

A man who owns a slave may, it seems, be in company of slaves in Mobile as much as he pleases, but if persons not owning slaves are seen with them, they are "low white people," and must be driven out of the city. How long before all except slave owners, whether seen with slaves or not, will be deemed low and dangerous characters, and as such exiled or tarred and feathered? The spirit of secession is a fierce and terrible spirit. If the people of Alabama wish to deny to persons not slave owners the right of speaking to slaves, why don't they have a law enacted to that effect.

"Louisville Journal"

Constitution, Jan. 22, 1861.

Chief Justice Taney

Is as true as steel to the Union, and will do his duty under every emergency. He says he will administer the Oath of Office to Mr. Lincoln, should Providence preserve him, at the Capital of the Nation; but that he will administer it though he has to go to Springfield.

Nebraska Backs Up Anderson

The House of Representatives of Nebraska Territory, upon the receipt of the intelligence in regard to Major Anderson's conduct at Charleston, passed a resolution endorsing his conduct, and sending to him their greeting with a "Happy New Year" for himself and his family.

No Personal Liberty Laws on Slavery in New Jersey

Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1861

Senate—Mr. Cromwell, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred that portion of the governor's message relatives to the Fugitive Slave law, presented a report which was on motion of Mr. Demarest, adopted.

The report stated that the committee had given the subject the careful attention its importance demanded. The statement of the governor, in his message upon this subject, had been confirmed by the investigation. There were no personal liberty bills in this State, and fugitives were delivered up under the operation of our own laws. The law made it the duty of our prison keepers to safely keep fugitive slaves, who should be arrested here and delivered to them. Citizens of Southern States under our laws, could bring their household slaves here and hold them during a temporary residence. In the opinion of the committee, the laws of the State were ample upon this subject.

President-Elect Lincoln's Views

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Springfield, gives the following account of a conversation of Mr. Lincoln with a party of gentlemen:

I chose rather to be a listener than a talker, and paid careful attention, both to Mr. Lincoln's matter and manner, and although he seemed to talk without regard to the fact of his being the President-elect, yet it was discoverable that he chose his words and framed his sentences with deliberation, and with discretion becoming his high position.

He was asked: "Do you think the Missouri Compromise Line ought to be restored?" He replied that although the recent Presidential election was a verdict of the people in favor of freedom upon all the territories, yet per-

sonally he would be willing for the sake of the Union, to divide the territory. We now own by the line, if in the judgment of the nation it would save the Union and restore harmony. But whether the acquisition of territory hereafter would not reopen the question, ought to be thought of and in some manner provided against.

Reserves Decision on Fugitive Slave Laws

He had been inquired of whether he intended to recommend the repeal of the anti-fugitive slave laws of the States? he replied that he had never read one of them but if they were of the character ascribed to them by Southern men, they certainly ought to be repealed. Whether as President of the United States he ought to interfere with State Legislation by Presidential recommendation, required more thought than he had yet given the subject, he had also been asked if he intended to interfere or recommend interference with slavery or the right of holding slaves in the dock-yards and arsenal of the United States? His reply was: "Indeed, Sir, the subject has not entered my mind." He was inquired of whether he intended to recommend the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, to which he replied: "Upon my word I have not given the subject a thought." A gentleman present said to him, "Well, Mr. Lincoln, suppose these difficulties should not be settled before you are inaugurated, what will you do?" He replied with a smile: "Well, I suppose I will have to run the machine just as I find it."

States Views on Compromise

In speaking on the subject of a compromise, he said: "It was sometimes better for a man to pay a debt he did not owe, or to lose a demand which was a just one, than to go to law about it; but then, in compromising our difficulties he would regret to see the victors put into the attitude of the vanquished, and the vanquished in the place of victors." He would not contribute to any such compromise as that.

Constitution, Jan. 22, 1861

Letter from the Hon. Mr. Duer

Oswego, Jan. 18—A letter from the Hon. Mr. Duer declares that the trea-

son in the South must be put down. There must be no concession to irresponsible demands. The secession of the North must be guarded against, for New England is worth more to the Union than South Carolina or Georgia. He recommends, first, the enforcement of the laws. Second, justice to the South. Third, the refusal of the extreme demands of the South. Fourth, permission to the Southern States to retire from the Union, if such is their deliberate wish, by means of an amendment of the Constitution, obedience to the laws being strictly enforced until then.

Anti-Secession Movement in South

From Washington. Independent, of the North American of yesterday, says:

A careful observer of passing events cannot fail to discover signs of a decided and increasing reaction at the South against the Revolutionary spirit which has recently seized the public mind in that section, under the promptings and misrepresentations of demagogues who have no other idea or purpose but rule or ruin. The northern tier of counties in Alabama has always been opposed to the reckless lead of Yancey and his confederates and for a moderate and discreet course.

The substantial interests of Georgia and Louisiana sympathize with that feeling, and the large planters of Mississippi hold similar sentiments, which are only restrained by the prevailing terrorism and threats of confiscation. Evidences of a vigorous and extended anti-secession movement came up from North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, which are well calculated to dishearten the conspirators and to fortify the Union feeling throughout the country.

Politicians Blamed for Trouble

Calm reflection is alone needed to convince the South that this whole scheme is but the disorganizing effort of desperate politicians, who, after a long and reckless domination, are now compelled to surrender the trusts they have abused, and to relinquish the patronage they have wielded so corruptly. Restore them to power and place, and all the "grievances" and "aggressions" which they have magnified into such large proportions, would at once disappear like mists before a morning's sun.

So much distrust have the conspirators here, that the conventions now sitting will not precipitate secession, they have kept the telegraph in constant requisitions with exaggerated misrepresentations of every vote in Congress, and of every fact bearing upon the present issues.

Conspirators Losing Confidence

Mr. Toombs and others occupying high positions, have been guilty of these perversions in order to sustain themselves, and to insure the success of their treasonable plot against the Union. This circumstance, though discreditable to those engaged in it, shows that the managers are by no means confident of the result. If the people are so generally and earnestly enlisted as they represent, there would be little need for applying these strong stimulants.

The Georgia convention will hesitate before swallowing Mr. Toombs' hot prescription, for his quackery has been tried before, and without much beneficial effect. The defeat of Howell Cobb as a delegate, is one of the most significant indications. He left here for the special purpose of assuming the lead in this convention, and is now rejected by the people whose support he claimed so confidently. That rebuke, like the mantle of charity, covers a multitude of sins. Much of error may be forgiven for this single act of stern justice.

Constitution, Jan. 22, 1861

Integrity of the Union—Support of the Government at Trenton, N. J.

One of the largest and most respectable, and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this city, assembled at the City Hall last evening, for the purpose of expressing the sentiment of New Jersey with regard to the efforts now being made to overthrow the government. Among the audience we noticed a large number of the members of the Legislature of both Houses.

Below we append an official report from which it will be seen that this meeting was not confined to Republicans alone; but that several of the leading Democrats of this city took an active part therein, endorsing and ably sustaining the proceedings of the meeting. In this connection it is proper to say that the speech of our worthy

mayor, Democrat though he be, was a noble and patriotic effort in defense of the right, and called forth, as it deserved, hearty and frequent applause from all present.

The fact that the meeting was composed of probably, one-half Democrats, while the majority report of the committee was adopted with but three dissenting votes, speaks volumes in favor of the unanimity of sentiment in this State with regard to sustaining the general government in its efforts to put down treason, and maintain the constitution and laws of the country.

Legislation Asked to Endorse Resolution

We trust that the Legislature of this State, now assembled, will at once follow up the well begun work, and by a unanimous vote (for we deprecate anything like party in this movement) endorse the spirit, if not the letter, of the resolutions so unanimously adopted by the meeting of last evening.

Whereas, the State of South Carolina has, upon a recent occasion, declared itself in open hostility to the general government by seizing the post office, custom house, monies and fortifications of the Federal government, and by firing at a vessel ordered by the government to convey troops and provisions to Fort Sumpter, which action has been endorsed, and the responsibility thereof assumed, by the authorities of that State;

And whereas, The States of Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana have shown a like insurgent disposition, by seizing upon the property of the federal government, located within the bounds of these States—which action has been endorsed by their representatives in Congress;

And whereas, we deem it the duty of every Union-loving citizen in his private capacity, as well as the duty of several State governments, to stand by the Union under any and all circumstances, by offering such additional aid to the general government as may be necessary for the maintenance of the Constitution and the execution of the laws; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of New Jersey, without distinction of party, pledge our earnest and undivided support to the general government in its efforts to put down treason, exe-

cute the laws, and maintain the Constitution.

Resolved, That we call upon our representatives now assembled in their legislative capacity, in this the capitol of the State, to offer the President of the United States, through the chief magistrate of this State, whatever aid in men or money may be required to enable him to enforce the laws, and uphold the authority of general government.

Resolved, That we learn with great pleasure of the movements which have been and are still going on in other States of this confederacy to the same end; and that as New Jersey was among the first to pledge the fortune the lives and the honor of her citizens in repelling aggression and punishing treason in the days of the Revolution, so should she be among the first to offer her services now that the Union is threatened.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be directed to furnish copies of these resolutions to His Excellency, the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly, of this State; and that the latter be requested to lay the same before their honorable bodies, that immediate action may be taken thereon. Also, that a copy of the resolutions, with the proceedings of the meeting, be forwarded to our Representatives in Congress, with the request that they be laid before that honorable body at the earliest possible opportunity.

Additional Resolutions

From the Gazette we learn that Benjamin Disbrow presided and F. Devereux was Secretary. Dr. J. N. Freese, of the State Gazette, Mayor F. S. Mills, of the True American, and Hon. Charles Skelton, were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following which were adopted with but three dissenting voices, and confirmed by three hearty cheers.

Charles P. Smith, Esq., offered an additional resolution, which was unanimously adopted. During the meeting hearty and repeated cheers were given for the gallant Anderson, the heroic Scott, and the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the firing upon an unarmed steamer under the American flag, by the rebels in Charleston har-

bor, is an outrage which cannot be extenuated, and should array, as it undoubtedly will, every true patriot in behalf of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, which was unanimously adopted.
Constitution, Jan. 22, 1861

Confederate Efforts Fail in Mississippi

Private dispatch from Mississippi confirms the statement that an attempt to get up illuminations in several large towns on the Mississippi recently, in honor of secession, proved total failures. At Natchez there was a very strong disposition against any demonstration whatever, and the thing was virtually abandoned.

Affairs in Louisiana and Florida

Troops to be dispatched against Fort Pickens—Its surrender expected—The U. S. Storeship Supply supposed to be ashore.

New Orleans, Jan. 19—In reply to the demand for two thousands troops by the governor of Florida, the mayor of this city sent word that the men could be raised in forty-eight hours if Florida would equip them. The governor of Florida replied "send them immediately."

There is great excitement here and meetings are to be held tomorrow to raise the men.

The pilots of the Pensacola have been notified not to bring in United States vessels under penalty of death.

A ship is ashore fifteen miles east of Fort Pickens, supposed to be the Supply Storeship, with the officers of the Pensacola Navy Yard on board.

Lieut. Slimmer, commanding at Fort Pickens, is expected to surrender. The Florida forces have twenty-five heavy guns.

The committee on the confederacy of the Mississippi Legislature has reported resolutions to provide for a Southern Confederacy, and to establish a provisional government for the seceding States. It is proposed that the southern convention should meet at Montgomery on the 9th of February.

Affairs in Florida—U. S. Steamer Wyandotte Communicating With Fort Pickens

Pensacola, Jan. 18—A force of two thousand men have been concentrated

in and about the navy yard, under the direction of the State authorities, and troops are arriving from all directions.

The U. S. Steamer Wyandotte is lying at the entrance of the harbor, and is communicating with Fort Pickens. The families of the U. S. officers stationed at the fort have been placed on board the steamer, which is out of coal and other supplies, but is not allowed to enter the harbor.

The Missouri Legislature

St. Louis, Jan. 19—The House concurred in the slight amendment made by the Senate yesterday to the convention bill, and the bill was finally passed.

The amendment read as follows:

"No act, ordinance or resolution shall be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of the State to the Government of the United States or any other State, until a majority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same." Mr. Russell, the commissioner from Mississippi, made a strong secession speech before a joint convention of both houses of the Legislature.

The Feelings in Georgia

Fort Pickens—The Virginia Commissioners—Efforts to Prevent Collisions.

Washington, Jan. 20—Letters from distinguished sources in Georgia say that the State considers it to be her duty to secede, but she is willing to reunite with the other States on satisfactory guarantees as to her political and social safety. She takes the secession step at this time, the writers remark, in obedience to what she considers her vital interests.

Two nights ago Fort Pickens, Florida, was in imminent danger of assault, but since that time a dispatch, signed by numerous secessionists in Congress, has been sent thither to their friends, urging them by all means to avoid a collision with the federal troops. There seems to be no danger, therefore, of an immediate conflict in that quarter.

The Arkansas Legislature

The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the question of calling a convention to the people on the 18th of February. If a majority favors a convention the governor is to appoint the day.

The Voice of New York

The Empire State has declared in the most unmistakable manner her determination to uphold the constitution and the Union at all hazards. Littlejohn's resolutions, proffering the whole force of the state to the President to maintain the laws, passed yesterday, without debate and almost unanimously in both branches of the Legislature. In the Senate the vote stood 28 to 1, and in the Assembly 118 to 2. Governor Morgan, equally prompt with the Legislature, transmitted the result by telegraph at once to Washington. These resolutions express the sense of the whole people, without regard to any previous political differences. New York will uphold the Stars and Stripes forever!—N. Y. Post, Jan. 12.

Maine Legislature

A joint resolution has passed the Maine Legislature unanimously requesting the governor to tender to the President of the United States all the resources of Maine, both in men and money, for the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

Thomas L. Norcross a Political Traitor

The following remarks upon the individual who has made himself as notorious as Benedict Arnold, is from the Bordentown Register, a judicious, independent paper. It shows what is said and thought of him at home. It is idle for two or three presses in the Democratic service to attempt to bolster up the traitor.

It has been a long time since an affair connected with our State politics has created so intense an excitement as did the apostacy of Thomas Norcross, the State Senator from this county. It was more odious to the people—his constituents—because of the unexpected degeneracy of their representative. He was chosen to his exalted position by a majority unequalled by that of any other Senator ever sent to Trenton from this county; and he was in the full confidence of his party up to the very moment his vote was given for a Speaker antagonistic to the party by whom he was elected.

There are few men who envy Mr. Norcross' position; there are few men in the whole State of New Jersey that would today take the price of his ini-

quity and bear all the contumely, feel all the indignation and reproach of a virtuous and confiding people that he does.

"The way of the transgressor is hard" and there are few men who ever prosper by such an accession to their wealth. The curse of Judas is upon all such gains; and if it does not prompt the betrayer to squander the price of his betrayal, it eats like a cancer into his soul, and, in these days the poor unfortunate becomes the victim of intemperance, and in the bowl he drowns the evidence of his guilt, becomes the outcast of society and the spurned of all his race.

Mr. Norcross returned to his home last week after the adjournment of the Legislature. Learning that the people of Burlington and Mt. Holly intended to give him a reception not at all congenial to his feelings, abandoned the usual public way of travel to his home, and hired a private conveyance at this place to conduct him unknown to his residence at Pemberton.

Constitution, Jan. 22, 1861

The Crisis in America

From the London Daily-News, December 27, 1861:

It is not surprising that Englishmen are saying that they hardly know what to think or believe about American affairs, because every mail brings statements and prognostications, not only contradictory to the last, but mutually irreconcilable. The truth is, the impressions of the reporters change from hour to hour; and the prospects of the preservation of the Union, and of peace, are bright and clouded half-a-dozen times between morning and night. It is so at Washington; and the impressions of people at Washington are those which are sent to us, with some increase of uncertainty from their passage through New York or New England. If we consider for a moment, we shall see how natural this is. At Washington the calmest man is hardly in possession of his proper judgment, because he is surrounded by people who are agitated. Nothing like this agitation has been witnessed there before by any living man.

Northwest Republicans Steady

There is only one body of politicians, of the multitude assembled there,

which shows a cheerful steadiness amidst the fluctuations of rumor and of men's moods, and that is the stout band of Republican members from the Northwest; and these are precisely the men who do not write news letters from Washington, nor address themselves to us in any way. What the reporters see is, first, the observed of all observers—the Southern members of Congress. Thus far these men seem to have changed their congressional manners. They have not blustered as usual. They are very silent—some say sullen. This may betoken determination, or it may be because the event which they formerly hoped to avert by bluster is now irreversible.

Southern Congressmen Silent

However, this may be, and while it is known that they differ among themselves almost as much as from their fellow-congressmen from the North and the West, they agree in being gloomily silent. They spontaneously swore to leave the Union if a Republican President were elected; and the oath is a grave embarrassment now. The representatives from the frontier Slave States are frantic for compromise. They go about all day long agitating for a compromise, but no one of them has yet suggested any basis which the Republican party would listen to for a moment. The members of the western free States keep the eastern ones tolerably steady; but the long habit of timidity and concession is not to be overcome in a day, and the whole danger of the situation, in fact, lies in the doubt about what certain men from the latter region may do in a crisis.

Aspect of Alarm Prevalent

The whole aspect of society in the Federal capital is that of alarm, and it is not acclimated by the tokens of panic which are visible in every street. Slaves are sold off for what they will fetch, and other kinds of property are being realized as fast as possible by citizens who do not relish living between the two contending sections at such a time. Through all this there is everywhere manifest a desire to avoid fighting. Even South Carolina does not pretend to suppose herself able to stand up in battle against the world; and the rich and populous North has

no more desire to conquer in that way than the South to be conquered. But this very anxiety for peace, common to all parties, tends to make them all nervously watchful of the chances of war.

On the slightest apprehension of a turn of the scale men run to the telegraph office, and send the alarm along the wires for thousands of miles; and before the wires are still, there are hopeful tidings of peace to be carried. In the midst of these changes the only sensible thing for people at a distance to do is to ascertain, fix and abide by the unvarying points of the case to which they may form some steady judgment of probabilities. Those who live as far off as we do may possibly be better able to hold this course than citizens who dwell in the midst of the agitation; and it is the only way in which we are likely to learn what to expect.

Unchanging Conditions of Case

The following seem to us some of these unchanging conditions of the case:

The southern cry about "Revolution" is fallacious when it means (as it does mean) that the election of Mr. Lincoln is the opening of a Revolution. That election, in fact, opens the way out of a revolution into which the southern policy of recent years has plunged the country.

The radical Republican principle is that the majority shall determine the policy, and elect the rulers of the State; and by the recent election the nation has returned to that principle after having, for a course of years, deserted it for government by a minority, put into power by an anomalous property franchise.

This is the first great point: that the country is turning back from a revolutionary to a constitutional method of political existence.

As for the practical operation of this principle, Mr. Buchanan committed himself upon it, in his message, in a way which shows either delusion or impudence of a marvellous quality. He says that the Slave States desire only to manage their own affairs in their own way, as the Constitution provides. This is what the Constitution really contemplated; and is precisely what the Free States desire of and for the

South. That the Slave States should manage their own affairs, and trouble nobody else with them, is precisely what Mr. Lincoln is elected to secure. No person has ever attempted, or proposed, to meddle with any southern institution in its own home. Our readers do not need to be informed that the whole conflict has arisen from the persistence of the South in forcing its "peculiar institution" on the country-at-large.

Another Fixed Point

Here, then, is another fixed point: that the two parties profess the same reading of the Constitution thus far; and that their point of divergence is the unreasonable demand of the South that the Free States shall help her to preserve and extend an institution which they have abolished at home on conscientious and politic grounds. Thus far, Civil War and disruption of the Union seem improbable. The moment of return from a revolution period to a constitutional policy and procedure is hardly that at which a civil war is likely to break out; and if there should be a disruption of the Federal agreement, the fortune of the Republic will surely follow the constitutional party, and desert the revolutionists, who have no principle and no permanent policy to propose.

Slave Factor Omitted

But there are two considerations of the gravest importance, of which we hear nothing, because of their gravity, when we listen to our neighbors discussing the case by the hour together, we hear them occasionally end with the remark that they have talked over all parties but those who are at the bottom of the whole matter—the slaves. This is one of the two points of the Southern case.

The negroes may easily be dropped out of the case in northern discussion, because amidst all that is said about "fanatical abolitionists," the anxieties in the Free States is about the liberties of white citizens, before those of black slaves.

Though the negroes have many pitying and indignant friends in the North, the political movement is not on their account; and they are, indeed, scarcely remembered in the case at all. It is preserve the liberty of legislation,

of speech, and the press, and of the person and consciences of the citizens, that the Free States have at last used their authority to check the encroachments of the South.

But in the South the negro is an all-important element; and the effect of leaving him out of the account, in planning secession, betrays the seriousness of the alarm which causes such concealment.

In one newspaper in twenty, in one day in the month, we may find a brief hint that this or that planter cannot be depended on for secession, or that he has declared for continued union because he is not satisfied of the "fidelity" of the negroes. A profound silence otherwise; and it is evidently hoped that people outside will not remember that element of the question. It should be kept in view, however, in all speculations on the coming time. How is South Carolina to transact all the business, and accept all the risks of independent sovereignty, with a servile population more numerous than the free, and perfectly aware that it is the cause of the whole quarrel?

Money Element Important

Next, there is the money element. Every year we have heard the complaints of the South, in its commercial conventions, of its poverty. It has been the grand theme for many years—that poverty, and the consequent dependence of the South upon the wealthy North. Amidst the boasts now proffered by the seceding States of the ports they will open, and the lines of navigation they will establish and the trade they will engross, we hear not a word of question or answer as to where the means are to come from. Mortgaged lands and disaffected negroes will not procure loans; and there is no other security to offer, nothing further need be said.

That independence will require funds and that funds are not procurable, are facts which cannot be disputed; fixed points to which floating schemes should be referred.

Secession Leaders Irrational

To guard ourselves against undue reliance on these fixed points, however, we must bear in mind one further consideration—that the men who threaten secession are not to be assumed to be

rational like other men. After establishing the reason and fact of the case, we must make large allowance for the operation of fanaticism and passion. It is not for us to conceive of the state of mind which grows up under such conditions as those of slaveholding life in a Republic in the nineteenth century, under a gagged press, a corrupted pulpit, a scanty and emasculated literature, the pressure of general poverty, and the perseverance which grows out of a sense of exclusion from the sympathies of general society. If the slaveholders were men of the world, and of cultivated reason, there would be no such quarrel as is now raging; but they are not; and hence the fluctuations which so embarrass the general judgment. Still, making all allowance for this, we can hardly be rash in believing that any one State, or any two or three States, will think seriously before rushing into either war or exile from the Federal empire, amidst peril of insurrection of the whole laboring class, and without means to set up independence in the first place, or to sustain it afterwards.

These points are permanent truths; and it will be strange if they do not afford some guidance among the floating rumors of the day.

SUBMITTED BY A READER

The Steamship Star of the West

Capt. John McGowan, with two hundred United States troops and four officers, which had been dispatched hence for the reinforcement of the garrison of Fort Sumter, returned to New York on Saturday morning, after a week's absence and an ineffectual effort to land the troops at their place of destination. It was with great difficulty that an entrance was effected into the harbor of Charleston on account of the removal of the coast lights and ranges, and the displacement of buoys; but when the steamer had penetrated to within two miles of the fort, she was fired upon from a masked battery on Morris' Island. Seventeen shots were discharged, apparently from an eighteen and a forty-four pounder, two of which shots struck the vessel, while others passed over her near the heads of the captain and pilot, and others came near hitting the machinery and disabling her. Capt. McGowan then put about and escaped

from the harbor without sustaining other serious injury, the ship touching twice in recrossing the bar. The troops have been relanded at their original quarters on Governor's Island.

J. R. Hamilton

of South Carolina, late a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, has published a letter, in which, like the tailless fox in the fable, he invites other navy officers from the Southern States to cut off their rations as he has done. He begs them by all means to steal their ships and bring them to South Carolina, and at any rate bring themselves.

The New Secretary of War

The Hon. Jacob Holt was triumphantly confirmed as Secretary of War, after bitter and persistent opposition by the disunionists. No charge was made in any way affecting his character, ability or fitness, but he was assailed for discharging his duty and refusing to join the conspirators to overthrow the government. The vote stood 38 to 13.

Pending the debate in the Senate on the nomination of Mr. Holt, Mr. Crittenden unexpectedly made a speech, in which he severely upbraided the southern members who voted against his resolutions on Thursday, and thus defeated them. He declared that Kentucky occupied such a position in the Union that it was of vital importance to her that it should be preserved, and that it **must** be preserved at all hazards.

The speech is represented to have made a decided sensation among the secessionists, as well it might, to hear the representative of Kentucky, and doubtless the trust representative of entire "conservative" or honest Bell men throughout the talk in the imperative mood and say **must** in connection with the enforcement of the laws and preservation of the Union. This looks like coercion breaking out in a new place.

The Clergy on the Crisis

A circular has just been addressed to the clergy and laity of the South by a number of distinguished clergymen at the North, among whom we recognize the names of Rev. Drs. Murray and Magie, of Elizabeth; Rev. Profs. McLean and McGill, of Princeton Col-

lege, in this State; Dr. Boardman, Dr. Joseph H. Jones, Dr. Wadsworth, Dr. Breed and others of Philadelphia. The circular urges calmness and forbearance, maintains that our troubles have arisen from mutual misunderstandings, declares that only a very inconsiderable fraction of the people of the North will hesitate in the discharge of their constitutional obligations, etc. It appeals for a united effort among Christian men to rescue the Union, in the following language:

"This is appropriately our work, besides the interests common to all citizens, we have a vital stake in the perpetuation of our Federal Union on other and higher grounds. The honor and prosperity of Protestant Christianity are involved in the issue. A failure in our great experiment of self-government, besides affording sad proof of recreancy on the part of American Christians, would be interpreted on all hands as evidence of the powerlessness of the only system of religion that claims to furnish an adequate basis for self-governing institutions. Disunion, too, would involve the rupture of cherishing ecclesiastical ties, and the abandonment of co-operative benevolence at home and abroad. The noble example of American Christian enterprise, and the rising influence of our Christian civilization, must wane and react, as the life currents of charity dry up and the night of our brief and brilliant day gathers gloom. And should prevalent apprehension ripen into fact, so that armed strife should essay adjustment of difficulties insoluble to reason, patriotism, and religion, thus pave the way for popular infidelity, Sabbath-breaking, licentiousness—all the terrible concomitants of civil war—how justly would the guilty authors and debtors of this misery be visited with the maledictions of Christendom, and how bitter must be the self-reproaches of those who neglected any part of their duty in arresting or averting the dire catastrophe."

Sold — Perhaps

The Savannah Republican says of the recent purchase of arms by the State of Georgia:

"Upon examination, we find the new arms just arrived for the State to be the old style of flint and steel muskets, altered into a percussion by closing the

old touch hole, and screwing a tube into the top of the barrel. They are all, however, in good order—seem never to have been used, and would perhaps do execution on a pinch—as well in the rear as in front."

Major Anderson's Move to Fort Sumpter

In reference to the incidents connected with this move, the following statement is, in the main, correct, according to Major Anderson's own declaration, as communicated to a citizen of this place!—Trenton State Gazette.

By moving to Fort Sumpter he gained safety for the men, a free and untrammelled position, commanding the harbor—a position of efficient batteries against ships, from which he can drive out an enemy from Fort Moultrie—a position which a few days' work will render impregnable to all but treachery. The government, instead of acting under perpetual menaces and threats, can now act, if it chooses, with dignity and firmness, for Charleston is at the feet of Anderson, whenever he chooses to exercise his power. Not a vessel can come in or out without his permission. He can collect the revenue with ease, the lights can be put out by his guns, and all this has occurred without bloodshed. No blood need be shed, unless South Carolina madly flings herself against the walls of Fort Sumpter in a furious effort to retrieve her broken fortunes.

South Carolina Plans Foiled

She feels and knows she is in the power of the United States Government. Sensible they were driving Anderson to extremity and fearful he might make an attempt of the kind, they had stationed two steamboats, having 120 men, with two pieces of artillery, under command of Lieutenant Hamilton, recently from the navy. They had stationed these between Fort Sumpter and Fort Moultrie, to cruise around and prevent any attempt to transfer the garrison, but Anderson foiled them.

He carried out his project with consummate ability. He talked for a week of the absolute necessity of sending the women and children to the village of Fort Johnson for safety. There is an old dilapidated public building

there, in which he proposed to put them until the battle was over.

He chartered three lighters to carry them and their baggage, and he added everything to the cargo he could without exciting suspicion. The Charlestonians did not wish to interfere with the transit of provisions to Captain Foster's men at Fort Sumpter, because they regarded him as in reality finishing the work for them. This he was actually doing, through the neglect of the administration. Under pretense of sending him provisions, Major Anderson sent over a large amount of his stores. Thus disembarassed he was ready for a move.

The schooners, with the camp women and children had orders to sail from Fort Johnson to Fort Sumpter upon hearing two cannon fired at Fort Moultrie—the signal that the evacuation of the fort had been completed. He then gave orders to the men to pack their knapsacks, and hold themselves in readiness at all times, as they might some day have to move. He took one of his officers aside about 6 p.m. on the 26th, and told him in about twenty minutes he should make the attempt to reach Fort Sumpter.

The attempt was a dangerous one. Two steamboats lay off the fort with troops and guns, and these boats would have run him down in a moment, had they been aware of the movement. Major Anderson left orders to fire into the *Nina* steamboat, if she molested his men, and the three guns were loaded up for that purpose.

Fort Moultrie is always surrounded by paid spies and members of the vigilance committee, but they did not interfere, and probably did not understand what the command was doing. The troops sprang into the boat and the men pulled with a will. Half way the hostile steamboat approached rapidly with a ship in tow. It was a glorious moonlight night, and very clear. The steamboat passed within a hundred yards, but probably took the boats to contain workmen returning from Fort Sumpter. Sumpter was reached at last in safety. An exclamation of surprise came from the bricklayers on the wharf. One of them shouted "Hurrah for the Union." He was hurried in and made to keep quiet. In the meantime the officers who remained in Fort Moultrie held the

lanyards of their guns in their hands ready to fire upon the steamboat if it molested the boats. The boats were sent back. The remainder of the command embarked and reached Sumpter in safety, though one boat passed almost under the bow of the *Nina*. The movement was accomplished, and Charleston was at the foot of the gallant major. The chagrin of the people in the city was intense. They had counted on this stronghold as their own, and the tables had been completely turned on them. With the exception of coal and firewood, I believe everything of any importance was brought over.

Florida Secession Attacked Seminole War Cost

The Germantown Telegraph pointedly says: Florida, composed mostly of inaccessible everglades and swamps, originally cost the Federal government, as purchase money to Spain, five million dollars. The cost of Florida war, against the few hundred Seminoles amounted to the enormous sum of thirty-five millions more, making altogether forty millions! in addition, the lives of forty-two commissioned officers and two hundred and twenty privates were sacrificed on the field of battle, and the number wounded was 830. Also, the mortality among the regular troops from exposure and the climate, is estimated at 1200 more. Yet this contemptible State, dug out of the morass, set up and protected by the Federal Government, at so great a sacrifice of money and human life, now talks of withdrawing from the Union, to join some other government (perhaps go back to Spain again), and to set her owner and best friend at defiance!

Lincoln Stand Explained

The Tribune has the following in double-leaded type:

We wish to be understood as saying authoritatively that President Lincoln is not in favor of making concession to the slave power, either pretended concessions or real concessions, nor in favor of any measures looking to the humiliation of Freedom and of the Free states no matter in what pretenses they may be disguised nor by what seductions they may be commended. He believes, with the great

body of the independent Freemen of the country, Democrats, Bellmen and Republicans, that the first duty to be done is to ascertain whether we have a government or not, and whether the Union is a mere delusion of the imagination to be dissolved at the first touch of actual hostility, or a great vital Power, as competent to assert itself against domestic sedition as against foreign foes. We have reason to know that he perceives and feels clearly that this is the predominant question of the time, towering above every other.

The Report of the Committee of 33

The majority of the Committee of Thirty-three, in their report propose an amendment to the Constitution, providing that no amendment thereto interfering with slavery shall originate in any other State than a slave-holding State, and to be valid shall be ratified by every State in the Union.

They also submit an enabling bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State, on an equal footing with the original States, and a Fugitive Slave Bill, which gives the right of a trial by jury to the slave claiming liberty in the State whence he escaped, and releases any citizens from assisting the U. S. Marshals in the capture or detention of the fugitive except where force is employed or apprehended for the release of the fugitive.

The committee submits a joint resolution deprecating personal liberty bills (but not by that name), and requesting the Northern States to cause their statutes to be revised, in order that all hindrances to the just execution of the laws may be removed. The President is requested to communicate this resolution to the several States.

Resolutions Denounce State Interference

They also report a series of resolutions recognizing no authority on the part of the people of one State to interfere with the institutions of another, and discountenancing all mobs and hindrances to the rendition of the fugitive slaves. They recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition or sufficient cause, from any source for a dissolution of the government. They were not sent here to destroy, but to harmonize the institutions of the country, and see that equal justice is done

to all parts of the same and finally to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States as no proposition for interference with slavery in the District of Columbia, the U. S. dockyards, arsenals, &c., have reached the committee, they have not deemed it necessary to take action on the subject.

Another set of resolutions is with reference to the duties of the States and the Federal Government; referring to the duty of all constitutional obligations, and asserting that the Federal Government should enforce the laws and preserve the Union of the States, concluding with a recommendation of a law providing for the rendition of fugitives charged with treason, felony or other crimes.

Eigthy-fifth Legislature of New Jersey

A message was received from the governor, presenting resolutions received from the governors of the States of New York and Ohio, which have been adopted by the Legislature of those States.

The resolutions pledge the assistance of those States to the general government.

Demarest moved to refer them to the committee on the State Union; agreed to.

Afternoon Session

The President presented the resolutions adopted at the Trenton Union meeting last night. Referred to the committee on national affairs—Pierson, Sup to inns and taverns.

A message was received from the governor, presenting the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia relative to the settlement of national difficulties. They were read and referred.

Resolved (Senate concurring), That it is the duty of the general government to sustain and reinforce Major Anderson, and the gallant soldiers under his command, at all hazards, and at any cost.

Beech moved to lay the resolution on the table until tomorrow, agreed to by the following vote: 28 to 24.

Wednesday, January 23

Reports—Crowell (judiciary) to repeal sup to inns and taverns; Swayze from the committee on the State of the Union reported both the resolutions

recommitted to them without amendment — Quinby presented a minority report from the committee which was read and ordered printed.

Moore moved to take up the majority report of the committee on the State of the Union.

Cook hoped that motion would not prevail. The majority report had just been ordered printed and he wished to have them all considered at once—Westcott saw nothing in the way of proceeding with the matter at once.

Buckley said courtesy to the majority demanded that the consideration of these resolutions should be put off until their report was printed, if the majority had no partisan design and he could not believe they had, they would safely suffer the resolutions to lie over; the minority report could probably be printed today, that they could be considered tomorrow.

Moore said these resolutions had been printed several days and he saw no reason to postpone them; members could decide whether they would pass them or not.

Cook said there were a number of Senators absent owing to sickness, and they wished to be present when those resolutions were considered. Besides when the minority report is printed it may be preferred to the other. The subject is probably the most important one ever before this body, and one day would not make much difference.

The motion of Moore to take up the resolutions was then agreed to as follows:

Ayes — Budd, Crowell, Demarest, Moore, Norcross, Reckless, Stratton, Swayze, Veghte, and Westcott, 10.

Nays—Buckley, Cook, Morris, Pier-son, Quimby and Reeves, 6.

Cook moved to postpone until Tuesday next. The motion to postpone was then lost.

After some time spent in making motions and remarks, the resolutions were postponed until afternoon by 9 to 5.

Resolutions Sustaining Union

Oakes offered the following:

Resolved, That New Jersey is now, and ever has been, in favor of sustaining the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

Randolph moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on the State of the Union. He made this

motion because the whole subject had been referred to that committee and they would shortly report when the whole matter would be brought before the House.

Tuttle said that he could see no good reason for this reference. The resolution was patriotic in its language and object, and he did not believe a single member would vote against it. He trusted that the House would show patriotism enough to adopt this resolution by a unanimous vote, neither political party could refuse to support this declaration—no member need be ashamed to vote for it and he hoped that it would be brought to a direct vote.

The motion was further debated by Messrs. Graham, Oakes, Perrine, Wheeler, Dobbins, Yard, Mayhew, Patterson, Randolph, Hill, Mulford and Lamb.

The question was then taken, and the motion to refer was agreed to, by 31 to 24.

Yeas: Arrowsmith, Barcroft, Beech, Bennett, Carlock, Crowell, Decker, Denson, Drake, Flintoft, Graham, Haight, Hoffman, Horten, Lang, Mac-keidly, Maxwell, Mulford, Patterson, Perine, Pope, Post, Randolph, Teese, Ward, Wilk, Yard—31.

Nays: Abbott, Applegate, Carpenter, Cooley, Dobbins, Duffield, Halsey, Hill, Jones, Kirkbride, Lamb, Leaming, Mayhew, M. F. Mount, W. H. Mount, Oakes, Rusling, Schenk, Sheppard, Starr, Stokes, Tuttle, Vreeland and Wheeler—24.

Thursday, January 24

Senate—The joint resolution in relation to the Union of States was taken up on second reading.

Buckley moved to amend the third resolution, by substitution. Lost 6 to 8.

Buckley moved to amend the 4th resolution, so that it would appear that the people of New Jersey are opposed to the Crittenden resolution; Mr. B said that if the resolution was adopted, the people of New Jersey would be committed to a line of policy, upon which they had not decided. There were no grounds for the assertion that the people of this State were in favor of the Crittenden proposition. He could not vote for committing them to this.

He believed a majority of the people were opposed to them. He knew a

large class of voters were opposed to them. If the Crittenden proposition was submitted to the people he believed it would be repudiated.

Buckley's motion was lost 7 to 9 as follows:

Ayes: Buckley, Crowell, Demarest, Norcross, Pierson, Quimby, Reeve.

Nays: Budd, Browell, Demarest, Moore, Perry, Reckless, Stratton, Swayze, Veghte.

Amendment Offered

Budd moved to amend so that the section would read! Resolved, That the resolution and propositions, submitted to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, for the compromise of the question in dispute between the people of the northern and southern states, or any other constitutional method, which will permanently settle the question of slavery, will be acceptable to the people of the State of New Jersey &c. The motion was agreed to.

Quinby moved to amend the same resolution so that it recommended the proposition of the committee of thirty-three of Congress instead of the Crittenden proposition.

Cook wanted that proposition presented here so that it could be seen just what it was.

Quinby explained his amendment. It settled the question without altering the Constitution, which was a grand point. It leaves the Constitution as it is and yet gives the South all they ask. It does not allude at all to territory hereafter to be acquired. The ground taken in the Crittenden resolutions on that subject gives a premium for filibustering. This should be avoided. The country has enough territory now; as much as it could take care of; why offer a premium for more.

After further discussion, Mr. Moore moved to recommit. He thought there would be a party vote on the resolutions, and if so adopted they would have no effect.

Crowell opposed the motion. He had no idea the committee would agree.

The motion was lost 8 to 8 as follows:

Ayes—Buckley, Cook, Moore, Morris, Norcross, Pierson, Quinby, Reeve.

Nays — Budd, Crowell, Demarest, Perry, Reckless, Stratton, Swayze, Veghte.

Cook moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee.

Quinby advocated the motion. It was hoped that something could be prepared, upon which all would agree. The governor was anxious that it would be recommitted, as representations had been made to him that an agreement could be effected.

The motion was lost.

Quinby's amendment was then lost.

Budd offered a new section, authorizing the commission named to meet with the commissioners of other States. Agreed to.

Cook offered an amendment that no new territory should be acquired unless assented to by three-fourths of the States through their legislatures. Lost 5 to 10 as follows:

Ayes—Buckley, Cook, Morris, Pierson, Quinby.

Nays—Budd, Crowell, Demarest, Moore, Perry, Reckless, Stratton, Swayze, Veghte, Westcott.

Crowell then moved the same amendment inserting two-thirds instead of three-fourths. Lost 7 to 9.

Buckley moved to substitute the minority report. Lost 7 to 10, as follows:

Ayes—Buckley, Cook, Morris, Norcross, Pierson, Quinby, Reeves.

Nays — Budd, Crowell, Demarest, Moore, Perry, Reckless, Stratton, Swayze, Veghte, Westcott.

Moore moved to add the name of Thomas J. Stryker to the commissioners. Agreed to.

Cook moved to substitute the name of Martin Ryerson for R. M. Prince. Lost.

The joint resolutions were then passed by party vote.

The Senate then went into executive session.

Friday, Jan. 25, 1861

On motion of Mulford, the Senate "Union resolutions" were taken up and ordered to a second reading.

—Tuttle moved to lay the motion on the table, whereupon a long debate and parliamentary struggle ensued.

Under the operation of the previous question the resolutions were finally passed.

From the Salem Standard:

The Position of Our Representative

We are permitted by a friend to make the following extract from a let-

ter written by Hon. John T. Nixon to a gentleman in this city, revealing his views upon the present state of the country, &c. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers as embodying truly patriotic and conservative sentiments. If all our Congressmen could look upon the commotion of the day from the same considerate and reflective standpoint, and bring to bear upon their action the same patriotic feelings, we should soon hear no more of secession, disunion or any other treason.

Secession of Louisiana

Baton Rouge, Jan. 26 — The State convention today voted on the ordinance of immediate secession. At ten minutes past one the following was declared to be the result of the vote:

Yes—113

Nays—17

The convention adjourned to New Orleans.

New Orleans, Jan. 26—The news of the passage of the secession ordinance created great excitement in this city.

Salutes in honor of the event are being fired, and the Pelican flag is everywhere unfurled.

New Orleans, Jan. 26 — The returns from Texas thus far indicate an overwhelming majority for immediate secession.

The Missouri Legislature—Strength of the Conservatives

St. Louis, Jan. 26—The resolutions recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature relative to the action of the New York Legislature (tendering men and money to President to coerce the seceding States) came before the House yesterday. It was referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

The same resolutions were made the special order for today in the Senate.

Advices from different parts of the State indicate a strong Union feeling, and that the State Convention will be filled with conservative men.

What Kentuckians Think of Breckinridge's Letter

The Louisville Journal says it is impossible to read John C. Breckinridge's recent letter without being driven to the startling, humiliating, sickening conviction that he is in favor of the

immediate secession of Kentucky from the Union.

"Certainly the letter was not inspired by any love for the Union. In no sentence, in no clause, in no phrase, in no word, in no collocation, in nothing in or about the whole letter is there a solitary gleam or spark of Union feeling, not one. The letter is as destitute of patriotic emotion as a skeleton is of life. It hasn't loyalty enough even for literary decency. We do not believe there is a generous spirit anywhere in the land or out of the land who can read the letter and recall the station of the author without a pang of mortification and disgust."

Freemen to Demand Rights

While the Southern States are demanding a repeal of the northern "Personal Liberty Bills," and northern conservatives evince a willingness to accede to their demand, the Freemen of the North—the great body of the people—will require the enactment and enforcement by the Southern States of such laws as will fully protect our citizens when traveling through, or sojourning in those States. They will require the repeal of all laws for imprisoning our seamen when they arrive at Southern ports, all laws preventing the circulation of northern newspapers, and they demand that full freedom of speech and of the press be guaranteed. We are willing to do the South justice, but we ask a little of that commodity for our people in return—nothing more.

Southern Independence to be Recognized

Toronto, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 24—The Toronto Leader, the government paper, of this morning, says it is in a position to announce in the most positive terms that it is the intention of the English government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy as soon as it is formed.

Strict Check on Mississippi Vessels

Batteries have been erected on the Mississippi near Vicksburg, and all vessels passing down are required to come to for examination. This fact was denied in a debate a few days ago at Washington. But there is no mistake about it.

The governor of Mississippi has in a

message to the Legislature admitted the fact. He says he had reason to believe that an expedition would be sent down to reinforce the garrisons of the forts and arsenals of Louisiana, and he had ordered the volunteer companies of Vicksburg to prevent any such expedition descending the river; but learning that the forts and arsenals were fully garrisoned by Louisiana, he had withdrawn the forces.

The result of this violent procedure has had the effect already to turn the freight which found its natural course to market down the Mississippi to New Orleans, towards the north by water and rail through Pittsburgh.

Birds of a Feather

It is a noteworthy fact that there are no men in the country more delighted with the prospect of disunion than the Garrison-Abolitionists, except their allies the secessionists of South Carolina. Both these classes of persons have been for years co-operating to destroy the Constitution of the country and their hearts throb in common now at the prospect of their success.

Old Greenwich Township

Jan. 25, 1861

Mr. Barber—I have been thinking about sending you a line for sometime, as there are changes continually going on everywhere, generally for the worse, excepting here. I fear that the people of other parts of the country may think that old Greenwich has seceded from the country, as they can't hear much of incidents and misfortunes common to other parts of the county, viz: sickness, lawsuits, sheriff's sales, indictments by grand juries, and very seldom a visit by Mr. Norris (we have no constable) our justice keeps his dockets constantly on his shelves, where everlasting peace may be written in dust. All the affairs of our township are administered with economy and utility. Not a person has been taken from this township to the county almshouse since we have dispensed with rum taverns.

We think that we have advanced about four paces in front of the rest of you, on the license question, and the plan works well, and is very popular. It has been twice submitted to a vote of the people. The first time it was sustained by a handsome majority; and at last Spring's election, the

majority in favor of no rum was three to one. As further proof, our public houses have been well kept. Men and horses have been seen smiling at the timely and luscious fare provided for them. The landlords (all three) are jolly, fat fellows, who always have plenty of good ale and cider on hand, and a good joke always at their tongue's end, which will draw a risible from anybody. When they lie down at night they have not to repent of putting any poor fellow on the road to perdition, by the use of bad whiskey, cayenne pepper, strychnine, &c.

Notwithstanding the great good that manifests itself from any view that a fair-minded man can take, by looking into the habitations of the rich and the poor, into the pockets and the faces of all we meet, we see that no rum selling has made the people prosperous and happy and prepared them for this long, cold, hard winter, which, in other parts of the country is so much complained of. There are a few men, even among us, who are so regardless of the peace and prosperity of the people as to desire and are making an effort for the repeal of the law that is doing so much good, and again to authorize the county judges to license rum taverns, often to irresponsible and reckless men. Some of whose petitioners frequently have but a single requisite the law requires, viz: a freeholder, and sometimes not a legal number of that class, who dictate what moral nuisances shall exist among us.

Here let me say, guards of Old Greenwich look out for petitions asking the Legislature to repeal our law. It is high time the other townships of the county had begun to reap some of the benefits we boast of.

On account of our seclusion, I will say that we are peace-abiding, Union-loving patriots, and are ready to serve to uphold the laws and the Constitution of our whole thirty-three United States. Whenever it is intimated that we are wanted, our hearts will be found in the right place.

Yours respectfully,
NEHONSEY.

Resignation of Southern Senators Accepted

Washington, January 24—

The Republican Senators have determined in caucus to accept the with-

drawal of the ten seceding Senators as an actual resignation. They will, therefore, propose that the names of Messrs. Clay, Fitzpatrick, Yulee, Mallory, Iverson, Toombs, Davis, Brown, Chesnut, and Hammond be stricken from the roll of the Senate. By this action the danger of the Southern Senators reclaiming their seats, under pretense that they had not resigned, will be avoided.

The Northern Railroad presidents, who have held a convention at Willard's Hotel, united in signing a memorial to Congress praying for the passage of the Crittenden proposition. Mr. Seward is expected to present the document in the Senate.

Proposition to Purchase Slaves

Suggestions have been made at Washington for the government to purchase, by an appropriation of Congress, all the slaves in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and thus settle the slavery question north and west of the Potomac and Mississippi. It is said that \$100,000,000 only will be required.

The Stars and Stripes Still Afloat in Northern Alabama

The Nashville News of Tuesday contains the following:

Dispatches from Montgomery, and private advices from Huntsville and Athens, say that Col. Nick Davis affirmed that North Alabama would not submit to the ordinance of secession, unless confirmed by a vote of the people. Mr. Yancey replied that South Alabama would compel them. Col. Davis answered that when they dared attempt it he would head an army and meet them at Sand Mountain, and try the issue there.

The Stars and Stripes are floating in Huntsville, and the people of that place defy the world to come take them down! just let's see the traitor's hand uplifted. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

The New York grand jury continued their inquisition, and have examined several witnesses touching rumors of armed bodies organizing in New York to aid the South. They have been unable, so far as could be learned, to determine upon a definite charge against any person. Meantime, the instruc-

tions of Judge Smalley in reference to the crime of treason, are having their effect in another direction. Thirty-eight cases of musket—four hundred and fifty-six in all—were on Tuesday seized by order of Superintendent of Police Kennedy, on board of Steamer Monticello, which was just about sailing for Savannah. The arms were consigned to Montgomery, Alabama.

The Great Robbery

It is stated by Mr. Russel's friends that, feeling outraged by Mr. Floyd's treatment he intends making a clean breast of his connection with that injured patriot. Such a revelation would be highly instructive. There now is reason to believe that Mr. Floyd actually issued three or four millions of acceptances, which he only regards as a small business on inquiry.

Inasmuch as Mr. Thompson did not exercise due diligence in the custody of the stolen trust funds, he may be prosecuted for the loan. Mr. Bailey is known to have been a regular frequenter of the faro banks, and entirely unfitted for such a responsibility.

Major Anderson Stands by Government

Major Anderson has still further commended himself to the confidence of his countrymen, by refusing to accept a tender of supplies from those who have seen fit to place themselves in a position antagonistic to the Federal government. Governor Pickens, it appears, on Sunday last sent him a lot of fresh provisions, with his compliments, but while thanking him for his courtesy, Major Anderson declined to accept them, preferring to live upon "Salt junk" until he received instructions from Washington, which would warrant him in receiving "aid and comfort" from those whom he could only regard as enemies. Matters at Charleston are reported as very quiet.

Conditions at Fort Sumpter Revealed

Among the passengers who reached New York on Friday on board the Steamer Marion which arrived from Charleston, were four laborers who have recently been paid off and discharged from Fort Sumpter, who report some very interesting facts concerning the condition of the garrison, and the conduct of the men during the affair

of the Star of the West. Although the men are subsisting at the present time principally upon salt food, there is no disposition to find fault, but they accept their fare cheerfully, as all that can be expected under the circumstances. There appears to be no scarcity of anything but fuel.

Southern Senator Snubbed

There is a great difference between being in and out of the Union. Ex-Senator Yulee, late chairman of the postoffice committee of the Senate, having called upon Acting Postmaster King on Tuesday, to know by whose authority the mails had been stopped in Florida, was informed that it was the last official act of Mr. Holt as Postmaster General. Mr. Yulee then demanded to see the papers, but Mr. King very properly informed him that he could not see them. Only the day before Mr. Yulee's order as chairman of the Senate committee, would have produced the required information without a murmur from Mr. King.

Afraid of Themselves

A merchant arrived in New York from Charleston a day or two since with his family, with the intention of remaining North until after the existing difficulties are settled. He said he locked up his store containing \$3,000 worth of goods, preferring to risk his property rather than the lives of himself and family. A conductor on one of the New Jersey railroads, says that daily there pass over the road gentlemen with their families, from different sections of the South, who have left on account of the prevailing excitement.

Anderson Action Explained

Washington dispatches explain satisfactorily Major Anderson's omission to fire upon Fort Moultrie where the Star of the West was attacked. He had no knowledge of the fact that the vessel carried re-enforcements, and on hearing the guns from Fort Morris, he prepared to open fire upon the rebels, and was only prevented by the sudden retreat of the Star of the West.

Not Very Particular

We yesterday heard, says the Boston Courier, a couple of politicians sighing over the affairs of the nation. "I wish," said one of them, "Old Jackson was in

Old Buchanan's place." I ain't so particular about that, retorted the other, "I'd be satisfied if old Buchanan was in Old Jackson's place."

Kentucky Supports Major Anderson

Kentucky wishes to see her chivalric son, Major Anderson, sustained. Four-fifths of all the men within her borders, capable of bearing arms, would gladly volunteer to protect him if attacked at Fort Sumpter by the enemies of the Union.—Louisville Journal.

'The Right of Secession,' an Address Delivered by John Roberts at Mullica Hill, January 1, 1861

According to Mr. Dane, the government of the United States has passed through three forms—1. The revolutionary; 2. The confederate; 3. The constitutional. The first emanated from the people; the second from the States; and the third partly from the people in their individual, and partly from the States in their sovereign or collective capacity.

The great principle of the basis of the first, the revolutionary form, was the right, founded on the laws of nature, that when a government became destructive to the essential ends for which it was instituted, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for the protection of freedom and the enjoyment of property—a right inherently belonging to all people, of all the nations of men, and inalienable by any power upon earth.

The great design of the first form was accomplished by the successful institution of the national sovereignty of the second form, in 1781.

The primary defect of the second form, the confederate, consisted in the fact that the government instituted by the Articles of Confederation legislated for communities in their political capacity, and not for the people in their individual capacity, whereby the general government soon became incompetent to fulfill the great ends for which it was instituted. In the language of the Federalist, "each State, yielding to the voice of immediate interest or convenience, successively withdrew its support from the confederation, till the frail and tottering edifice was ready to fall upon our heads and to crush us beneath its ruins."

The government, possessing neither elements of unity nor nationality, was incapable of giving efficiency to its laws. This apparent weakness in the second form of government, eventually brought about its overthrow, and led to the introduction of the third form in 1787.

The Constitution of 1787 is justly regarded as the proudest achievement of political wisdom that the world has ever seen or that the human mind has ever approached. It has given use to one of the noblest and most beneficent governments ever established by human instrumentality. It is the magna et maxima charta of our political and religious liberties. It discriminates not between Jew and Gentile, in conferring its precious immunities. The experiment of the second form of government clearly demonstrated the fact, that the third form, instituted by the Constitution of 1787, was indispensable to our national prosperity and happiness—to the self-preservation of our nationality.

Under the third form of government, the constitutional, the bold and hardy spirit of Anglo-American enterprise has established, in a few decades, an empire more powerful in resources than any of the Old World, the unequal development of which absorbed as many centuries. The primitive forests have been transformed into flourishing fields of mercantile and agricultural exploits; the mountain crests, as well as the valleys, have been impressed with the traces of indomitable courage and enterprise; the bosom of the lakes and rivers have been covered with the emblems of industry, and the hill tops have been decorated with the monuments of civilization.

Our mission has been one of peace. The hand of justice has held the reins of civil power. Friendship, love and truth have been the religion of the people. Never has a nation done so much to promote the great interests of humanity. The institutions of our inestimable government are now scattered through the regions of the far West, and the radiance of their influence, far surpassing in splendor the brightness of the departing day, cast a rich halo of light and glory upon the heathen shores of a distant continent.

And now our proud ensign not only welcomes the rising sun in the eastern skies, at the morning's dawn, but re-

ceives the last embrace of its beams, as it sinks behind the waves of the Pacific, at the evening's approach. Who is there among us who is not proud that he is an American?—a native of the birth-place of Washington!

But why have apprehension, like the thick darkness of Egypt spread out over the minds of one of the hitherto happiest people of the globe, as to the stability of the constitution and perpetuity of the Union? Are there not disloyal spirits marshaling for battle?

Hear ye not the proclaiming cry of hostility against those who have the courage and patriotism to stand in defence of our glorious union, and bare manfully their bosoms to the storm of political madness? Is not the old ship of State being borne out, by the winds of faction and violence, upon the turbulent sea, at the mercy of the unrelenting storm and tempest of disunion? Why have we forgotten the religion of our fathers? Are not brothers arming for hostility with each other? Why is this Republic now tottering? the mighty hopes of the future departing? why are the horrors of revolution, havoc and anarchy casting their shades over our beloved country?

"This proud Republic, is it doomed to fall?

Will faction strike its constellated brow?

Are there no hallowed memories of the past?

Does Vernon's tomb contain no ashes now?"

Is it not because politicians have forgotten that "the unity of government is the main pillar in the edifice of our independence; the support of our tranquillity at home, our peace abroad; of our safety, of our prosperity, of the very liberty we so highly prize? "

Is it not because the fearful shadow of disunion is now overspreading our country? Are these not the consequences of that modern heresy—the right of secession — the recognition of which will inevitably involve the destruction of our nationality?

Whether a State has the right of secession, or not, as one of the reserved powers, is a question of intense interest and importance to every American. It is one upon which the perpet-

uity of our great empire depends—one materially affecting the great interests of humanity. It is our purpose to honestly consider, and to discuss the negative of the proposition. In so doing, we purpose, as much as possible, to avoid alluding to the causes which have been instrumental in inducing so many, at this time, to embrace this heresy, as a means of redress for real or imaginary wrongs.

The paramount design of the Constitution of 1787 was to form a more perfect Union, by uniting the whole people under one supreme national government, erected by their free voice and joint will, for the common defence and general welfare.

The Constitutional, or third form of government, is not such a popular one as operates in all its departments directly upon the people; nor so much like the second form, under the Articles of Confederation, as to operate only upon the States in their political capacity.

The government is neither strictly popular, nor Federal, but of a mixed character; neither founded on such a compact as leaves to all the parties thereto their full sovereignty nor such a popular one as deprives them of the whole of their sovereignty.

The framers of the Constitution designed that the States should not retain their independent sovereign power, as under the confederation, nor sacrifice so much of their sovereignty as to give the national government an indefinite supremacy over all objects of lawful government.

There were certain elements of sovereignty transferred to the general government, which cannot be so exercised as to encroach upon those reserved to the State or to the people."

According to Mr. Madison, the Constitution "was in its foundation federal not national; in the sources from which the ordinary powers of the government are drawn, it is partly federal, and partly national; in the operation of these powers, it is national, not federal; in their extent, it is federal, not national; and in the mode of amendment, it is neither wholly federal nor wholly national."

To the general government the citizens of all the States, in their individual capacity, owe a paramount duty of obedience and allegiance, since "the

Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all the treaties made, or which shall be made in pursuance of the authority of the United States," the Constitution declares "shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Constitution of the United States, it appears then, is as binding, upon the citizens of each of the States, in their individual capacity, as are the constitutions of the States themselves. Each are sovereign in their respective spheres; each are invested with all the high attributes of sovereignty over specific matters, and to which alone can their authority be legitimately extended.

The one cannot be undermined, abrogated, nor transcended by the other; the one cannot encroach upon rights reserved to the people. The sovereignty of one of the States, over all lawful objects of such sovereignty, is equal to the sovereignty of the Union. The one cannot annul the citizen's allegiance to the other; the one does not depend upon the other for the power of self-preservation.

The general government does not look to the government of the States for the due execution of its laws; nor, if the citizens of any one of the States resist those laws, it does not look to the government of the States for an enforcement of said laws. All matters at issue between the citizen or citizens of any State and any law or laws of the general government, are adjudicated independent of any State authority.

According to Mr. Monroe, "the great object of the (Federal) Constitution, by incorporating the people of the several States, to the extent of its powers, into one community, and enabling it to act directly on the people (the only parties to it), was to annul the powers of the State governments to that extent. The government of the United States relies on its own means for the execution of its powers, as the State governments do for the execution of theirs; both governments having a common original sovereign, the people; the State governments, the people of each State; the national government, the people of every State; and being

amenable to the power that created it.

It is by executing its function as a government thus originating and thus acting, that the Constitution of the United States holds the States together. It is owing to the nature of its powers that it performs that office better than the confederation, or any league which ever existed, being a compact which the State governments did not form, to which they are not parties, and which executes its own powers independently of them."

The general government, as the government of the States, acts directly upon the people, in their individual capacity, and like them, it has been clothed with appropriate authority and functions for executing the powers committed to it. It was for a want of this that the second form of government, the confederate proved inefficacious and was overthrown. It was expressly to obtain this that the third form, the constitutional was ordained and established. In this consists the greatness and evidence of the wisdom of the founders of the Constitution of 1787. Otherwise, instead of the Constitution of 1787 being an inestimable production of human wisdom, it would be an everlasting monument of human folly.

Hence it is an impossibility that any resistance to the legitimate authority of the general government can emanate from a State in its political capacity. Acts of resistance to the laws of the general government must be looked upon as the acts of individuals, or of the collection of individuals, by the Constitution of the United States.

Secession can be regarded by the general government only as an act of usurping individuals, as an insurrection, unlawful and unjustifiable revolution. The Constitution binds the citizens of all the States, of all the Territories, into one indissoluble nationality. And since it is purely national in the operation of its powers, State Legislatures, nor State conventions, cannot violate the integrity, or undermine the stability of that nationality.

The general government has the appropriate authority to maintain inviolate its integrity and nationality. And if the members of any State Legislature, or State convention, presume to annul the allegiance of the people to the general government, and to abro-

gate the laws of the United States, the right of the general government to maintain a strict execution of its laws does not resolve itself into the question—"Has the general government the right to declare war against a State?"

What an absurdity! This is the miserable subterfuge of one who would shrink from a manly and honorable discharge of duty. The government of the States does not stand between the laws of the general government and the people. The general government acting directly upon the people, the only question that could possibly arise would be, has the general government power to enforce obedience to the law? If not, then a State may secede from the Union, a county from a State, a township from a county, and so on ad infinitum.

It was upon this principle that the general government, can enforce obedience to the laws, that Washington acted when he marched with troops to the interior of Pennsylvania to put down the "whiskey insurrection" of 1793. It was upon this principle Jackson acted, when he addressed his "fellow citizens" of South Carolina, in his celebrated proclamation of 1832. Upon this principle Buchanan acted, when he ordered an army to Utah Territories to enforce the laws against the Mormons.

It matters not in the eyes of the general government, in what capacity the enemies of the country may act. Whether they be external, or internal enemies, it should preserve peace abroad, and maintain tranquility at home; whether they may be the poor Mormons of Utah, or the infatuated citizens of South Carolina, it should maintain an impartial administration of the laws; whether they be the indignant disunionists of the South, or the fanatical abolitionists of the North, the executive has but one path of duty.

No individuals in any capacity whatever can interfere, or in the least obstruct the execution of the laws, of the general government, made in pursuance of the Constitution, without committing an open act of rebellion against the authorities of the general government. Otherwise, the government is imperfect in its organization, and contains the principles of self-destruction. Instead of its being one of the most powerful upon the face of the earth, invested with the high attributes of

sovereignty, and the capacity of executing its powers, it would be a visionary and baseless fabric—a great monster without the means of subsistence.

The principle of peaceable secession is contrary to the essential attribute of every sovereignty. It is an essential attribute of every sovereignty. Says Story, "that it has no admitted superior, and that it gives the supreme law within its own domain on all subjects appertaining to its sovereignty." The domain of the sovereignty of the general government, includes every foot of the United States, and the subjects, of such sovereignty, embraces every American citizen.

Every independent and supreme sovereignty must contain the elements of unity and nationality. The States are the constitutional parts of the national sovereignty, of the American Union. If one of these constituents be removed, the sovereignty at once loses its unity and nationality. The sum of the entire constituent parts constitute the unity and the nationality of the whole.

It is a gross heresy to maintain that one of these or any number of these constituents can, by their reserved attributes, reclaim what they transferred to the national sovereignty in order to become an element of its unity and nationality, without the consent of the remaining constituents or, through the exercise of that high and ultimate right, derived not from constitutions, but above constitutions, and all laws, the right of revolution—a right based upon the laws of nature, to be exercised only in extreme emergencies, and then after every other means of human redress has proved ineffectual.

Mr. Madison, in speaking of the absurd and fearful consequences of leaving the sovereignty of the State complete, said:

"The world would have seen, for the first time, a system of government founded on an inversion of the fundamental principle of all government; It would have seen the authority of the whole society everywhere subordinate to the authority of the parts; It would have seen a monster in which the head was under the direction of the members." These were the sentiments of Madison in 1787.

The original thirteen States surrendered voluntarily many of their essential attributes of independent sover-

eignty in becoming the constituents of the independent and supreme sovereignty of a nation. But this has not been the case with the States admitted into the American Union, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. The Congress of the United States, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, has in many instances created these local sovereignties, and given to them their prescribed limits, and local jurisdiction. They have conceded none of the attributes of sovereignty to the general government, for the general government has conceded all they possess. They are independent of each other as to all matters of internal regulation, but they constitute parts of the same great body politic.

How can it then be presumed that any one of the States can establish the right of secession, and withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof? To argue such a principle, as lawful, according to Mr. Jackson, would be to argue the non-existence of the United States as a nation. The American Union is not a mere contract between its members; a league to be dissolved at pleasure; a confederation resting alone upon the local interest, the radical party spirit, or popular faction of some State. It combines the States into a single nation.

Secession cannot mean anything else than nullification as a consequence. To make the least of it, every movement of the kind would be insurrectionary and revolutionary. It is a mere political subtlety; a vain phantom. It is a barren political presumption. Peaceable Secession! What does it mean? Disunion of one of the most liberal and beneficent governments upon the face of the earth! A modern term only for forcible disunion by the sword! A nickname to treason!

The band of the Union cannot be unloosed until it is wet with the blood of brothers. Not until we shall hate peace and love discord. Then civil war would burst upon us and bring our proud and glorious institutions to the dust. Famine would stalk naked through the land! Virtue would sink to the earth mantled with blood. Liberty would become an exile, and Christianity would forsake the smoking altars! Mildew would gather upon the proud monu-

ments of American greatness! No morning would burst upon the dark night of anarchy and despotism!

If this modern heresy is to be universally recognized, the dissolution of the Union and civil war as its consequent effect will inevitably ensue, sooner or later. The whole system, of our general government, would be as a mere bubble; and who is there, who would not say, the sooner it burst the better for the great interests of humanity? Far better, in immediate dissolution, with the hope of establishing a new government upon the ruins of the old fully capable of maintaining inviolate its unity, then that our present government should depend for its perpetuity upon the particular character of the local interests, the most hateful party spirit, or popular faction of some one of the thirty-three States.

Men may differ in their views of certain political principles, and thus honestly become the devoted and earnest adherents of different theories of both Federal and State government; yet, with each, there should be an honest, honorable and consistent sentiment of independence and right, in their mutual solicitudes for the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people.

There should be a faithful union in all considerations of justice of law, of order. "Accustom your mind," said Phocion to Aristias, "to discern in the fate of nations, that recompense which the great author of nature has annexed to the practice of virtue. No nation ever ceased to be prosperous, but in consequence of having departed from those principles to which she owed her prosperity." Social and political tranquility can exist only so long as the people remain true to the first principles of the original contract of their political and social society. There must be an observance of all just and equitable rules of justice.

How has it been with ourselves? Have we been true to our political obligations? Have we honorably discharged our duty as American citizens? Have we honestly observed the equitable rules of justice and political comity? Or have we not been more or less recreant? And are not our present sufferings, and the imminent dangers which now surround our political institutions, more or less the result of our own blind philanthropy and heated

infatuation? Have we not forgotten ourselves as we have risen up in judgment to censure and to condemn our neighbors?

The signs of the times have long been too portentous to have been misunderstood, and too pregnant with civil strife to have been misrepresented. There is no blinking the truth. The political infatuation has been deplorable. The church has forgotten her duty, and now we have a day appointed for national humiliation and prayer. The sophistry and prejudice, of speculative and theoretical politicians; the dark and venal adroitness of windy enthusiasts have too long given an improper direction of the mind of the masses of people.

Strict justice has been disregarded, and party strife has gained an ascendancy over patriotism, and comprehensive and conservative statesmanship. Fanaticism, like the simoon, blights whatever it touches. The ruthless hand of the Utopian enthusiast has been scattering desolation where all was life and beauty; spreading mildew and blight upon the sacred altars of our liberties.

The principles of integrity and national honor, have been too frequently sacrificed to the schism of local politics. With an unparalleled recklessness and presumption the voice of the law has been disregarded and its sovereign majesty scoffed at. Our mutual solicitudes have not been mutual solicitudes for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people of the whole country. Have we given a strict and faithful interpretation to the constitution and manifested proper loyalty and obedience to the laws made in pursuance thereof? Have not the dogmas of party in one day outweighed the probable calamities of the next? Have we not erred?

If so, let us in the spirit of compromise and justice extend the hand of comity, "and sin no more." Then, perchance, the unrelenting storms and tempests of disunion may be stayed, and our institutions to be the protector of freedom, and the refuge of the down-trodden of the world.

Amid all the imminent dangers surrounding the institutions of our country, and the fearfully dark forebodings of the future, it is a pleasure to us to reflect upon the history of our

own beloved State. While some of the others have been unfaithful and forgotten their duty, New Jersey, as a State, has been true to the Constitution and the Union. The national glory has ever been her glory. The Constitution and the laws have ever been her laws, and obedience thereto her delight. Her spirit has been one of comity. No dark spot of disloyalty can be seen upon the escutcheon.

Upon the constellated brow of the Union, her brightness and grandeur has been her undying loyalty. Though her star be not of the first magnitude, yet she has rivaled all the others in beauty and magnificence. She has been to the Union, as the lovely and obedient daughter to a kind and affectionate father. She freely gave up her sons to bleed and die for the country's freedom, and will as freely give them up to bleed and die for the perpetuation of that freedom.

When we contemplate the rich immunities so long enjoyed, under the Constitution of 1787; the inestimable value of the Union then formed; the priceless blessings of the future resting upon its perpetuity. We pray that the mighty arm of Him, "who maketh the clouds his chariot, who walketh upon the wings of the wind," may preserve the Constitution and the Union from the fierce storms and whirlwinds of fanaticism now sweeping over the length and breadth of our land. And to him who should dare to plot or compass the dissolution of the Union, we would apply the language of an old anathema once used by an eminent statesman: "Wherever fire burns, or runs; wherever ship floats, or land is tilled; wherever the skies vault themselves, or the lark carols to the dawn, or sun shines, or earth greens in His ray; wherever God is worshipped in temples or heard in thunder; wherever man is honored or woman loved; there from thenceforth and forever, may there be to him no part or lot in the honor of man or the love of woman.

"Ixion's revolving wheel, the overmantling cup at which Tantalus could not slake his unquenchable thirst, the unsatiable vulture gnawing at the immortal heart of Prometheus, the rebel giants writhing in the volcanic fires of Etna, may they be but faint types of his doom."

The Crime of Treason

Judge Smalley, of the U. S. Circuit Court in New York, on Monday delivered a charge in reference to the charge of treason, as connected with the present events. He instructed the Grand Jury that the seizure of United States property and firing on the United States flag by persons owing allegiance to the United States, constituted high treason by levying war; that no State could absolve citizens from their allegiance to the general government; and that neither South Carolina nor any other State could legally protect citizens of other States in waging war against their government; that not only those who, acting under authority of different States, have seized the forts, arsenals and other federal property, are guilty of high treason, but also those who may have lent them assistance by the sale to them of arms and munitions of war, or vessels, knowing that the same were to be used in resistance to the authority of the United States Government.

He instructed the Grand Jury to inquire into and indict and present for trial all persons who had in any way assisted the South Carolinians, by supplying them with arms, ammunition or other materials of war, or by otherwise giving them aid and comfort in their armed resistance to the government of the United States. The judge went even further than this, and directed the Grand Jury to present for trial all who had been aware of the giving any treasonable assistance, and had neglected to inform the proper authorities thereof.

Political Slander

The basest slanders of the Republican party are circulated without contradiction in the Southern States, and thus the minds of the people of that section are poisoned against Mr. Lincoln in advance. Many of these lying diatribes are concocted by northern Democratic editors, and are eagerly copied by Southern journals. Here is a specimen, which we find in the Mail, published at Montgomery, Alabama:

"The plan of Lincoln and his advisers is to turn the Negroes of the South loose, and compel the poor people of the South to intermarry with them. With this hybrid population, they (the Yankees) expect to raise cotton for

their looms—in fact to reap the harvest of the South. But the white people of the South, however poor, are opposed to amalgamation with Negroes. They leave that to the white people of Massachusetts. We are of opinion that the attempt to force amalgamation on the non-slaveholders of the South will be the most difficult job Mr. Lincoln has ever undertaken. He may give his own daughters, or his neighbors, to buck Negroes, but the sentiment is different here.

Henry Clay

On the first day of August, 1850, in the United States Senate, Henry Clay, in answer to the threats of disunion made at that time, said:

"Now, Mr. President, I stand here in my place, meaning to be unawed by any threats whether they come from individuals or States. I should deplore as much as any man, living or dead, that arms should be raised against the authority of the Union, either by individuals or States. But, after all that has occurred, if any one State, or a portion of the people of any State choose to place themselves in military array against the government of the Union, I am for trying the government. I am for ascertaining whether we have got a government or not—practical, efficient and capable of maintaining its authority and of upholding the powers and interests which belong to a government. Nor, sir, am I to be alarmed or dissuaded from any such course by intimation of the spilling of blood. If blood is to be spilt, by whose fault is it to be spilt? Upon the supposition, I maintain, it will be the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of disunion and endeavor to prostrate this government. And, sir, when that is done so long as it pleases God to give me a voice to express my sentiments or an arm weak and enfeebled as it may be by age that voice and that arm will be on the side of my country for the support of the general authority and for the maintenance of the powers of this Union."

Eighty-fifth Legislature

A message from the House, presenting two concurrent resolutions, one inviting the President-elect to visit Trenton and receive the hospitalities of the State, and the other directing the Sec-

retary of the State to prepare an abstract of the census, was taken up and the resolutions concurred in.

Thursday, Jan. 31

Mr. Arrowsmith offered a resolution directing the clerk to furnish the Governor with a copy of the resolution for inviting Mr. Lincoln, the President-elect, to visit Trenton; and to furnish the Secretary of State with a copy of the resolution requiring him to prepare an abstract of the census of 1860. Adopted.

Mr. Crittenden's Proposition

There is a great deal said, just now, about the Crittenden compromise, while very few know what it is. Some suppose this proposition would be a settlement of the slavery question. We do not believe so.

Mr. Crittenden's propositions say that south of 36 deg. 30 min., and in all territory south of that line which shall hereafter be acquired, "slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government."

The old Missouri Compromise gave freedom to all territory north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., but it did not guarantee slavery south of it. This plan of Mr. Crittenden, however, gives up absolutely to slavery, by a constitutional provision—which will last as long as the constitution itself lasts—all present and future territory south of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. Such a provision would at once stimulate the cotton States to filibustering expeditions upon Mexico, Central America, Cuba &c.—if not filibustering, there would be pretexts enough to involve the whole government in wars upon these neighboring powers, at the expense of the blood and treasure of the North as well as from the South. The final effect would be a more certain dismemberment of the Union than now exists. Beyond this, the Constitution is made to admit property in man, and the national government is to see that a territorial slave code is established.

The Republicans of New Jersey

The steady and persistent misrepresentation which has been made of the position of the Republicans of New

Jersey, has drawn from their representatives in the State Legislature a declaration of sentiment, which will have a most excellent effect. While it is conciliatory in its tone it does not abandon the principles which form the strength of the organization, and our readers will rejoice to perceive that it is signed by every Republican in the Legislature:

Declaration of Views

Whereas the Democratic majority of the Legislature of New Jersey now in session have by a strictly party vote, passed certain resolutions endorsing the Crittenden Compromise Resolutions and Propositions and declaring the same to be acceptable to the people of New Jersey, we, the friends and supporters of Lincoln and Hamlin, representing in said Legislature one-half of the people of New Jersey, totally dissent from the resolutions passed by the Democratic majority, and it is proper that the views of ourselves and our constituents should be formally made known to the whole country; therefore,

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States of America was ordained and established, as set forth in the preamble, by the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; and if the people of any State in the Union are not in the full enjoyment of all the benefits intended to be secured to them by the said Constitution: If their rights under it are disregarded, their tranquillity disturbed, their prosperity retarded, or their liberties imperiled by the people of any other State, full and adequate redress can, and ought to be provided for such grievances, through the action of Congress and the other proper departments of the national government.

That while the people of New Jersey can make no concessions to, or compromises with traitors levying war against the government, seizing its fortresses and revenues, and firing upon its flag, yet that they admire the patriotic fidelity of those true friends of the Union who are fighting an unequal battle in the Southern States; and they pledge them their co-opera-

tion in all measures needful for their welfare, security and happiness, within the Union and under the Constitution; that while they cannot surrender their love of liberty and their cherished principles, yet they are willing, if acceptable to them, to unite in establishing a policy which shall be final and conclusive in its settlement of existing difficulties upon the basis of the following propositions:

I. A sacred guaranty that neither Congress, nor any branch of the federal government shall interfere in any manner with the peculiar system of labor, or domestic institutions of any of the States.

II. A prompt repression of all armed invasions of any State or Territory, and the speedy and sure punishment of all persons engaged in such lawless attempts.

III. A faithful execution of that clause of the Constitution which provides that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," and all such laws passed in pursuance thereof; and the repeal of all State laws the purpose and intent of which are to prevent their faithful execution; and also the faithful execution of those equally important clauses of the constitution which require that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States; "that the rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated and that "no person shall be deprived of life or property without due process of law."

IV. An enabling act, providing, that all that portion of the United States, in which slavery was not prohibited by the Missouri Compromise, passed in 1820, and also all south of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude and now constituting the Territory of New Mexico, shall be formed into a state, which shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the other States, with, or without slavery as the people shall decide; provided that in all the territory belonging

to the United States, north of the parallel aforesaid slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited.

That the government of the United States is a national government, and the union it was designed to create is not a mere compact or league, but is indissoluble by any authority except the whole of the people of the United States, and the government and union thus established it is the duty of every good citizen to maintain and defend at all hazards.

That the Constitution of the United States contains all the powers necessary for the maintenance of its authority; and it is the solemn and most imperative duty of the government to adopt and carry into effect whatever measures may be necessary to that end; and the faith and the power of New Jersey are hereby pledged to the support of such measures in any manner and to any extent that may be required of her by the constituted authorities of the United States.

That these resolutions be signed by all the members of the Legislature of New Jersey, who supported the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and that copies thereof be forwarded to the President of the United States, the governors of the several States of the Union; and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, who are hereby requested to present the same to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Jonathan Cook
Wm. F. Brown
Downs Edmunds, Jr.
Wm. P. Tatem
Emmor Reeves
James Wheeler
Owen L. Jones
S. Tuttle
Chas. E. P. Mayhew
Wm. H. Mount
Joseph Abbott
John G. Schenck
Wm. Bacon
John Hill
Samuel A. Dobbins
Joseph H. Duffield
David Oakes
C. H. Appleget
William Sooy
J. L. Hines
Isaac P. Cooley
Joseph L. Lamb

John F. Leaming
F. B. Carpenter
John Starr
Joshua Lippincott
Benj. Buckley
James M. Quinby
Abraham Everett
John Pierson
Thos. E. Morris
Geo. A. Halsey
J. Edmund Sheppard
J. P. Kirkbride
Robert Rusling
M. F. Mount
Robert B. Sokes
M. J. Vreeland

Republican Caucus

At a meeting of the Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature held at Trenton, January 29th, 1861, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen be requested to present copies of the Resolutions supported by the Republican members of the Legislature to all bodies and assemblages, to which he may be accredited by virtue of his appointment as commissioner from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, that Hon. Thomas H. Dudley of the First Congressional District, Hon. Richard S. Field of the Second District, Hon. George H. Brown of the Third District, Hon. Jacob W. Miller of the Fourth District and Hon. Ephraim March of the Fifth District be appointed as commissioners to proceed to Washington to present to the members of Congress from New Jersey the resolutions appended to the minority report on the State of the Union and signed by all the Republican members of the Legislature and also to represent, to other members of Congress, and to those commissioners from other States who may be in Washington, the views and sentiments of the signers thereto.

Abraham Everett, Ch'n.
George A. Halsey, Sec.

Commissioners Exchange Views

Washington, Feb. 3—The Commissioners from New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Indiana have arrived here and tonight are interchanging views.

An official copy of the Louisiana or-

dinance of secession has been received. The delegation of that State with the exception of Mr. Bouligny, will withdraw from the deliberations of Congress tomorrow. He is the only one from the seceded States who has taken part in the proceedings since the several ordinances have been passed. The names of all the members of the House from the seceding States continue to be called on taking a yea and nay vote.

The President has received Col. Hayne's communication in regard to the public property in South Carolina, and demanding, in case he will not enter into negotiations for it, the surrender of Fort Sumpter.

This letter has been prepared with great care, having been submitted to Messrs. Hunter, Mason and also to Messrs. Benjamin and Slidell.

The President will reply to it as early as possible. His views are already well known to the people of South Carolina in regard to this matter. He has seen nothing in the events of the last few weeks to change them.

Kansas Admitted

We have an offset for one of the seceding States at all events. Kansas is at last a member of the Union. After a struggle without precedent in its character she has at length been admitted in the confederacy. The House on Monday concurred in the amendment of the Senate, and the bill became a law. If this had been done two years ago we might have been saved from the embarrassments and perils that now involve the country. Kansas has been kept out of the Union because she was not a slave State. Every expedient which reckless ingenuity could devise has been resorted to from time to time to prevent her admission unless she would come in as a slave State. All have proved unavailing, and she is at last a member of the Federal Union.

Senator Ten Eyck

On Friday last, Mr. Ten Eyck presented the joint resolutions passed by our State Legislature, expressing their willingness to accept the Crittenden resolutions, advising a convention of the States and appointing commissioners to meet the other States and instructing the Senators, and requesting

the Representatives of New Jersey to act in accordance with these resolutions.

Mr. Ten Eyck said the resolutions commanded his respect, but were not to control his actions or manacle his limbs. A senator, though bound to forward the interest of his State, is also bound to forward the will of all the States. He regarded the Constitution of the United States to be the supreme law, and if his State demanded unconstitutional action he would still feel bound to obey the Constitution of the United States. If a senator is bound to obey the instructions of his State, then a piece of mechanism would do as well as a man for senator. He referred to a former occasion when the senators from New Jersey declined to obey instructions, and said he should hesitate to obey these instructions, because he did not believe that they represented the feeling of the people of New Jersey.

The Legislature by an accidental vote had undertaken to instruct the senators here against the will of the majority of the people. He would not be shackled in such a way. He objected to the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, because he provided an unconstitutional mode for amending the Constitution. He was willing to have an efficient law for the rendition of fugitives and the repeal of all laws interfering with such a law; but he would insist on the effectual carrying out of the provisions that the citizens of each State are entitled to all the privileges in every State. He would not prohibit the transportation of slaves through the States, but would forever punish the traffic in African slaves. If disunion does come the baseness of the act will only be equalled by its stupendous folly. But he would not say disunion, for it would not come. Nations do not die so easily; Man, in his mad folly may attempt the destruction of the Union, but humanity will denounce the act, and God will not permit it.

The snap judgment, which our sharp Democratic legislatures took in forcing, by a partisan vote, what are called the compromise resolutions, have failed in their object of tying the hands of the senator who represents New Jersey. Mr. Ten Eyck possesses too much intelligence, and is too well acquainted with the sentiments of his constituency, to

look to such an "accidental" majority for instructions. The people of New Jersey will honor him for the independent stand he has taken.

What They'll Agree To

"I wish," said Senator Simmens in his speech in the U. S. Senate, "I could see a proposition that I could hear somebody who was disaffected say what would satisfy him. I have not heard one of them say so. The senator from Texas said if we would do about forty things that he knew we would not do, he would then consider. That is the nearest approach to settlement that I have heard. If we would stop the pulpits, burn the school houses, suppress the newspapers, imprison the abolitionists, and break up this government, and everything that is here now, he would think about staying in."

The Springfield, Ill., Journal contains an authoritative contradiction of a Washington dispatch to the press, stating that Mr. Lincoln had written to his Congressional friends recommending conciliatory measures. It says the country may rest assured that in Abraham Lincoln they have a Republican President; one who will give them a Republican administration. Mr. Lincoln is not committed to the Border State compromise, nor any other. He stands immovable on the Chicago Platform, and he will neither acquiesce in, nor counsel his friends to acquiesce in, any compromise that surrenders one iota of it.

The Legislative Action

The adoption of the Crittenden proposition by the Fusion majority in the Legislature, is condemned generally by all parties here as unwise and impracticable. The Trenton True Democrat refers to the subject as follows:

The action of the New Jersey Legislature in forcing the passage of the recommendation to our Representatives in Congress to adopt the Crittenden compromise, will not be productive of anything but injury in the present distracted state of our country. The people of New Jersey repudiate Mr. Crittenden's measures, or any other of a similar character, that proposes to amend the Constitution as to make it an instrument recognizing and protecting property in human beings. Messrs. Ten Eyck, Stratton, Penning-

ton and Nixon will never vote for any such compromise; this our readers can rely on. They feel as deeply as any the evils of the present unsettled difficulty, but they will never consent to a national degradation to pacify traitors.

In a private letter from Hon. T. Nixon, dated Jan. 24, he expresses strong hopes that our present national difficulties will yet be amicably settled. It contains the following just and proper sentiment:

"I have been willing from the start to make any reasonable guarantees to allay the excitement. Any compromise or concessions, made to increase the slave power of the government are out of the question; but any guarantees necessary and proper for them to retain and defend all their constitutional rights should be cheerfully, promptly, and magnanimously granted."

Seizure of the Mint and Custom House at New Orleans

New Orleans, Feb. 1.—The United States Mint and Custom House were quietly taken possession of yesterday by the State authorities. The officials continued in their positions, having taken the oath prescribed by the ordinance of secession today.

Coercion in Alabama

North Alabama, where there are few slaves, is opposed to secession. One of the members of the late secession convention, declared in his seat that the people of that section would never agree to the action of the convention whereupon Mr. Yancey denounced the people of North Alabama as tories, traitors and rebels, and said they ought to be coerced into submission.

The Hon. Nicholas Davis replied, that they might attempt coercion but North Alabama would meet them upon the line, and decide the issue at the point of bayonet. Thus the spirit of these revolutionists is disclosed occasionally. Coercion to prevent them from treason is terrible, but to force men into an abandonment of that treason is legitimate.

"Thirty-six Thirty"

The reader who is curious to know exactly where runs this oftmentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by taking the map and tracing it as follows:

It commences at the point on the Atlantic coast where the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina commences; passes along the line dividing those States; along the line between Tennessee and Kentucky; along the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas, thence through the Territory of the Cherokee Nation, through New Mexico, striking the eastern boundary of the State of California a short distance south of the middle, striking the Pacific a short distance south of Monterey bay.

A Rogue

A rogue stole something in Charleston a few days ago, and made his escape into the United States, thinking no doubt that he would be safe in a foreign country. He was, however, pursued by a Charleston officer, and caught in Baltimore. South Carolina seems to be in the Union or one of the Union, just as it happens to suit her, at any particular moment, to consider herself in the one condition or the other.

New Jersey State Debt

The Sommerset Whig makes the following suggestion in reference to decreasing the State debt:

"We observe that the Camden and Amboy and Delaware and Raritan Canal companies have recently declared a semi-annual dividend of six percent in cash, and twenty-five percent in stock. The State, as owners of two thousand shares, will consequently receive twelve thousand dollars in cash, and fifty thousand dollars in the stock of the above companies. We are not aware what disposition will be made of the stock dividend, but if sold at the present market prices, it will reduce the State debt within the constitutional limits, and renders unnecessary a direct tax upon the property of the citizens of the State.

While the corporations of other states are daily succumbing under the present financial pressure, it must be gratifying to Jersey men to see that their works of internal improvement are in so flourishing and prosperous a condition.

How Georgia Was Carried for Secession

It seems that on the day of election in Georgia dispatches were circulated

through the state, asserting that the United States troops were bombarding Charleston. — The Augusta Constitutionalist says:

"We are clearly of the opinion that Georgia has been carried for secession by the grossest frauds in the way of these sensational dispatches, that were ever practiced on a confiding people, and we embrace the present moment to warn them not to be deceived during the session of the convention by similar tricks.

Executive Department South Carolina

The Executive Department of South Carolina has defined the position of that State on the subject of commercial arrangements, regarding it probable that the payment of duties and the clearance of vessels will be interfered with by the government at Washington in such a manner as to render the transaction of business at Charleston difficult and embarrassing. The exposition of the law of nations, as made by the former and the present Secretary of State in the Peru case, affecting the vessels Georgiana and Lizzie Thompson, is regarded as a sound doctrine applicable to South Carolina, which will permit no interference by the government of the United States with such regulations as it may adopt, nor will the authority of the latter be permitted to be exercised within the limits of the State. It will be for the United States to impose upon vessels of States still members of this Confederacy such penalties as it may choose to provide for what it may consider violations of its municipal laws. Constitution, Feb'y 5, 1861

Arms for the South

Gen. James of Rhode Island had contracted with the State of Alabama to furnish them with some of his famous breech loading cannon, but since secession he has written the authorities that all the money in Alabama would not induce him to send them a gun now.

The Chicopee Arms Company, whose manufactory was burned Sunday night, had heavy contracts for arms with the South, but since secession have resolutely refused to deliver them.

Cooper & Hewitt of New York per contra, are said to be engaged on a heavy contract to furnish wrought iron

gun-carriages for the State of Georgia. The work is being done at the Trenton Iron Works.

Jefferson Davis Elected President of the Southern Confederacy

The convention of seceded States met at Montgomery, Ala., on Monday last. R. W. Barnwell, of South Carolina, was elected temporary chairman, and A. R. Lamar, temporary secretary, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana were represented. Howell Cobb of Georgia was subsequently appointed president of the convention. On Friday night in secret session, a provisional government was unanimously agreed on.

On Saturday, the Congress (in the convention had resolved itself into) proceeded to elect General Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, president of the "Confederated States of North America," by a unanimous vote, and Alexander H. Stephens, vice-president. An ordinance was passed continuing in force laws of the United States now in force or use, till the first of November, subject to the constitution of the provisional government.

President Buchanan's Correspondence

The President has delivered to Congress the official correspondence between himself and Col. Hayne, of South Carolina, in reference to the delivery of Fort Sumpter to the Independent Republic of South Carolina. The President's reply to Col. Hayne was a refusal of the South Carolina "ultimatum," namely the delivery of the Fort. Mr. Buchanan adds that he has no more right to dispose of the Federal property at Fort Sumpter, than he has to sell the capitol at Washington.

The President also affirms in his reply that he will do his duty to defend the public property.

Account from Charleston to the 4th inst. states that Major Anderson had been permitted by the State authorities to obtain supplies of fresh provisions from that city. It would appear that the chief reason why Major Anderson has not heretofore obtained supplies from Charleston is, that the dealers there would not make a contract, fearing as is alleged, personal violence from their fellow citizens.

The garrison at Fort Sumpter were

in cheerful spirits, and fully prepared for any emergency. The State troops were actively engaged in preparations for an attack upon the Fort.

Division of the State of Texas

The western and northwestern portions of the State of Texas are overwhelmingly in favor of the Union, while the eastern section from its proximity to Louisiana, is somewhat under the influence of the latter State.

As an evidence of the conservative character of Western Texas, it is only necessary to state that at an election held in Travis county in the middle of January, the Union member of the Assembly was elected by 212 majority. Travis county is on the Colorado river, and its county town is Austin, the capital of the State. It is suggested here that now is the proper, and the present anomalous condition of public sentiment in Texas affords the proper occasion for a division of the State under the stipulations of the act of annexation. Western Texas would make a fine State, and a faithful Union-loving member of the confederacy situated directly upon the Mexican border and able, with the Federal force already there to protect the frontier, to defend and sustain herself against the entire South.

Eighty-Fifth Legislature

Trenton, Feb. 11

In the Senate—A message was received from the governor, covering the reply of the President-elect, inviting him to Trenton, as follows:

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6th, 1861

Sir: Your letter of the 1st inst., inviting me in compliance with the request of the Legislature of New Jersey, to visit your state capital, while on my journey to Washington, has been duly received. I accept the invitation with much gratitude to you and them, for the kindness and honor thus offered.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

To his Excellency Charles S. Olden
P. S. Please arrange no ceremonies which will waste time.

On motion of Senator Cook, a concurrent resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three from the Senate and five from the House, to make the proper arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the

President-elect, viz: Cook, Westcot and Brown.

President-Elect Lincoln on Tour

The President-elect is on his way to the capital. At every point along his route he was received with enthusiasm and every mark of respect. A notice of his progress to Cincinnati, and his reception there will be found in another column. On Thursday he arrived at Pittsburgh, and reached Buffalo on Saturday, and remaining over the Sabbath, went to church with Mr. Filmore and dined with him afterwards. He was to be at Albany at 3 o'clock yesterday; New York this afternoon; arrive at Trenton at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, leave there at 2.30 for Philadelphia; leave for Harrisburg at 9 a.m. on Friday; arrive at Baltimore 1 p.m. on Saturday and Washington at half past 4 p.m.

Mr. Lincoln in his speeches does not discuss very fully his political views, but there is enough to assure the country that his administration will uphold the Constitution and laws of the Union, in the spirit of Washington and the early Presidents.

The Electoral Votes Counted

On Wednesday last the electoral votes cast for President and Vice-President were formally counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress in joint body in the Hall of the House of Representatives. On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, the Senate was informed that the House was waiting to receive them; after a short interval the Senators proceeded by their officers were announced and were received standing. Vice-President Breckinridge was conducted to the right of the Speaker. Senator Trumbull and Rep. Washburn and Phelps, were the tellers.

When order was restored Vice-President Breckinridge rose and said:

"We have assembled pursuant to the constitution, in order that the electoral votes may be counted, and the result declared of President and Vice-President for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1861 and it is made my duty, under the Constitution, to open the certificates of election in the presence of both Houses, and I now proceed to the performance of that duty."

Vice-President Breckinridge then

opened the package containing the electoral vote of Maine and handed it to the tellers, when the certificate thereof was read, the Secretary of the Senate making a note thereof.

The votes of all the States in their order were similarly disposed of. This being completed the tellers reported the result:

For Lincoln and Hamlin,	180
For Breckinridge and Lane,	72
For Bell and Everitt,	39
For Douglas and Johnson,	1
Whole Electoral Vote,	303
Lincoln's majority over all,	57

Whereupon the Vice-President rising said Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1861; and that Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States for the same term.

He added that the business for which the two houses assembled having been completed, the Senators will now return to their own chamber.

The members of the House rose and remained standing until the Senators left the Hall.

Messrs. Senator Trumbull and Washburn and Burlingame of the House were subsequently appointed a committee to inform the President and Vice-President-elect of their election.

The President-Elect on His Way to Washington

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11 — Mr. Lincoln left the hotel at 7.30 a.m., accompanied by a large concourse to the depot, where nearly one thousand citizens had already collected. After he had shaken hands with a number of his friends he took his stand on the platform of the car, and spoke as follows:

My Friends: No one, not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them is buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any

other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded, except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all time relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support. I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell. (Loud applause and cries of "We will pray for you.")

During the speech Mr. Lincoln betrayed much emotion, and the crowd was affected to tears.

The following persons accompany Mr. Lincoln: J. G. Nicolay, private secretary of the President-elect; John Hay, Robert L. Lincoln, Major Hunter, U. S. A.; Colonel Sumner, U. S. A.; Colonel E. Ellsworth, Hon. John K. Dubys, State Auditor; Colonel N. H. Lamar, aide to Governor Yates; Judge Davis, Hon. O. H. Browning, E. L. Baxter, editor of the Springfield Journal; Robert Irwin, N. B. Juds and George Lotham.

Lincoln at Indianapolis

Indianapolis, Feb. 12 — Governor Morton called on Mr. Lincoln this morning at the Bates House, and escorted him and a part of the Presidential cortege to the gubernatorial mansion, where the party breakfasted. Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons arrived this morning and joined her husband. An immense crowd commenced gathering in the vicinity of the Bates House at daylight, and at nine o'clock every available space near the hall was occupied. The crowd in the parlors and halls of the hotel was equally as great as last night.

Previous to Mr. Lincoln's departure from the Bates House, he was again introduced from the balcony by Hon. Sol Meredith.

Mr. Lincoln said he had no speeches to make. If he made speeches whenever his friends desired, he would not be able to reach the national capital at the appointed time. He thanked the assemblage for their reception, trusting that they all might meet again under one flag of one union, and bade them an affectionate farewell.

At 10.15 o'clock Mr. Lincoln and his

suite were escorted by the governor and a committee of the Legislature to the depot, amid the shouts of the multitude. Capt. A. W. Hazzard, U. S. A., as the request of Mr. Lincoln, joined the party here.

Another Crowd Greet's President-Elect

Morris, Ind., Feb. 12—1.10 p.m., — The train bearing the President and family and invited guests, arrived here without detention. Large and enthusiastic crowds were assembled at all the stations. The train stopped only at Shelbyville, Greenburg, where Mr. Lincoln appeared at the rear end of the train and spoke a few words. Every precaution is taken by the railroad company to ensure the safety of the train. Flagmen are stationed at every road and crossing and half-way between them. They display the American flag as the signal for "all right."

Plea for Friendly Union

Lawrenceburg, Ind., Feb. 12 — An immense crowd was gathered at the depot here on the arrival of the train. Flags and banners were suspended across the track. Mr. Lincoln appeared and made a brief speech. He hoped that all were union men here and friendly with neighbors across the river. He was frequently interrupted with cheers.

The train moved off amid the firing of salutes and tumultuous cheering. The national airs were played.

Reception At Cincinnati An Era In Her History

Cincinnati, Feb. 12—The train with Mr. Lincoln and party arrived here at the appointed time. The foot of Fifth street was literally blocked with people and the locomotive was compelled to stop. The crowd was so great that it was impossible to get out of the way at the depot, and it was found necessary to bring the military and police forces into requisition to clear the track.

This reception is an era in the history of Cincinnati. The weather was mild and beautiful, and the streets were crowded with citizens and people from this and neighboring states. The streets through which the procession passed had been crowded from an early hour in the day, and the windows were filled with ladies. The Burnett,

where the Presidential party stop, was handsomely decorated, and every arrangement had been made for the comfort of the distinguished guests. The Stars and Stripes were flying from all the public buildings, as well as from a number of private stores and dwellings.

At half past two o'clock the military, which made a fine display, and the committee of arrangements, were at the Indianapolis and Cincinnati depot.

On the arrival of the train Mayor Bishop was introduced, and he welcomed the President-elect to the city in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the barouche in waiting, which was drawn by six white horses. His appearance was hailed with deafening applause from the vast concourse of people.

The procession, which was under the chief marshalship of Miles Greenwood, then took up its march, and passed through the principal streets, amid the cheers of men and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs by the ladies, to the Burnett House. Mr. Lincoln entered the hotel, the band playing "Hail Columbia," and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

After a few moments' rest, Mr. Lincoln made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Bishop, who made a short introductory address.

Pledges Fairness to Kentucky Democrats

Mr. Lincoln then spoke as follows:

"I have spoken but once before this, in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion in a playful manner, but with sincere words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator Douglas for the Presidency than they could in any other way. They did not, in any true sense of the word, nominate Mr. Douglas, and the result has come, certainly as soon as ever I had expected.

"I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they should have been beaten, and I now wish to call their attention to that. I then said:

"When we do, as we say we will,

beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, as far as I am authorized to speak for the opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as near as we can, as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison treated you.

"We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions—to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution. In a word coming back to the original proposition, to treat you, so far as degenerate men—if we have degenerated may, according to the noble examples of those noble fathers, Washington, Jefferson and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we; that there is no difference between us other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly."

"Fellow citizens of Kentucky, friends, brethren—may I call you such! In my new position I see no occasion and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good be assured that the fault shall not be mine."

These remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

Crowds Display Enthusiastic Greeting

In passing to his room, those that could rushed at Mr. Lincoln, throwing their arms around him and patting him on the back, and almost wringing his arms off.

Politicians were numerous. Among them George N. Sanders and others were noticed.

This evening the President-elect will receive the people generally, in the grand hall of the Burnett House, which has been decorated for the occasion. Mr. Lincoln looks well and is in good spirits.

The whole arrangement thus far has been under the charge of W. S. Wood, and has been admirable. Nothing has occurred to mar the pleasure of the journey.

Jef. Davis

Gen. Jef. Davis arrived at Montgomery on Friday evening from Mississippi. His inauguration was to take place yesterday.

A Letter from Bridgeport

Bridgeport, N. J., Feb. 15—Friend Barber, while secessions, secessions, high treason, fraud and rebellion are the order of the day in some localities of our common country, loyalty, patriotism, good order and temperance, are the prevalent sentiments in Bridgeport and vicinity, I am not sure that a single individual can be found here about that does not indulge warm and increasing love for the far-famed flag of our glorious Republic. It may be that there are a few when in heated debate have inadvertently by excited words indicated disloyalty; but even with these there is reason to believe that the verdict and prayer of sober meditation is:

The Star-Spangled Banner,
O long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave.

Pursuant to notice, on the 14th inst., was held a temperance meeting in this place. Burgess, Esq. W. P. and B. D. Ayars, W. A. presided. A goodly number of the white yoke gentlemen were present. The meeting was addressed by the following eminent and able speakers: Lawyer Nicholson, of Philadelphia; J. W. Hazelton, and E. H. Coates, of Mullica Hill. A good audience was had notwithstanding the inclement evening. We are happy to report progress in the temperance sentiment.

JUNIUS.

Virginia Convention

It is now ascertained that Floyd's fraudulent acceptances amount to six millions of dollars not a dollar of which went into the treasury, but was appropriated among the government swindlers, and in aid of secession movements.

The Virginia Convention is progressing very quietly. They will not be in a hurry to follow South Carolina. The election of Mr. John Janny, of London Co., as president of the convention is a triumph for the Union. He is an old Whig, and very conservative.

A Satirical Sketch

The Atlantic Monthly, for January, has a humorous and satirical article of Washington City, which closes in this wise:

The list of the unique prodigies of Washington is without limit. But marvels heaped together cease to be marvelous and of all places in the world, a museum is the most tiresome. So, amid the whirl and roar of Winter life in Washington, when one has no time to read, write and think, and scarcely time to eat, drink and sleep, when the days fly like hours and the brain reels under the excitement of the protracted debauch, life becomes an intolerable bore. Yet the place has an intense fascination for those who suffer most acutely from the tedium vitae, to which everyone is more or less a prey; and men and women who have lived in Washington are seldom contented elsewhere. The moths return to the flaming candle until they are consumed.

In conclusion, it must be admitted, that Washington is the elysium of oddities, the limbo of absurdities, an embroglio of ludicrous anomalies. Planned on a scale of surpassing grandeur, its architectural execution is almost contemptible. Blessed with the name of the purest of men, it has the reputation of Sodom. The seat of the law-making power, it is the center of violence and disorder, which disturb the peace and harmony of the whole Republic—the chosen resort for duelling, clandestine marriages, and the most stupendous thefts.

It is a city without commerce and without manufactures; or rather its commerce is illicit, and its manufacturers are newspaper correspondents, who weave tissues of fiction out of the warp of rumor and the web of prevarication. The site of the United States Treasury, it is the home of everything but affluence. Its public buildings are splendid, its private dwellings generally squalid. The houses are low, the rents high; the streets are broad; the crossings narrow; the hacks are black, the horses white; the squares are triangles, except that of the capitol, which is oval; and the water is so soft that it is hard to drink it, even with the admixture of alcohol.

It has a monument that will never be finished, a capitol that is to have a dome, a scientific institute, which does nothing but report the use and fall of the thermometer, and two pieces of equestrian statuary which it would be waste of time to criticize. It boasts a streamlet dignified with the name of

the river Tiber, and this streamlet is of the size and much the appearance of a vein in a duty man's arm. It has a canal, but the canal is a mud-puddle during one-half of the day and an empty ditch the other.

In spite of the labors of the Smithsonian Institute, it has no particular weather. It has the climates of all parts of the habitable globe. It rains, hails, snows, blows, freezes and melts in Washington, all in the space of twenty-four hours. After a fortnight of steady rain, the sun shines out and in half an hour the streets are filled with clouds of dust.

Property in Washington is exceedingly sensitive, the people alarmingly callous. The men are fine looking, the women homely. The latter have plain faces, but magnificent busts and graceful figures. The former have an imposing presence and an empty pocket, a great name and a small conscience. Notwithstanding all these impediments and disadvantages, Washington is progressing rapidly. It is fast becoming a large city, but it must always remain a deserted village in the Summer. Its destiny is that of the Union. It will be the greatest capitol the world ever saw, or it will be a "parched place in the wilderness, a saltland and not inhabited," and "every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished and wag his head."

Battery at Vicksburg

In view of the outrageous action of the governor of Mississippi, in planting a battery at Vicksburg, to fire upon northern steamers, the Cincinnati Gazette says:

"By breaking down embankments, we can easily overflow all the country

of the lower Mississippi, and drown out the towns and plantations."

The annual inundations in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, and the vast destruction of property thereby, show that this terrible suggestion is not wide of the mark. If the States of this Union are to regard each other as enemies, and seek for means of mutual annoyance, such threats as the above tell us fearfully that very much of our territory will be laid waste.

New Secretary of Treasury

The Philadelphia Press says that it is a fact of some significance that General Dix, who has just been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, was a number of years ago connected with the regular army of the United States as a captain. While serving in that capacity Major Anderson was his first lieutenant.

A Peacemaker

They have just cast a gun at Pittsburgh, with a twelve-inch bore, which will throw a ball over six miles. It is called the "Union."

Mr. Lincoln in New Jersey

The President-elect had a brilliant reception on entering New Jersey at Jersey City on Thursday morning. Mayor Van Vorst introduced him to Wm. L. Dayton, attorney-general, who bade him welcome on behalf of the state authorities, the governor being absent at Washington. His address and Mr. Lincoln's reply are crowded out.

At Newark, the Mercury says, the reception in that city was an ovation unparalleled by anything which any public man has ever received in the state. All along the road to Trenton, he was received with enthusiasm.

Gloucester County
in the
Civil War

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Lincoln's Reception at Trenton

The special train brought the President-elect and suite to Trenton at 12 o'clock where he was welcomed by Mayor Mills, in a neat speech, and introduced him to the City Council. The party was then taken to the State House in carriages, under a mounted escort. He was ushered into the Senate chamber, and upon advancing to the desk, he was addressed in very appropriate terms by President Perry. Mr. Lincoln made the following reply:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New Jersey Legislature. I am very grateful to you gentlemen, and to you Mr. President, for this kind reception tendered to me by the State. I cannot but venerate the place New Jersey holds in the early history of our country. I remember that in the Revolutionary struggle, none had more of its battlefields. I remember of reading in my youth, a small book, 'The Life of Washington,' and of all his struggles none fixed itself on my mind so indelibly as the crossing of the Delaware, preceding the battle of Trenton. I remember that these great struggles were made for some object. I am exceedingly anxious that the object they fought for, liberty and the Union and Constitution they formed, shall be perpetuated. I shall be most happy if I may be a chosen instrument in effecting their perpetuation." Mr. Lincoln closed by again returning his thanks.

He was frequently interrupted by applause and at the conclusion was beset by the throng all eager to grasp him by the hand.

Assembly Reception

He was introduced to the Philadelphia committee, and escorted to the House where he was addressed by the Speaker, F. H. Teese, to which he responded as follows:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen: I have just enjoyed the honor of a reception by the other branch of this Legislature. I return to you and them my thanks for the reception which the people of New Jersey have given through their chosen representatives, to me as the representative for the time being of the majesty of the people of the United States. I appropriate to myself very little of the demonstrations of respect with which I have been greeted. I think little should be given to any

man, but that it should be a manifestation of devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

"I understand myself to be received here by the representatives of the people of New Jersey, a majority of whom differed in opinion from those with whom I have acted. This manifestation is, therefore, to be regarded by me as expressing their adherence to the Union, the Constitution and the liberties of the people. You, Mr. Speaker, have well said that this is a time when the bravest and wisest look with doubt and awe upon the aspect presented by our national affairs. Under these circumstances you will readily see why I should not speak in detail of the course I shall deem it best to pursue. It is proper that I should avail myself of all the information, and all the time at my command in order that when the time arrives, in which I must speak officially, I shall be able to take the ground which I deem the best and safest, and from which I may have no occasion to swerve. I shall endeavor to take the ground which I deem most just to the North, the East, the West, the South, and the whole country; take it, I hope, in good temper, with no malice towards any section. I shall do all that may be in my power to promote a peaceable settlement of all our difficulties."

Devoted to Peace

"The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am. (Cheers) None who would do more to preserve it; but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly. (Here the audience broke out into cheers so loud and long that for some minutes it was impossible to hear Mr. Lincoln's voice. He continued: "and if I do my duty and do right you will sustain me, will you not?" (Loud cheers and cries of 'Yes!' 'Yes!' 'We Will!')

"Received as I am by the members of a Legislature, the majority of whom do not agree with me in political sentiment, I trust that I may have their assistance in piloting the Ship of State through this voyage, surrounded by perils as it is, for if it should suffer wreck now, there will be no pilot ever needed for another voyage. Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than I intended and must beg leave to stop here."

Constitution, Feb. 26, 1861

At Philadelphia

The train arrived at Kensington with Mr. Lincoln where he was received by the City Council and committee of citizens. A procession was formed, and passed over the route designated to the Continental Hotel, amidst an immense crowd that thronged all the streets. Here he was introduced to Mayor Henry, who addressed him in these words:

Sir: In behalf of the Councils of Philadelphia and of its citizens, who, with common respect for their Chief Magistrate-elect, have greeted your arrival, I tender to you the hospitality of this city. I do this as the official representative of ninety thousand hearths around which dwell six hundred thousand people, firm and ardent in their devotion to the Union, and yet it may not be withheld there are but few of those firesides whose chin is not straightened and darkened by the calamitous condition of our country. The great mass of this people are heartily weary and sick of the selfish schemes and wily plots of mere politicians, who bear no nearer relation to true statesmen than do the barnacles which encrusted the ship to the master who stands by the helm. Your fellow countrymen look to you in the hope that true statesmanship and unalloyed patriotism may, with God's blessing, restore peace and prosperity to their distracted land.

It is to be regretted that your short stay precludes that intercourse with the merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and other citizens of Philadelphia, which might afford a clear discernment of their great interests; and, sir, it could not be other than grateful to yourself to have the opportunity of communing with the memories of the past, in those historic walks where the comprehensive intellects and the liberal disinterested virtues of our fathers framed the Constitution of the Federal States, over which you have been called to preside.

The President responded as follows:

Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens of Philadelphia: I appear before you to make no lengthy speech. I appear before you to thank you for this reception. The reception you have given me tonight is not to me, the man, the individual, but to the man who tem-

porarily represents, or should represent the majesty of the nation. (applause)

It is true, as your worthy mayor has said, that there is great anxiety among the citizens of the United States at this time. I say I deem it a happy circumstance that this dissatisfied portion of our fellow citizens do not point us to anything in which they are being injured, or are about to be injured; from which I have felt all the while justified in concluding that the crisis, the panic, the anxiety of the country at this time, is artificial.

If there be those who differ with me upon this subject, they have not pointed out the substantial difficulty that exists. (cheers) I do not mean to say that this artificial panic has not done harm—that it has done much harm I do not deny.

The hope that has been expressed by your mayor, that I may be able to restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, is most worthy in him, and most happy, indeed, will I be if I shall be able to verify and fulfill that hope. (tremendous cheers)

I promise you, in all sincerity, that I bring to the work a sincere heart. Whether I will bring a head equal to the heart will be for future time to determine.

It were useless for me to speak in detail of plans now. I shall speak officially on next Monday week, if ever. If I should not speak then, it were useless for me to do so now. When I do speak as your worthy mayor has expressed the hope.

I will take such grounds as I shall deem best calculated to restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and tend to the perpetuity of the nation, and the liberty of these States and all these people.

Your worthy mayor has expressed the wish, in which I join him, that it were convenient for me to remain in your city long enough to consult, or, as it were, to listen to those breathings arising within the consecrated walls where the Constitution of the United States, and, I add, the Declaration of American Independence, were originally framed and adopted.

I assure you, and your mayor, that I had hoped, on this occasion, and upon all occasions during my life, that I shall do nothing inconsistent with the

teachings of those holy and most sacred walls.

I have never asked anything that does not breathe from those walls. All my political warfare has been in favor of those teachings. "May my right hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth," if ever I prove false to those teachings.

Fellow-Citizens, I have addressed you longer than I expected to, and now allow me to bid you good night.

On Friday morning he assisted in raising a beautiful new national flag with 34 stars to the top of Independence Hall, at which time he made appropriate remarks.

When introduced to the Hall of Independence he made a very feeling address. He started soon after to Harrisburg.

Eighty-fifth Legislature, New Jersey

Wednesday, Feb. 20

Senate—Mr. Cook from the committee on the reception of the President-elect, reported the arrangements made by that committee. The committee would meet the Presidential party at Jersey City and escort them to the capital, where he would first be presented to the Senate and then to the House, after which a collation would be partaken of at the Trenton House, and the President-elect then escorted to the depot.

The report was approved.

Thursday, Feb. 21

At 12.15 o'clock the President-elect appeared in the Senate chamber escorted by the Legislative committee. He was introduced by Senator Cook, and welcomed in a short speech by Mr. Perry, the President.

Notwithstanding the arrangements made by the committee to secure room on the floor of the House, large numbers of people succeeded in getting within the bar and the lobby was densely packed. Indeed every part of the hall was filled, except a very small space in front of the clerks desk, the aisle being so crowded that it was with difficulty any one could make their way through.

The gallery was occupied exclusively by ladies, many of whom took their places before the meeting of the House, and patiently retained them until the reception was over, and the House adjourned.

At 20 minutes past 12 o'clock the President-elect accompanied by the committees of arrangements, reached the State House, and entered the Senate chamber, where he was received by the President of the Senate. After being introduced to the Senators, Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by his suite, entered the Assembly chamber, and was introduced to the Speaker by Mr. Tuttle.

Adjourned to Monday p.m.

Union Sentiment in Mississippi

President Jefferson Davis at home—The Natchez Courier denies that the announcement of the election of Jefferson Davis as president of the southern confederacy occasioned any rejoicing in that city, and adds:

So far as the news of the appointment of Mr. Davis as provisional president being received with alacrity, it was received with regret. Neither in character nor in politics has he any hold upon the confidence of the people. He has at last attained what he has been struggling for ten years past—a presidency.

We may admire the ingenuity with which he has attained his object, and yet despise the tricks by which he has crawled to it.

There was no sound of rejoicing here at Natchez, either on account of the formation of such a southern confederacy, or the appointment of such rulers. The words spring too often from one to another, "are we to have no showing? Are the people to have no choice? Can a convention alter constitutions? impose taxes? appoint constitution makers? inaugurate presidents? Are they oligarchs, and are we nothing?"

And each citizen had to confess that there was no reply to these questions. We live under an oligarchy that has not yet dared to trust the people with a say as to its consent. Right as the South is upon the great question at issue, its position has been compromised by the events of the last two months.

The consent of the governed is an essential element of government. The people of the southwest might have voted for all that has been done, but their consent has not yet been either asked or obtained.

Lincoln Safe at Washington

The President-elect is safe at Washington. He was induced by the representations of his friends who were in a position to know, what was going on, and intended to make the rest of his trip to Washington in anticipation of the program.

There is too much reason to believe that violence was meditated to his person, and prevent his reaching the Capitol. The Washington correspondent of the North American of yesterday has the following:

The great public who were not in the secret, were much astonished by the arrival of Mr. Lincoln yesterday morning. As this sudden change of his arrangements is likely to be misrepresented, it is proper that the material facts should be known. Information was communicated to the War Department and to General Scott on Thursday, to the effect that the presence of President-elect in Baltimore might be made the pretext for a riot, the consequences of which could not be foreseen, even with all the precautionary arrangements which had been made by the police.

And there is reason to fear that certain desperate characters were ready to avail themselves of that or some other opportunity, to execute a fiendish plot against his life. Taken in connection with the recent attempt in Indiana where nothing but a providential interposition saved the train bearing Mr. Lincoln's party from the wreck, and with other facts which came to the knowledge of the proper authorities.

It was very natural that anxiety and apprehension should be felt and precautions taken. Inflammatory appeals had been made in Baltimore, which only needed the spark of any accident or word to burst into a dangerous conflagration.

A special messenger was sent to Harrisburg on Thursday at the instance of those charged with the preservation of order here, and not by his political friends, as has been stated. Another messenger, bearing almost similar intelligence, obtained through the police at New York also reached there nearly at the same time.

Under these peculiar circumstances Mr. Lincoln yielded to the advice from Washington, and changed the program.

He did not feel at liberty in any way to risk the public peace for his own convenience, though unable to realize any cause for fearing personal danger. Mr. Lincoln adopted the suggestions of General Scott and others, who had access to knowledge which he could not possibly possess.

Attempt to Wreck Presidential Train

We were on Saturday night placed in possession of the astounding information that an attempt was made on Monday last to wreck the train bearing the President-elect and suite, about one mile west of the state line.

The particulars, as given us by Mr. Rich, of the Toledo and Western Railroad, are that a short time before the train was due at the state line, an engineer who was preparing to take out a train found it necessary to run out to the wood yard for fuel.

Running at a moderate speed, he noticed an obstruction on the track, and stopping the engine, found that a machine for putting cars on the track had been fastened upon the rails in such a manner that, if a train at full speed had struck it, engine and cars must have been thrown off, and many persons killed.

It is almost impossible to think that anyone is so thoroughly depraved as to attempt so damnable a deed, but we are assured by our informant that his information comes from undoubted authority. The matter would have been made public before but it was hoped that the perpetrators of the dastardly outrage could be detected and brought to justice.

The whole thing was admirably planned—the obstruction so near a station and on a straight track, where it would not be deemed necessary to exercise any great degree of caution.—Lafayette, Ind., Journal, Feb. 18.

New Government Loan

The proposals for the new government loan of eight millions, were opened at Washington on Saturday last. The bids amounted to \$14,355,000. The amount taken will be at an average of about 92—the equivalent at par being 6½ percent.

This is much more favorable than the previous loan. The present administration came into power with a flowing treasury; it has borrowed millions

upon millions; and still with but a few days to live, it has to look to the friends of the incoming administration for more help to meet its engagements, entailing upon Lincoln's administration a debt of 100 millions.

The Southern Republic

In announcing the election of Messrs. Davis and Stephens as President and Vice-President of the cotton confederacy, the Savannah Republican takes occasion to say:

"It is thus that our new political craft is manned and launched upon the waters of the world. The idea that we have destroyed the government of our fathers can no longer obtain.

We have resurrected it from the ruins of time and political passions, and placed it once more on the highway to greatness and renown. It had been abused, debauched and destroyed by others and for the South has been reserved the honor of restoring it to its pristine purity and vigor.

All else is a dead carcass and a mockery let those adhere to it who will.

"We hope the convention will now do another act in keeping with what has already come from their hands. They have revived the government and Constitution of their fathers; let them rear aloft over that government the dishonored flag of the heroes of other days, the stars and stripes, and call upon the friends of justice and equal rights to rally around it.

It is ours by right, and it should not be left to desecration by vandal hands. Those glorious old tunes, too: "Hail Columbia" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," are ours, and we should wrest them from tongues that dishonor and pollute their soul-stirring tones.

All these come from the South, and we have never seen the day when we were not willing to fight for our property in them if need be at the cannon's mouth.

"The new confederacy thus formed by the South on the principles that entered into old confederation, let us call on our bretheren of every State, both North and South, who are willing to subscribe to those principles and preserve them in their purity, to join us and become each a luminary in the grand constellation of 1861."

The Republican was among those who

advocated the election of Davis and Stephens, and in the whole course pursued by the convention its party has triumphed. It is, therefore, to be inferred that it speaks the sentiments of the governing party in the cotton republic, which is no doubt composed of Stephens' Georgia moderates, Davis' Mississippi friends, and the Union men of Louisiana and North Alabama, as opposed to the adherents of Rhett, Yancey, Toombs, etc.

Having overcome the very men who caused secession, these gentlemen now seem to be shaping their course as much as possible toward a reconstruction of the old original Union.

To this end they spurn Rattlesnakes, Pelicans, and other emblems, and look with fervent admiration upon the glorious banner of the stripes and stars, under which they hope still to march to the same national air as of old.

Even their name has been made as near like the old one as possible, and all the fantastical titles invented for the republic in Charleston have been treated as so much waste paper. South Carolina is clearly left out in the cold.

Not a single idea originating with her has been adopted. Two men have been elevated to the chief offices not at all in sympathy with her political tantrums. Rhett has no more weight at Montgomery than he had at Washington, and Yancey and Toombs are equally unfortunate.

Cobb treated to an empty honor, has been mortified by the spectacle of the elevation of his rivals and defeat of his party. Why do not these tricksters and conspirators secede from the cotton republic? They have as much cause to do that as they had to rebel against the great Union.

The Constitution adopted by the new republic is especially spoken of by the Republican as being the Constitution of "the late United States, with a few changes in no wise impairing its general character."

What now becomes of the limited monarchy scheme, and the strong military government and other notions of the Palmetto school of fanatics? No northern man has stood in their way—no northern majority has resisted them.

They have come before a purely southern convention and been quietly but effectually disposed of by clear-headed southern men. And if their new

republic should last a century instead of a year, these Carolina gentry and Yanceyite Alabama folks will be no nearer to the goal of their ambition than they are now.

The whole course of events in the Cotton States satisfies us that if a direct popular vote had been taken there on the question of secession, the Union would have been overwhelming victorious.

Dissatisfaction in Southern Confederacy

The Charleston Mercury fires the first shot at the acts of the new confederacy. It says:

We regret that any Provisional government was formed at all, and in one or two important particulars, confess to disappointment and surprise at the government and laws enacted.

It seems that the United States Protective Tariff of '57 has been adopted, and that a positive condemnation of the institution of slavery through the slave trade, has been inserted into the Constitution itself. Neither of these did we expect. We did not suppose that any southern government, whether for a month or a year, would sanction the policy of protective tariffs.

The tariff of '57 is odious and depressive in its discriminations. It was made to favor northern enterprise at the expense of the people of the South—a huge free list for them—the burden of taxation for us to bear, and we maintain, is adverse to revenue unjust in principle, and oppressive in practice.

Whether this was brought about by a partial remission of duties or a partial imposition, it is still the same in effect. We enter our protest against the scheme and policy, both as regards ourselves and in the results, so far as foreign nations are concerned, and their friendships, at this time valuable to us.

In each respect, free trade is the true policy of the confederated States. We deem it also unfortunate and malapropos that the stigma of illegitimacy and illegality should be placed upon the institution of slavery by a fundamental law against the slave trade.

In our opinion, it is a matter of policy, and not of principle, to be decided now and hereafter, from sound views of the necessities and safety of our

people. We think it a proper subject for legislation.

The Stars and Stripes in Louisiana

The following is a copy of a letter sent to Hon. John E. Bouligny, member of Congress, Louisiana. It speaks for itself:

"Your speech and course in not resigning your seat in Congress, unless the people you represent order it, meets with the approbation of your friends.

"Our Secession Convention has been in session near a month, and the popular vote of the State has never been published. It is now ascertained that the popular vote has gone for the Union or co-operation ticket by 320 majority.

The convention as yet has done no good but to vote down Slidell and Benjamin, which was glorious triumph!

If the vote was to be taken today in this State, I really think the Disunionists would be defeated.

"Stand up to the old flag, the stars and stripes. God knows the people here, for fear of being taken for Abolitionists, are afraid to raise the old flag, and not one is now to be seen in this city, or among our vessels at the levee.

"It makes me sad. Every attempt is being made, after two failures, to get up an illumination, which the mayor and council have recommended on the 22d—the birthday of Washington."

What We Have Escaped

We can now begin to understand what we escaped last November when the fusion failed to accomplish its object of separating enough States from the Republican column to defeat the election.

In that case Mr. Lincoln would have been the leading candidate, and the South would still have had the same desperate game to play, to terrify the House out of completing his election. If the whole struggle had thus been centered in Congress, what would have been the state of affairs in that body today?

A Traitor

The Jersey City Courier notices the arrival at Elizabeth of a secession traitor, named Archibald Gracie, Jr., who is a graduate of West Point, and recently deserted the U. S. Army, in

which he held a captain's commission, and joined the traitor forces of the State of Alabama, when he assisted in despoiling the United States of one of her fortifications, Fort Morgan.

He is a native of New Jersey, and his father's family highly respectable, reside at Elizabeth. His presence excited so much indignation that he was rewarded for his effrontery and baseness by the questionable but expressive mode sometimes adopted—of hanging and burning in effigy.

For The Constitution

Mr. A. S. Barber,—Dear Sir—You will favor many voters by inserting the following in The Constitution.—We happened to see a call for a meeting of the People's Republican party, who are opposed to the present misrule of the modern democratic party of this State, and of the United States requesting them to meet at Paulsboro, for the purpose of a thorough Township organization for Greenwich.

It seems to be their intention not only to take the reins in their own hands (as they have the material in their own party admirably adapted to serve the Township but to rebuke insolence, the disorganizers, secessionists and traitors. (There are many worthy exceptions to this wholesale count, but not quite enough to save the party.)

As the present seems a fitting time to express our disapprobation of a party that has so shamefully misgoverned our nation, every voter ought to be particular, not to vote for any candidate for honor or profit, that gives aide and comfort to the enemies of our Union, either by speech or action. The sooner the powers of the government are brought to bear on such traitors as speak and act against it, the better it will be for our once happy country.

The question is whether we will support a party to uphold the Union and for the enforcement of the laws; or encourage secession and disorder, and treason, and thus break up our government the mildest, most benignant, and paternal in the world. Choose who we will serve."

The Inaugural Ceremonies

Washington, March 4

The eventful day has arrived which witnesses the transfer of the Federal power from the hands of the disunion-

ists and wholesale thieves, to the hands of those who love the Union, and who are determined to abide by the Stars and Stripes, come weal or woe.

A rain during the night has cooled the atmosphere, and laid the clouds of dust which sometimes make Pennsylvania avenue a Sahara, across which the eye cannot penetrate for the blinding clouds.

Today, happily, the weather is fair and cool. The city was astir early, partly because every man, woman and child in it is on tiptoe for the grand national event, and partly because the immense crowds of strangers, who arrived during last night, were but insufficiently supplied with lodgings.

Great numbers of the people spent the night in bar-rooms and in the street, and the dawn was a welcome relief to them.

As soon as it was fully light the streets became thronged, and as the day wore on tens of thousands thronged the eastern portion of the capitol grounds. All parts of the city were also visited by curious strangers, who viewed with interest all the lions from the White House and the Smithsonian Institute, to the Treasury Department, the Postoffice and the fountain beneath the capitol building.

General Scott has the troops of the United States under arms at their quarters, and at a moment the artillery may be enroute for any point, the cavalry may mount and away and the marines may be on foot for any scene of riot and disorder. Everything is quiet, however, and it is not anticipated that the troops will be called on to respond to the sound of the bugler or drum.

A company of one hundred volunteers has been stationed immediately in front of the main portico, where Mr. Lincoln delivers his inaugural.

The Treasury Department is also guarded by an extra force, and but few persons beyond the privileged ones have been admitted to the capitol.

Sentinels are posted along the high buildings on the avenues for the purpose of signalizing the troops located at various points in case of a riot. Considering what a crowd is present, the quiet is remarkable.

Mr. Buchanan was last in joining the procession at Willard's, having been busy signing bills till nearly noon.

At 10.30 o'clock Mr. Lincoln's rooms were closed to visitors. He had his cabinet around him and had read to them his Inaugural from the M. S.

The procession was some time in forming. However, shortly after the hour announced it had reached Willard's and received the President and Vice-President-elect into the line, the bands playing national airs in the meantime. The appearance of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin was the signal for unbounded, long continued and deafening cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, etc. These enthusiastic salutations continued during the whole ride to the capitol, where a halt took place, and the President was escorted into the Senate chamber.

Pennsylvania avenue during the passage of the line presented a most exciting scene. The flags which waved from every hotel, and from hundreds and hundreds of private dwellings, the vast crowds of excited people thronging the pavement and the street, and representing all parts of the country and all shades of opinion, all went to make a sight of unparalleled excitement. Men and women were there from Pennsylvania, from North Carolina, from New York, from Virginia, from Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Maine, Missouri, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and, in fact, every section of the Union.

The windows and balconies of the houses on the avenue were crowded as the pavements, and in the vicinity of Capitol Hill the density of the concourse was such as to cause the space to look like one living sea of faces, which swayed to and fro like the waves of the ocean.

In the chamber, when the word was given for the members of the House to fall in the line of procession, a violent rush was made for the door, accompanied by loud outcries, violent pushing and great disturbance. After the procession reached the platform, Senator Baker, of Oregon, introduced Mr. Lincoln to the assembly. On Mr. Lincoln advancing to the stand he was cheered, though not very loudly. Unfolding his manuscript, he proceeded in a loud, clear voice to read his message as follows:

President Lincoln's Inaugural Address

Fellow Citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss these matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered.

There has never been any reasonable cause for such an apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you.

I do but quote from one of these speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform, for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read."

Resolved, That the maintenance, inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that of balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend.

And we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the pub-

lic attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the new incoming administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions.

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law-giver is the law.

All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, "shall be delivered up," their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or the others by which authority it is done.

And should anyone in any case be content that his oaths shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a freeman may not be, in any case, surrendered as a slave. And might it not

be well, at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcements of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the provisions and immunities of the citizens in the several States?"

I take the official oath today with no mental reservation, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular act of Congress, as proper to be enforced.

I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepeled, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is scarcely seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our national Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the government.

They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task, for the brief term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty.

A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that, in contemplation of the universal law, and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual.

Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that the government proper never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.

If it shall continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to the contract may violate it, break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself.

The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in part by the articles of associations, in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the articles of confederation, in 1778, and finally in 1789.

One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a perfect Union; but if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity. It follows more from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully go out of the Union, and that resolves or ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States.

Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some authoritative manner, direct the contrary, I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose that as to the Union, I will constitutionally defend and maintain it. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority.

The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties on imports; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

Where hostility in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object, while the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so unfeasible with all, that I deem it better to forego for a time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which the most favorable and calm thought and reflection on the part of the government can give them.

The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experiences shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion shall be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope for a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them.

To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak, before they enter upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric with all its benefits, its memories and hopes? Would it not be wise to ascertain previously why we do so?

Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence?

Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the unreal ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be maintained.

Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this.

Think if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the constitution has ever been denied.

If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify a revolution.

It certainly would, if such a right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them.

But no organic law can be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in its practical administration. No president can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express provisions for all possible questions.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the territories?

The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide up on them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the government must cease.

There is no other alternative for continuing the government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede, rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn, will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not a portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it?

All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such a perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitation, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people.

Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy, or despotism in some form, is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all paralleled cases by all other departments of the government.

And, while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can be better borne than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time, the candid citizen must confess, that if the policy of the government upon vital questions, affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes that slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes that it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade,

are each as well enforced perhaps as any law ever can be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself.

The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases and a few break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before.

The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking we cannot separate, we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other.

But the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them.

Is it possible then to make intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends?

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both side and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended.

While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed by the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather

than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of permitting them to take or reject a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States including that of persons held to service.

To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to be now implied as constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix times for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose, but the executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without faith of being in the right?

If the Almighty Ruler of nations with His eternal truth and justice be on our side of the North, or yours of the South that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal—the American people.

By the frame of the government under which we live, these same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration by any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the govern-

ment in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time—but no good object can be frustrated by it.

Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it, while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either.

If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single reason for precipitate action, intelligence, patriotism, Christianity and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way our present difficulty.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of Civil War. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend" it.

I am about to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every loving heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angles of our nature.

Lincoln Takes Oath and Goes to the White House with Buchanan

During the delivery of the inaugural which commenced at half past 1 o'clock Mr. Lincoln was much cheered, especially at any allusion to the Union.

President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney listened with the utmost attention to every word of the address, and at its conclusion the latter administered the usual oath, in making which Mr. Lincoln was vociferously cheered. The Chief Justice seemed very much

agitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly with emotion.

The inauguration of today makes the 8th ceremony of the kind at which Chief Justice Taney has officiated, having administered the oath of office successively to Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln. The ceremony was exceedingly impressive.

At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies the President was escorted to the Senate chamber, thence to his carriage, and the military forming as in the procession of this morning, accompanied him with Mr. Buchanan and the committee of arrangements to the White House.

On reaching the executive mansion the troops formed in a double line on Main avenue, and the barouche containing the Presidential party passed through to the mansion.

Mr. Buchanan accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the main hall and then took his farewell leaving of him, expressing the hope in cordial terms, that his administration might prove a happy and prosperous one. The ex-President then retired to the residence of District Attorney Ould.

During the day the military patriots were on duty all over the city, and the greatest vigilance was enjoined upon and observed by the regulars. The display of soldiery in the procession was very fine, but not equal to that of the 22d of February. The companies were quite numerous, but of small size. As a rule the Republican association was placed in the order of march immediately after the ex-Presidents.

The Financial Results of Buchanan's Administration

Mr. Sherman recently made in the House a concise and very forcible exhibit of the condition in which the national finances are placed.

The absolute public debt outstanding at this moment is no less than 87 millions of dollars; and adding what is required to satisfy the Choctaw and Indian War debts, to make good the Indian trust fund, and other special objects, the amount of debt becomes \$96,188,994.

The public debt four years ago was only \$29,090,386 against which there was a balance in the treasury of \$17,710,114, making the net actual debt at

that time only \$11,350,272. The increase of debt in four years has been no less than \$84,838,722, or at the rate of \$21,-200,000 per annum.

Arrival of Mr. Buchanan at Lancaster

Mr. Buchanan arrived safely at Lancaster on Wednesday afternoon. The active exertions of a few zealous friends to get up an enthusiastic reception appear to have been rewarded by a "civil and military procession several squares in length." The ex-President made one of his characteristic speeches in which he announced that all his "political aspirations have departed," and that he intended to pass his remaining days as an exemplary and useful citizen.

Close of the Session in the Senate

Twelve o'clock having arrived, Vice-President Breckinridge called the Senate to order and said:

Senators, in taking final leave of this position I shall ask for a few moments in which to tender my grateful acknowledgment of the resolution declaring your approval of the manner in which I have discharged my duties, and to express the deep sense of gratitude I feel for the uniform courtesy which, as presiding officer, I have received from the members of this body. If I have committed any errors, your generous forbearance has refused to rebuke them, and during the whole period of my service I have never appealed in vain to your justice or charity, and the memory of these acts will ever be cherished among the most grateful recollections of my life.

For my successor I can express no better wish than that he may enjoy those relations of mutual confidence which have so happily marked our intercourse. Now, gentlemen of the Senate, and officers of the Senate, from whom I have received so many kind offices, accept my gratitude and cordial wishes for your prosperity and welfare.

Hamlin Sworn to Office

Mr. Hamlin then stepped forward and said:

Senators: The experience of several years in the body has taught me something of the duties of the presiding officer, and, with a stern and inflexible purpose to discharge these duties

faithfully, relying upon your courtesy and invoking aid from Divine Providence, I am now ready to take the oath required by the Constitution, and enter upon the discharge of the official duties assigned me by the confidence of a generous people.

Mr. Hamlin then took the oath of office, as follows:

"I Hannibal Hamlin, Do solemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Breckinridge said:

"Having arrived at the hour for the termination of this Congress, I now declare this Senate adjourned sine die."

From the Southern Republic: War Close at Hand

Advice to northern conservatives—northern commerce to be crippled—preparations for a great corn crop.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune: Montgomery, Tuesday, March 5, 1861—If the positions of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural are sustained by the people of the United States, collision and civil war are inevitable. This confederacy will never pay tribute to the United States.

The only hope for a peaceful solution is the immediate abandonment of all idea of collecting the revenue of the United States, and the evacuation of all the confederate forts.

The only practical issue for northern conservatives is to insist upon a peaceable separation, or to battle energetically against the northern radicals, carrying the Spring elections, breaking up the old Union, and joining this fresh, vigorous, liberal and expansive republic. A reconstruction of the old hulk under Lincoln is a practical absurdity.

Mallory, the Secretary of the Navy is making preparations for a war on a large scale. The city and military are quite gay. President Davis has taken a splendid white house here.

Montgomery, March 6—The members of the Confederate Congress are extraordinary workers. Their sessions average about ten hours daily, and very little of the time is consumed in Buncombe speeches.

The various executive departments are even more industrious, and are working literally day and night in their several bureaus. The machinery of the new government is being put in working order with remarkable rapidity.

In case actual hostilities should break out, the policy here will be to augment the export duties to a standard that will yield \$50,000,000, while the imports will be kept at the lowest possible figure, for the purpose of destroying the revenues and crippling the commerce of the Northern States.

The possible contingency of a want of food is recognized, and the preparations for corn planting are already on the most extensive scale.

For What?

Speaking of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the southern confederacy, "For What?" exclaims the indignant Charlestown Mercury. "Have we cast off the North as a rotten incubus, if we are thus to re-enact all of their swindles, outrages and insolences upon ourselves? To be plundered with discriminating tariffs—to stultify ourselves with a half-way representation—and to endorse all the slanders and insolence of the Northern States!"

News from Washington

It is stated in Presidential circles that Mr. Lincoln will inaugurate a new system in regard to cabinet consultations. Heretofore it has been the custom of the President to be governed, to a great extent, by the opinions of the members of the cabinet, as shown by their votes, but Mr. Lincoln has plainly intimated that under his administration no votes will be taken in the cabinet, and that he will after having consulted with it, take the responsibility of carrying out his line of policy, irrespective of their opinions.

The cabinet, he says, must be a unity, and, if possible, he will descend to the details of every department to carry out his measures.

Mrs. Lincoln, who is fast winning the hearts of all who call upon her, on account of exceeding pleasant and sociable nature which is blended with a grace and dignity of manner seldom combined, bears the fatigue of her new position with becoming patience. Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Hamlin are attended by several of their personal friends.

Mr. Lincoln found about seventy vacancies in appointments under the government. These must all be filled, while the Senate is in session, or cannot be until Congress meets again. Consequently they must first engross the

President's attention. When those are disposed of Mr. Lincoln's present purpose is to take up for action the appointments for the new Territories of Dacotah, Colorado and Nevada.

The name of Senator Fessenden is frequently mentioned in connection with the London Mission. It has been reported that Charles Francis Adams has been proposed.

Several Virginians have been appointed to office under the new administration.

The Postmaster General, for the convenience of northern merchants and citizens, will continue, as far as possible, the mail service in the seceded States, making no changes of southern postmasters meantime, calculated to strengthen the secession movement.

Ominous Events in the Government

President Lincoln said to a southern gentleman, who called on him tonight to know how his inaugural was to be understood, that it meant peace.

Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, has not resigned, as reported.

No nominations were made today by the President to the Senate, neither was there an executive session.

Past Assistant Surgeon Carrington, of Virginia, Lieut. Simons South, of South Carolina, and Midshipman Hale, of Georgia, have resigned from the Navy.

March 8—George W. McClelland, of Boston, has been commissioned by the President as Second Assistant Postmaster General.

William Webster, of Boston, has been tendered the consulship at Manchester, England.

It is stated that Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, has been tendered the mission to Madrid.

Col. Samuel I. Cooper, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, has resigned his commission.

It is anticipated that a deficiency in the revenue will make it necessary for the President to call an extra session of Congress; and it is now alleged that he will refer the question of the reception of the commissioners from the Confederate States to Congress.

The President has accepted the resignations of Adjutant-General Withers; Cooper is a connection of Senator Mason, and his resignation is attributed more to family than political influence. Withers is a Tennessean.

The Southerners are making overtures to some of the best officers in the service. It is known that certain officers in the army located here, have been tendered lucrative appointments under the Confederate States of the government.

I. Z. Goodrich, of Stockbridge, Mass., has been appointed Collector of Boston. Mr. Goodrich was a member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1851 to 1855. He is now Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

The Inaugural Address

At no period of our history has there been so intense an interest to read a Presidential inaugural as that of Mr. Lincoln. It has been received with a high measure of praise by his friends, and it is regarded generally with satisfaction by the conservative part of the country.

The disunionists affect to regard it as dangerous to the peace, and declaration of a war policy. But no dispassionate person can read it without seeing that President Lincoln has weighed carefully what he said, that he means just what he said, and that he has said it well—in short that it is the sentiment of an honest, straightforward man, who has no motive but a patriotic desire to fulfill faithfully the duties devolving upon him under the Constitution and laws, for the best interests of the whole Union.

Mr. Douglas made an able defense of the inaugural, in reply to Clingman, in the Senate on Tuesday. Mr. Douglas declared that after a careful analysis of the address he gave it his warm approval as indicating a peace policy. The debate was continued the next day, and Mr. Douglas reiterated his belief, in reply to Wigfall and Mason from a careful study of it, that it was for peace and not war.

View of Country on Inaugural Address

We give below the views in regard to the address as expressed in various parts of the country, North, South, East and West.

The Chicago Post regards it with the exception of a few inelegancies of expression, as a highly respectable paper. It infers from the general tone of the address that his administration will not prevent a speedy and honorable

adjustment of the present national troubles.

The Chicago Times says that the whole message appears to be a loose, disjointed, rambling affair. The article concludes by saying that "our own conviction is that the Union is lost beyond hope. If the message is carried out in good faith, there must be civil war within thirty days or the Southern people are a set of arrant braggarts and cowards. The only hope left is, that Mr. Lincoln will not do as he says."

The Chicago Tribune is quite sure that no document can be found among American State papers embodying more wisdom and higher patriotism, breathing kindlier feeling to all sections of the country, or stamped with a firmer purpose to maintain the Union and Constitution inviolate, than the inaugural address of President Lincoln.

The New Haven Journal says: It is the honest expression of an honest American's heart. It is full of a glorious love for the whole country; it overflows with patriotic fervor; it looks to the prosperity of every section, and the upholding of that experiment of men governing themselves, which first excited ridicule and then astonishment in the civilized world. His language is not diplomatic, but it is better—it is heartfelt.

The Newark (N. J.) Mercury says: A truer or safer, or more patriotic policy would be impossible, at this time, to inaugurate. Upon it, true Union men everywhere can take their stand, confident that now, at last we have a government which will protect them in their rights against both the rage of disunion and the arrogance of party passion.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says: What will strike the most in this document is its mild and conciliatory tone, its entire freedom from passion, and the total absence of that partisan spirit that so often disfigures and disgraces public documents.

The Albany Evening Journal is entirely satisfied and lauds the inaugural highly as sound, conservative, and patriotic. It says no message was ever received with greater favor. It is universally conceded to be alike clear, compact, and impressive; equally firm and conciliatory. Every sentence bears the impress of pure and exalted patri-

otism, and affords unmistakable evidence of his purpose to go to the very verge of his constitutional duty to reconcile conflicting interests to restore harmony to the Union and to bring back the seceding States to their allegiance to the Republic.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: "It is to our mind, all that could be desired or expected. We feel that the soothing of feet of such manly, such patriotic, and such fatherly sentiments as are uttered by President Lincoln, will prove like oil upon the waters and eventually calm the public mind."

The Rochester Daily Democrat, which has opposed compromising, warmly indorses it, while the Democratic organ gives it a qualified approval.

The Oswego Palladium says its tone is generally moderate but it fails to suggest any proposition or policy of settlement of the national difficulties.

The Syracuse Journal thinks while the inaugural is mild, conciliatory, and eminently patriotic, it is yet sufficiently decisive and firm.

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette says the inaugural is not such a one as it wished, nor such as will probably conciliate or satisfy those whom Mr. Lincoln speaks of as dissatisfied in the South.

The Richmond Whig says the policy indicated toward the seceding States will meet the stern and unyielding resistance of the united South.

The Richmond Enquirer says no action of our convention can now maintain peace. Virginia must fight.

The Democrat (St. Louis) says—"We can only say this morning that it meets the highest expectations of the country, both in the point of statesmanship and patriotism, and that its effect on the public mind cannot be other than salutary in the highest degree.

The news (Bill and Everett) defers making any comment.

Inauguration Celebrated

In Kansas—Wyandotte, Kansas, Mar. 4—The bells are ringing, and a salute of 34 guns being fired in the honor of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Cincinnati, March 5—The inaugural was received by telegraph, and published in extras, at four o'clock p.m. yesterday. It is well received by all parties, and, with few exceptions, regarded as a very sensible and judicious

document, producing a most favorable impression. It is generally conceded that Mr. Lincoln has laid down the only consistent plan with his duty and his official oath, and in doing so he has mingled mildness and firmness admirably.

In Tennessee, Louisville, March 5—The opinions in relation to the inaugural at Nashville are unfavorable. It is believed that the President is determined to retake the forts, and forcibly collect the revenue. Opinions are unsettled by the manner in which it was received at Washington, and the people are awaiting the document in full.

In Mississippi and Alabama—At Jackson and Columbia, Mississippi, and Tusculumbia, Alabama, the people consider it to be a declaration of war.

At Vicksburg, Mississippi, it is regarded unfavorably, and generally considered a silly production.

Another Trouble

The South Carolina politicians have found another cause of discontent in the constitution of the Confederate States. It is the three-fifths principle which riles them now.

They call it a Yankee swindle, and declare that it is "radically wrong." They want the negro to count as a white man in the apportionment of representation.—One white man and one thousand negroes down there to be equal, in political power, to one thousand and one white man up here. — Nashville Patriot.

The Secession Movement

Union Feeling in the Seceding States

We have lately copied some very striking articles from Southern papers, which indicate that in northern Alabama, northern Mississippi, and in Louisiana, there is a strong tendency to reaction against the secessionists.

Read the following article from the Corinth (Mississippi) Advertiser:

"Even the convention of this State, so unanimous in its passage of the ordinance of secession, voted down, by a large majority, a resolution against reunion. If the convention, under the excitements of highly wrought sensation dispatches, would refuse to pass such a resolution, it certainly is safe to assume that the people, who, in many cases, were induced to vote for secession candidates under an assurance

that they were not disunionists, would, by large majority, favor reunion.

Indeed, so conscious were the disunionists of the opposition of the people to secession, that they refused to refer the question back for their approval. Of one thing, at least, we believe the intelligent looker-on is fully convinced viz: that civil war or reconstruction is unavoidable.

Even the first levy for the new government has so exasperated the already burdened taxpayers, as to only require a leader to induce them to resist the collection of the tax. That a leader, ere long, will be found can be no doubt, unless a turn in public affairs shall take place; for many now quite under the belief that the burdens of an independent government will be obviated by reconstruction, will become insubordinate when hope is lost for reconstruction, and the border slave States refuse to enter the Southern Alliance.

"If the border States had been consulted, and had consented to a dissolution of the Union, the numbers and power of the new government would have given confidence, insured the obedience of the citizens; but today, by our precipitate action, we have lost the confidence of the other States as well as of our own citizens, many of whom consider the whole proceeding illegal and revolutionary, and look with pleasure at the probable enforcement of the laws of that government to whom they claim to owe supreme allegiance.

That this is now a question in North Mississippi we think there is no doubt, and that it must grow into solid proportions before the regular State election this Fall, is clear.

"Arkansas and Tennessee are now looked to by those who abhor civil commotion, as a retreat in the last resort; while many are forced, as per necessity, to stay and fight through the revolution, there being no sale of lands or other property at half the original prices. These considerations the most potent, will surely bring a crisis this Summer, to be decided at the ballot box or in blood."

An Unexpected Voice from Georgia

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says:

In the subjoined expressions of regret at the decree of the Georgia convention in pronouncing a formal severance of the bond which unites that

States with her sisters under the federal Constitution, we have the evidence of a sentiment which we are assured would be confessed by a majority of the Georgia people if only the question of union or disunion could be distinctly and directly brought before them.

We quote from the Lagrange (Geo.) Reporter of the 25th ultimo.

"The deed is done! Our rights are—not secured! We have fied and drummed—and voted out of the Union. We love our old government, because it was established by the strong arms and the blood of as true men as the world ever saw.

Public Meeting at the Court House

Fellow-citizens of the county of Gloucester: Bad and wicked men have commenced a wanton, unprovoked and causeless war upon the government of our country. In many parts of the Union the laws are openly condemned and set at defiance. Armed cohorts against the peace and order of society are seizing the forts, ships, arsenals, mints and other property of the nation, are at this moment marching on and beleaguering the capital at Washington, and slaughtering the true and loyal men engaged, in obedience to the call of the constituted authorities, in support of the supremacy of the laws and the sovereignty of the people. Your aid and assistance is invoked to meet at the Court House, in Woodbury on Tuesday the 23d inst.

at 7½ o'clock in the evening to organize the military force of the county, and form companies to respond to the proclamation of the President of the United States.

Henry Bradshaw

A. S. Barber

C. F. Clark

J. M. Patterson

George E. Pierson

C. M. Risely

James H. Pierson

J. L. C. Tatem

J. C. Smallwood

J. B. Harrison

John Eyles

Joseph Carter

John Roberts

H. C. Clark

H. V. Heritage

William Watkins

Isaac J. Packer

J. L. Estell

J. S. Franklin

Frank Peabody
 Samuel H. Ladd
 John R. Scott
 Benj. F. Carter and many others.

Capt. Doubleday's Statement on Sumter

The following is a digest of Capt. Doubleday's Statement of the bombardment of Fort Sumter:

The demand to surrender Fort Sumter was made on the 11th instant, and refused, not only by Major Anderson, but by the unanimous voice of his command.

On Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, the rebels sent word that their fire would be opened in an hour, and at 4 o'clock the fire was opened on us from every direction, including a hidden battery. The fire opened with a volley of seventeen mortars, firing ten-inch shells and shot from thirty-three guns, mostly Columbiads.

We took breakfast, however, very leisurely. The command was then divided into three watches, each under the direction of two officers. After breakfast they immediately went to the guns and opened fire on Fort Moultrie, Cummings Point and Sullivan's Island. The iron battery at Cummings Point was of immense strength, and most of our shots glanced off.

Major Anderson refused to allow his men to work their guns on the parapet, on account of such a terrific fire being directed against that point.

There was scarcely room in Fort Moultrie left inhabitable. Several shots went through the floating battery, though it was but little damaged. Two guns on the iron battery were dismounted.

A man was stationed, who cried shot or shell, when the rebels fired, and the garrison were thus enabled to dodge it.

At first the workmen were reluctant to help work the guns, but they afterwards served most willingly and effectually against the iron battery.

The barracks caught fire several times on Friday, but the flames were extinguished through the efforts of Mr. Hart, of New York; Mr. Lyman, of Baltimore, both volunteers.

On Saturday the officer's quarters caught fire from the shell, and the main gates were burned. The magazine was surrounded by fire, and ninety

barrels of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea. When the magazine was encircled by fire all our materials were cut off, and we had eaten our last biscuit two days before.

Men had to lie on the ground, with wet handkerchiefs on their faces, to prevent them from smothering and a favorable eddy of wind was all that saved our lives.

Our cartridge bags gave out, and five men were employed to manufacture them out of our shirts, sheets, blankets.

It will take half a million dollars to repair the interior of Fort Sumter. Most of the enemy's shot was aimed at our flag.

The following is the conversation which took place between Major Anderson and Col. Wigfall:

Wigfall: Gen. Beauregard wishes to stop this, sir.

Anderson only replied, Well, well.

Wigfall: You've done all that can be done, and Gen. Beauregard wishes to know upon what terms you will evacuate the fort.

Anderson: Gen. Beauregard is already acquainted with the terms.

Wigfall: Do I understand that you will evacuate on the terms proposed?

Anderson: Yes, and only on those.

Wigfall then returned.

Ten minutes after Col. Chesnut and others came from Beauregard, asking if Major Anderson wanted any help, and stating that Wigfall had not seen Gen. Beauregard for two days, and had no authority for his demand upon Anderson.

Major Anderson replied, "Then we have been sold. We will raise our flag again."

But they requested him to keep it down until communication was had with Beauregard.

The firing was ceased three hours after another deputation came to the fort. The terms previously decided upon were then agreed to.

On Sunday morning the Steamer Isabel came down and anchored off the fort. When all our baggage was put on board the Steamer Clinch, which was used as a transport between the fort and the Isabel.

Our men were still under arms. A portion of them were told to fire off a salute to the flag, and when the last of the fifty guns was fired the flag was lowered, amid the loud and hearty

cheers of the men, who then formed in a gorge, and embarked to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Two men were killed on the second round of the salute by a premature explosion of the gun, and four were wounded, one badly. They were left at Charleston.

On Monday we steamed down the harbor, and were transferred to the *Baltic*, sailing on Tuesday morning.

Fort Sumter has not been reinforced on any occasion.

The *Baltic* arrived off Charleston on the morning of Friday, after the firing on Fort Sumter commenced.

The Pawnee and Pocahontas arrived on the next day.

The Powhatan and Atlantic have not been seen.

During all the while the fleet was off Charleston a heavy gale was blowing.

On the day that Major Anderson evacuated preparation had been made to reinforce him that night. A schooner was seized, and an agreement made to pay the pilot and captain \$500 to put the men in the fort, but the fort was evacuated before an attempt could be made.

Captain Fox had instructions to attempt to provision the fort without troops, and if he was fired on he was to rush in the best manner he could, but the gale prevented the arrival of the tugs and transports.

The *Harriet Lane* was soon expected to arrive. The Pawnee had gone to Washington.

Preserve Order and Respect Private Rights

A strong disposition having manifested itself to make use of the house in Woodbury, recently the residence of Major S. G. French (now in rebel army) for the purpose of the volunteer company now forming here, the public authorities at once suspended the Stars and Stripes over it as a protection, and the flag against which he is striking shields the rights and the property of those dear to him by the ties of blood. It is not thought that Major F. has any interest in the property; the furniture belongs to others. It, however, is safe.

It is earnestly hoped that amid the intense excitement prevailing, no person will so far forget himself to commit or countenance any violation on private right and property, but by

every means preserve the public order and quiet. Let no one follow the bad example of the traitors and voters of the South.

New Jersey Volunteers

Although a little slow New Jersey is coming up handsomely. Her full quota and more will soon be in service. Four companies have been organized at Camden. A considerable number of volunteers from Gloucester county have enrolled in Camden and the city. Camden Bank has voted \$25,000.

A company has been formed and accepted from Salem. The upper part of the State is very enthusiastic.

Paulsboro

Mr. Editor, at a meeting of Paulsboro Lodge No. 5, it was ordered, on motion of Messrs. John F. Thomas, and Augustus Sailor, that should any of its members volunteer their services as soldiers in support of the government, their families should be entitled to the "weekly benefit," during their absence. This is in the true spirit of patriotism.

Such action will induce many men of courage, whose families look to them alone for support, to go forth to battle for their country in opposition. We hope, and doubt not, such example will be followed by other associations, and individuals.

Those who are willing to sacrifice so much for their country, should leave home without any cause for fear of their families suffering from want of proper support.

A Rendezvous is Opened in the Court House in Woodbury

for the enrollment of volunteers, to form a company in response to the requisition of the governor of the State, to be under the direction of the Capt. Jackson, who is an experienced officer, for organization and drill. It is hoped that all in Gloucester county who are disposed to enter the service of their country, in this sore emergency, will unite with this company.

The credit and honor of old Gloucester must be preserved. Almost enough from this county have already joined companies in Camden and Philadelphia to form a company.

But we must not be without a Gloucester company.

Attention! Home Guard

Those who have enrolled themselves in and are desirous of joining the Home

Guard are requested to meet at the Court House on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of forming a company.

Work for All

It will be seen by the following that the patriotic fervor of the husbands, fathers and sons, in behalf of their country in this hour of peril, is shared by their wives, mothers and daughters.

There is a duty for all; and the women, God bless them, have ever shown themselves to be animated by as warm a zeal to maintain their country's honor and glory as the sterner sex.

The Ladies

of Woodbury and vicinity, are requested to meet on Wednesday evening at the house of Mrs. J. S. Franklin, on Cooper street for the formation of a Ladies' Union Aid Society.

The object to be the manufacturers of clothing and other necessities for the volunteers in defense of our country. All who feel interested are earnestly requested to attend.

Meeting At Woodbury

A meeting of the citizens of Woodbury and vicinity convened at the Court House in Woodbury pursuant to public notice, to consider the best means to form a military company in conformity to the proclamation of the President of the United States on motion of Henry Bradshaw, John Eyles, Esq., was called to the chair, and John L. Estell, appointed secretary.

Speeches were made by Henry Bradshaw, John B. Harrison, Samuel J. Bayard, Dr. Jos. Fithian and R. F. Stevens.

On motion it was agreed that Capt. Jackson be invited to come to Woodbury to assist in organizing and drilling any company that may be raised in this county.

A committee composed of John B. Harrison, S. J. Bayard, Alex Wentz, Augustus S. Barber, J. D. Packer, R. K. Matlock, Wm. Knight, Richard F. Stevens, Dr. Jos. Fithian and John Starr, was appointed to solicit subscriptions to aid in forming said company and to support the families of those who should volunteer.

Assurances were given that hundreds of dollars would be raised for that purpose.

It was further ordered, that the mem-

bers of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from this township, be instructed and requested to use their influence in the Board for an appropriation for the same purpose.

Mr. Bayard moved that all persons in the meeting willing to volunteer should then come forward and sign their names to the roll, when William S. Garwood, John Gallager, John Wise, Nathan Allen, William C. Dutton, Samuel Graham, John M. Clark, James C. Leap, Edward C. Cattell, Adon W. Cattell, Edward W. Clayton, William Lockwood, George Ostertag, John Roberts, Esq., Jos. L. Franklin, John Green, James Tredway, Josiah P. Franklin severally enrolled themselves.

John Roberts, Esq., a member of the Bar, before signing his name, made a most patriotic speech.

The band then played the Star-Spangled Banner, and after three cheers for the volunteers, the Union, Major Anderson and the first volunteer from the Borough of Woodbury, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN EYLES, Chairman.
JOHN L. ESTELL, Sec.

Proclamation of Governor

Whereas, the President of the United States has requested me to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of this State Four Regiments, consisting of seven hundred and eighty men each, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officers, who is in years over forty-five or under eighteen, and who is not in physical strength and vigor.

In compliance with the requisition, orders have been issued to the several generals of Divisions, to furnish each one regiment and that they will fill the regiments severally required to be furnished as far as practicable with volunteers, the regiments to be completed by draft from the reserved militia.

It is therefore directed that all individuals, or organizations willing to respond to the call thus made, report themselves within twenty days from the date hereof, to the Major Generals' office in the respective Divisions, within the bounds of the which they reside.

The captains of such companies as accept the invitation will, with the offer

of service, transmit a roll of their respective companies.

(Signed) CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Trenton, April 17, 1861 Gov.

Gloucester County Volunteers

Gloucester county has responded to the call for volunteers in a creditable manner on Saturday last there were enrolled 146 young men, in addition to the large number who have joined at Camden, and Philadelphia.

The list was reduced to 90 yesterday morning, from whom the company (75) will be finally elected at Trenton. They embrace as fine a body of young men, we venture to say, as will be found in the State. They represent every section of the county, and are from all the walks of life.

On Saturday last an election was held for officers. The following persons were elected with great unanimity:

Captain—Henry W. Brown

1st Lieutenant—John Roberts

2nd Lieutenant—Franklin H. Coles

The following non-commissioned officers were appointed:

Orderly Sergeant—Joseph L. Franklin

2nd—Charles Wilson

3rd—Richard S. Hewitt

4th—William H. Snowden

1st Corporal—Adon W. Cattell

2d—John L. W. Wentz

3rd—Samuel G. Graham

4th—Charles Elkinton

Captain Brown, is a Bostonian, but for a number of years past a resident of Philadelphia. He was five years in the regular service; the progress his raw recruits have exhibited during the few days he has been drilling them, speaks favorable for his capacity as a drill officers.

Although a stranger among us, he has made a very favorable impression upon our citizens.

On Saturday morning last the Gloucester County Bible Society presented to each volunteer a neat pocket Bible, through the Rev. Mr. Carman of the M. E. Church, who made them an appropriate address.

On Sunday morning they marched in a body to the Baptist Church. Mr. Freas, the pastor, preached a special sermon to the volunteers. In the evening they attended by invitation the Presbyterian Church, where Dr. Baird preached them a very solemn and patriotic sermon from Psalm XX. 5: "We

will rejoice in thy salvation, and in the name of our God we will set up our banners." It was an able, and sound discourse.

The Gloucester County Volunteers will march to Mullica Hill this afternoon, where they will be presented with a very handsome flag by the ladies of that town. Our friends at the Hill will bring them back in the evening.

The four regiments required from New Jersey are full, and will leave Trenton probably today. Another regiment will be formed immediately of which the Gloucester company will form a part. They expect to be ordered to Trenton on Wednesday.

Legislature in Special Session

The Legislature will meet in special session today in obedience to the proclamation of the governor.

County Meeting

A very large and enthusiastic county meeting was held at the Court House, in Woodbury, on Tuesday evening last, to take measures to organize the military force of the county and to form companies in response to the requisition of the President and Governor, Thomas M. Whitney was called to the chair and Alexander Wentz appointed secretary.

On motion of R. F. Stevens, it was Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to visit the several villages in the county for the purpose of obtaining volunteers to form a company from this county in obedience to the call of the President.

On motion of Benjamin F. Carter. Resolved, That the volunteers who have already enrolled themselves in the company now forming in the Township of Deptford be authorized to select said committee.

On motion of Robert K. Matlock.

Resolved, That in addition to the above committee, a committee of two be appointed from each Township in the county, whose duty it shall be to call meetings in their several Townships forthwith for the purpose of obtaining recruits, to provide funds to forward them to the general rendezvous, Woodbury, and for their support whilst waiting orders, and that they report to a meeting to be held in this place on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

Whereupon the following named gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz:

Deptford Township: Richard F. Stevens, Robert K. Matlock.

Greenwich: Augustus Sailer, Wm. Miller.

Mantua: Dr. John R. Sickler, James B. Alberts.

Woolwich: John Pierson, J. S. Thompson.

Harrison: J. W. Hazelton, N. T. Stratton.

Clayton: Thomas H. Whitney, W. Warrick.

On motion, Resolved, That the chairman be authorized to appoint the committee for Franklin Township.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in Hand Bills and circulated through the county.

On motion, Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn to meet at this place on Saturday next at 3 o'clock p.m.

THOMAS H. WHITNEY,
President.

ALEXANDER WENTZ, Sec'y.

Township Committees Aid Volunteers

At the adjourned meeting Dr. John R. Sickler was called to the chair. The Township Committees appointed on Tuesday reported progress, and continued. After some discussion relative to equipments, expenses, on motion of Mr. Matlock, a committee of two in each township was appointed to collect funds, to meet at Woodbury, on Monday evening (last) at 7 o'clock, whose duty it should be to appoint sub-committees to furnish articles for the volunteers as may be necessary for their comfort.

Committee:

Deptford: Robert K. Matlock, Richard F. Stevens, Sheriff Carter.

Greenwich: Augustus Sailer, Wm. Miller.

Mantua: James B. Albertson, Wm. Beckett, Daniel R. Goudy.

Woolwich: John Pierson, Joshua S. Thompson, Dr. Charles Garrison.

Harrison: John W. Hazelton, Nathan T. Stratton, Joseph Jessup.

Clayton: Thomas H. Whitney, W. Warrick, Samuel A. Whitney.

Franklin: S. G. Porch, Joshua Richman.

The State Bank of Elizabeth has tendered to Gov. Olden \$20,000, to aid in equipping the New Jersey regiments.

Camden Citizens Patriotic

Camden, April 17, 1861

Col. John W. Forney: I send you a copy of the patriotic address, drawn by Horace Binney, and numerous signed by the citizens of Camden. It has the ring of the true metal:

Fears have been expressed that New Jersey would not be loyal in this hour of peril to our Republic. Fear not! The sons of sires whose blood ran red upon the battlefields of Princeton, at Trenton, and at Monmouth, have hearts that bound at the thought of a battle for the flag of our country—that old Star-Spangled Banner.

Let Rodman M. Price and his few friends beware—for though they may have the intent, they have not the power of traitors.

Our whole people, served for the right, strong in their might—sustain the government; and New Jersey will add her thousands to that noble army of free men who will soon fight for, and, if it need be, die for, Liberty and Union.

Yours, to the end of the fight,

J. M. S.

(From the Phila. Press)

Stars and Stripes Raised at Carpenter's Landing

A flag raising took place at Carpenter's Landing on Saturday afternoon last. The occasion was one of more than usual interest. It was 20 feet long and 12 feet wide, and was made by the ladies of that patriotic town.

The pole upon which it was raised is 85 feet high, erected at the forks of the road opposite Beckett and Wilkins store. The flag was carried to the place by the ladies (we are sorry that we have not their names in this connection), preceded by the Brass Band playing a patriotic air. As it was raised the Star-Spangled Banner was sung:

After which there were very interesting and patriotic speeches made by Rev. Mr. Mathews, Messrs. Roberts, Paul, Hazelton, Beckett, Kitchen, and Albertson. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was sung, the band played a number more pieces, and the large audience, numbering nearly 200, retired.

It is a beautiful flag, and elevated to the height it is, looks grand, and is

seen from afar. All honor to the ladies, the makers and donors.

(Compiler's Note: This town's name was changed in 1866 to Mantua.)

Mantua Township Calls for Volunteers

A meeting of the citizens of Mantua township was convened at the Town Hall in Carpenter's Landing on Friday evening the 26th inst., at the call of Dr. Sickler, and J. B. Albertson, the committee appointed for that purpose by the late county meeting held at Woodbury. Dr. J. R. Sickler was chosen chairman, and M. C. Paul, was appointed Secretary.

The call of the meeting having been read, the chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to receive the names of volunteers to support the honor of the flag of our country and to aid in maintaining the supremacy of the government, and to take measures to procure funds to support the volunteers while drilling in the county previous to entering into the service of the State.

J. B. Albertson read the following names, volunteers from this township: Andrew J. Craig, Henry L. Clark, John Tonkin, Joseph Brown, Joseph Jones, James T. Caffrey, George Lutz, Robert Redfield, Thomas Johnson, Henry Johnson, Enoch Johnson, Thos. Lock, John Ogden, George Schull, Isaac Jaggard, Presmul Lamb, Henry Frazer, Lambert Ladenn, Thomas Ewans, Elmer Hughes, and Isaac Brown.

On motion of J. B. Albertson, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to wait upon the inhabitants of Mantua township to solicit aid to sustain the volunteers while preparing in the county, to enter into the service of the State.

Hon. J. B. Albertson, Daniel R. Gowdy, and William Beckett were appointed by the chair as that committee.

Patriotic addresses were made by Judge Sickler, J. B. Albertson, Judge Hinchman, Mr. Beckett, Messrs. Gowdy, J. M. Kitchen and M. C. Paul, who severally advocated strong union sentiments and expressed a determination to aid in maintaining the government at all hazards.

The meeting was one of the largest ever held in the township and for enthusiasm second to none.

On motion of Dr. R. Goudy three

hearty cheers were given for the Mantua township volunteers. On motion of W. M. Beckett, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Stars and Stripes and the Union.

Dr. J. R. Sickler, Ch.
M. C. Paul, Sec.

Volunteers from Ohio; the War Feeling

Pittsburgh, April 19—Seventeen hundred volunteers from Ohio arrived here this evening enroute for Washington. Gov. Dennison has telegraphed to them to remain here until further orders, in consequence of rumors of an intended attack on Cincinnati by the secessionists.

The war feeling continues to increase in intensity. New companies are constantly being formed. Party feeling has been entirely sunk in the great cause of the Union and it is reliably stated that all parties will unite in the nomination of a Union ticket for county officers.

Important from Harrisburg

The Virginia Forces Concentrating at Harper's Ferry — Lower Pennsylvania threatened.

Harrisburg, April 20—Virginia is concentrating her forces rapidly at Harper's Ferry. Five thousand troops are assembled there, whose supposed destination is Washington.

Three railroad bridges between this city and Baltimore have been torn up or burned.

The State Administration is in possession of important information relative to the plans of the secessionists of Virginia and Maryland, which they refuse to communicate, deeming its publication at this time inconsistent with the public welfare.

Fears are entertained that the Marylanders will make a demonstration at Chambersburg, and orders have been sent to Franklin to collect all the arms in the county and prepare to defend Chambersburg.

Three hundred regulars are coming from Carlisle tonight.

Harrisburg, April 21—A body of two thousand men were thrown forward by the midnight train to the first bridge on the way to Baltimore which has been destroyed on the Northern Central Railroad.

These two thousand are to be follow-

ed by three hundred regulars from Carlisle, and by Sherman's battery of flying artillery, and one thousand more volunteers today.

The State Administration will send munitions and suitable small howitzers and field pieces to Chambersburg on Tuesday.

The War Feeling in New England; Excitement at Boston

Boston, April 20—The most intense excitement prevails here relative to the Baltimore mob, and vengeance is threatened for the death of the Massachusetts soldiers.

Governor Andrew has requested the mayor of Baltimore to have the bodies of the deceased preserved in ice and sent to him.

The war feeling is becoming more intense every hour all over New England.

Dispatches pour in from all parts, announcing the holding of mass meetings. Three full companies enlisted at Newburyport today at an hour's notice.

Salem has voted \$15,000 and sent two companies, numbering 160 men, who arrived here today.

The Irish, French and Germans are enlisting en masse.

The Fifth Regiment and Flying Artillery are anxiously waiting orders to march.

The Virginia Secession; Feeling at the South

Washington, April 19—A gentleman arrived here today from Richmond says that nothing is publicly known here as to the act of secession, excepting that it had passed with only 13 to 17 negative votes.

The people there and all along the railroad are wild with excitement. Although the ordinance is to be submitted to the people in May, yet this is now considered as of no consequence, as practically Virginia is out of the Union.

A gentleman just reached here from New Orleans represents that throughout the entire line of the road the people are in a frenzy of excitement, and loud for war.

New York Railroad Offers Free Transportation

New York, April 19—The Hudson River Railroad has offered to convey

troops from Albany and Troy to New York free.

There is a most intense excitement among the military men at the news from Baltimore.

The entire first division, numbering seven thousand men, has offered the governor to be ready to march at an hour's notice.

The Rhode Island Marine Artillery arrived today, with six pieces of artillery and have started for Washington.

Rhode Island Troops Move

One thousand Rhode Islanders, under Governor Sprague, will be here tomorrow.

Governor Morgan has issued a requisition for the 6th, 12th and 70th regiments of this city, to start for Washington tomorrow. Gen. Sandford has issued special orders to that effect.

The Seventh Regiment left for Washington this afternoon. The streets were thronged with people, and this famous regiment was lustily cheered and showered with bouquets as they passed along. They carry their howitzers with them, and each man carries a brace of revolvers in addition to their arms.

An attempt has been made to purchase the new steamer Mercedia for the confederate States, but the reply was that there was not money enough in the seceded States to do it.

The Harper's Ferry Garrison at Carlisle

Carlisle, April 19—Lieut. Jones, late in command at Harper's Ferry, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon with his command, consisting of 43 men. Lieut. Jones having been advised that a force of 2500 troops had been ordered by Governor Letcher to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position to be untenable, under under directions of the War Department he destroyed all the munitions of war, armory, arsenal, and all the buildings. He withdrew his command under cover of night, and almost in the presence of 2500 troops. He lost three men. 15,000 stand of arms were destroyed.

They made a forced march of thirty miles last night from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown, Md.

Lieut. Jones is the late Adjutant General of the United States Army, and may be said almost to have been born in the army.

He says as the Federal troops marched across the Potomac bridge the Harper's Ferry people dashed into the arsenal. He believes that a large number must have perished, as reported explosions were heard. He saw light of the burning buildings for many miles.

War or No War

The seceders marched in armed bodies, and compelled the guards of the United States forts and arsenals to surrender them; but it is not war.

With arms in their hands they have captured millions of dollars' worth of cannon, small arms and munitions of war belonging to the United States; but it was not war.

They seized the ships of the United States but it was not war.

They seized the mints and the money of the United States, and applied them to their own use; but it was not war.

They fired on an unarmed ship carrying supplies to a fortress in the United States; but it was not war.

They are besieging the fortresses of the United States, have surrounded them with military works, and cut off their supplies; but it is not war.

But if the United States attempts to relieve their beleaguered garrison, or even send them provisions in an unarmed vessel, it is war.

If they attempt to transport a cannon from one fort to another or from a foundry to a fort, it is war.

If they transfer a soldier from fort to fort, or from State to State, it is war.

If they send out a ship to protect their loyal citizens, it is war.

To talk of executing their laws, protecting their commerce, or collecting their revenue it is war, horrible war.

Since the foregoing was written, the rebels have fired on Fort Sumter. Is that war?

Washington Star.

Southern Volunteers Requested

President Davis has issued a proclamation inviting privateers of the Confederate States to take service with the revolutionists. It is reported that several vessels are now fitting out at New Orleans for privateers, but the idea that our commerce has anything to fear from letters of marque to be granted by the so-called government of the Confederate States, is perfect nonsense.

It is true that the confusion likely to result from the present condition of things along the shores of the gulf may offer inducements to pirates to follow their calling, but privateers can only be called into commission by some established government, and as there is no government at the South recognized as such by any nation, the men who would be daring enough to sail under letters of marque issued by the Montgomery junta, would be liable to be taken by the cruisers of every nation, and swung off the yard arm in chains.

Southern Confederacy Loan

Charleston, April 19—It is well ascertained that the subscription of South Carolina to the confederate loan will be \$3,000,000 of which \$2,262,000, have already taken in this city. New Orleans took \$2,700,000 and the subscriptions in other places are in proportion. All is quiet here.

New Hampshire Offers Funds

New Hampshire responds nobly to the call of the President. The Union Bank of Concord has offered the government a loan of \$20,000 and the cashier and Directors of the Bank have pledged themselves to contribute each \$100 to the support of the families of the volunteers of that city who may fall in defense of the flag of the Union.

The New Jersey Treason Law

During the intense excitement incident to the present crisis, when the word "traitor" is used with some freedom it will be interesting to recite the law of New Jersey on that subject. The law is contained in the Statute on Crimes, and may be found in Nixon's Digest as follows:

Sec. 1. If any person or persons owing allegiance to this State, shall lay war against it or shall adhere to its enemies, or to the enemies of the United States, giving them aid or comfort within this State or elsewhere, or by giving them advice or intelligence, by letters or writing of any kind or by messages, words or tokens, or in any way whatsoever within this State or elsewhere, or by bribery or for reward, or promise thereof, or through favor, partiality or treachery, yielding or surrendering to them any town or fortress, castles, garrisons, militia, citizen or citizens of this State or of the Unit-

ed States, or by giving them aide or comforts any other way, shall be adjudged guilty of treason, and shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. Makes it commission of treason, and punishes with fine or imprisonment, for any person having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons aforesaid.

Northern Patriotism Rises

One might as well attempt to "Dam the Nile with bullrushes" as stop the tremendous uprising of patriotism in the North. Nothing shows it more clearly than the course of the N. Y. Herald. That paper, wicked and unreliable as everyone knew it to be, must have a great influence because of its enormous circulation, and it has done all in its power to strengthen secession and embarrass the government.

Arms for Illinois Troops

St. Louis, April 26—Twenty-one thousand stand of arms, with ammunition, were sent from the United States Arsenal, in this city, last night, to Alton, whence they are to be forwarded to Springfield, to arm the Illinois troops.

Rumors being current yesterday that the powder magazine of Lafflin, Smith-Boice, a few miles above the city, would be seized by irresponsible parties, Mr. Lafflin called on the police commissioners to protect it, and a detachment of the State militia was ordered to guard it last night and today. All the powder has been purchased by the State government.

The Evening Journal learns by a letter and from private sources that two Germans were arrested yesterday at Wentzville, Mo., who confessed that a plan had been laid to burn the bridges on the North Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads, to prevent the concentration of troops in St. Louis from the interior.

Volunteers continue to enter the arsenal under the President's proclamation. There are now about 3000 troops there, undergoing vigorous drilling.

Several companies of the State militia are recruiting, and a strict guard is kept over their armories every night.

General Theodore Runyan

Gov. Olden has given command of the New Jersey Brigade of Militia to Gen. Theodore Runyan, of Newark.

Gen. Runyan is a thorough officer, and in every respect qualified for the position.

Constitution, April 30, 1861

Full Details of the Destruction of the Gosport Navy Yard — The Frigate Cumberland and the U. S. Forces at Fortress Monroe

The steamtug Yankee arrived in New York yesterday, brings important intelligence. On arriving at Charleston she found the fleet gone and put into Norfolk. Finding a movement on foot to seize the boat, the captain proceeded to the Navy Yard and placed the steamer under Federal guns.

On the 18th the Customs House officers came to seize her, when the Commodore of the yard refused to give her up, saying that if they attempted to take her by force he would blow her out of water before they could reach Norfolk. This quieted the mob which had congregated.

The Yankee took the Cumberland in tow to Fortress Monroe. On the way she grounded on "Pin's" Island, and the Yankee was two hours getting her off. The secessionists observing the escape of the Cumberland commenced obstructing the channel below her.

After towing the frigate the Yankee proceeded to New York.

The Pawnee left Washington last Friday night with an extra detachment of officers, men and marines, with flag officer Pauling on board, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where she received the 3d Massachusetts Regiment, just arrived hence to the Navy Yard at Gosport.

It was found at Gosport that the officers in charge had commenced destroying the public property, finding it would fall into the hands of the enemy.

They had scuttled all the ships. The Cumberland being the only ship in commission, cut down the shears, and rendered most of the other property useless.

The object of the rioters having been partially frustrated by the scuttling of the ships, it was intended that Federal forces should leave. Preparations were made to render the demolition complete, to blow up the deck, and burn the property, all things to be ready at daylight.

The Pawnee, with the Cumberland in tow, assisted by the Yankee, started,

and after passing the Navy Yard, sent up a rocket and in an instant,, ships, ship houses, and storehouses were in flames.

So rapid was the progress of the conflagration that Commodore Rogers of the Navy, and Capt. Wright of the Engineers, were unable to reach the point of rendezvous, where the boat was in waiting and were necessarily left behind.

Among the most valuable property destroyed were the line of battleship New York, on the stocks; Merrimac, first class screw; Germantown, sloop of war, just ready for sea; Plymouth and Dolphin, brigs; also the ship of line Pennsylvania; and Columbia and Potomac, frigates; Columbus and Delaware, liners, all of the last named being hulks and nearly worthless.

Large quantities of provisions, cordage, and machinery were also destroyed, besides buildings of great value, but it is not positively known that the dock was blown up.

The Rebel Navy

The rebels have set about supplying themselves with a navy, by stealing private property wherever they find it. The new iron propeller North Carolina, owned by Cromwell & Co. of New York, has been seized at Wilmington, N. C. She is fast, 700 tons burden, draws ten feet when light, and has two masts.

The propellers Potomac and George's Creek, belonging to Cromwell & Co., have been seized at Baltimore. These three steamers are well suited for gunboats. The entire line of boats belonging to Charles Morgan, Esq., of New York, twelve in number, running between New Orleans and Galveston, have also been stolen; they are two hundred and twenty feet in length, and draw ten feet loaded.

They are fine boats, and will be valuable to the rebels. We may expect soon to hear of them off our coast.

Sword Presentation to Major Anderson

On Saturday morning last, Col. Lowering, a son-in-law of ex-Governor Morton, of Mass., presented Major Anderson with a handsome sword, at New York, in behalf of the citizens of Taunton, Mass.

The ceremony of presentation was strictly private, only about twenty gentlemen being present and those friends

of Major Anderson who had called to pay their respects to him.

A short address from the inhabitants of Taunton, was read by Col. Lowering, to which Major Anderson briefly and appropriately responded. The sword was made by the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, Mass.

The blade is of finely tempered steel, beautifully engraved; the scabbard and hilt are of fine gold, and the handle of ivory. The whole is an exquisite piece of workmanship, and finished in the best style.

A Patriotic Philadelphian

Mr. Henry C. Townsend has directed to those of his tenants who intend enrolling themselves in the ranks, letters guaranteeing exemption from house rent during all the time of absence in defence of the country.

From Baltimore: The Arrival of Troops in Washington; Six Thousand Southern Troops at Richmond

Perryville, Md., April 26—The Baltimore Sun, of this morning, received here, says that a passenger train left for Washington yesterday morning, but on approaching the Annapolis junction found the Federal troops lining the road.

The train put back, the conductor apprehending that it would be seized. The Seventh New York Regiment and part of the Massachusetts Volunteers took up the line of march from Annapolis on Wednesday morning, and arriving at the junction at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, left for Washington.

The train returned to the junction at 4 o'clock p.m. and again left with the Massachusetts regiment. On the arrival of the Seventh Regiment at Washington they marched up Pennsylvania avenue to the President's house, and from thence to the War Department.

Six thousand volunteers are in Richmond, ready for service. The Virginia troops are erecting a battery at Yorktown, and another three miles above Richmond.

The steamship Jamestown is being fitted up at Richmond for a war vessel.

The schooner Annie J. Russell, with a cargo of wheat for a Massachusetts port, has been seized at Richmond.

It is reported that the troops at Harper's Ferry have been ordered to an-

other point, and it is supposed will move to a position near the capitol.

Philadelphia Navy Yard Busy

Philadelphia, April 26—At the Navy Yard things are again bustling. The frigate St. Lawrence is undergoing the process of refitting, and in a short period she will be rendered as good as new. The government is also engaged in preparing for sea a beautiful steamer, originally built for the Havana coasting trade by Cramp, of Kensington.

The city ice boat has gone. Placed at the disposal of Capt. duPont, she has been altered into a floating battery, and with eight guns and 200 U. S. artillerymen, is likely to be heard from hereafter.

Naturalized Citizens Enlist

The adopted citizens of Philadelphia are vieing with the natives of the country in their devotion and loyalty to the flag and the country of their adoption.

Very many Germans have enrolled themselves among the volunteers, and the English, Scotch and Irish societies have adopted patriotic resolutions.

Clothing Establishment Sets Record

We have already bestowed our praise, and given full description of the great government military clothing establishment in operation at the Girard House (Philadelphia) up to yesterday noon, the following described garments had been cut and put in hand:

Drawers, cut	10,146
Sack coats, cut	3,060
Great coats, cut	616
Pants, cut	4,706
Total	18 528

Up to the same hour, the following have been "turned in," in a complete condition, and in readiness for the wearer: 4450 pairs drawers, 672 sack coats, 84 pairs pants, 20 overcoats, making a total of 5226 garments turned out of an establishment which came into existence less than a week ago. After today the managers fell confident of being able to turn out a thousand garments a day.

At this rate the State order for 10,000 suits of soldiers' clothing will soon be filled. If the establishment should be kept going after the present press-

ing wants are supplied, army clothing for several states could be supplied.

The First Snub for the Southern Commissioners

The three commissioners who have gone abroad to endeavor to obtain recognition of Jeff. Davis' government, got a pretty essential snub at Havana, where they had gone to take ship for Europe. It seems that a day was fixed when Messrs. Commissioners should be presented to Gen. Serano, the Captain General.

The ceremony of presentation was performed by Mr. Helm, the American consul at Havana, who introduced the trio as "commissioners from the confederate States of America." The reply of the Captain General was in substance as follows:

"Gentlemen I receive you as citizens of the United States; but I do not acknowledge any such powers as the Confederate States of America."

The West Marching Up

At a meeting in Chicago, on Thursday night, the Senator from Peoria said he should vote in the Legislature for \$1,000,000 and 100,000 men, if necessary, and charged upon the audience that they allow no one to utter treason in their presence.

The banks offered to loan half a million of dollars, and \$36,000 were subscribed in aid of the troops. On Friday, sixty-one companies had been accepted by the State, and many more tenders were pending.

Railroad Company Offers Aid

The Camden and Amboy R. R. Co. with their accustomed generosity, have voted an appropriation of Ten Thousand Dollars toward the support of the families of those who may go forth from this State, as volunteers. This, with the generous subscriptions which are now being made all over the State for a like purpose, will place every volunteer at ease as to the support of his family during his absence.

The City of Newark has appropriated \$100,000 for the families of volunteers, and \$5000 for equipment.

In Warren county, we learn that the feeling is aroused. It is said that John I. Blair, Esq., offers to appropriate \$20 for each man who volunteers from

Blairstown, to support their families while away. Mr. Blair has also given \$200 to three companies forming in Warren, and Mr. A. P. Berthond, late candidate for Congress from that district, has subscribed \$1000 to the Washington Village subscription list. At a meeting in Belvidere some nights ago, \$1700 was raised, and a company promptly formed.

Communicated

Barnsboro, April 30, 1861

Mr. Editor: My wife's brother arrived here on Friday, having, with a number of others, been expelled from Kent Co., Md., by a secession mob for their Union sentiment. He states that they were notified to leave in a specified time, and that failing to do so, they were certain to be hanged. One of the gentlemen expelled, R. T. Turner, is worth fifty thousand dollars, and has been the making of and the very life of the community in which he has resided.

He has built wharves, granaries, houses, &c., opened up new roads and trade lines; loaned money to the needy, and in a thousand ways been a blessing to the county. But he was a Union man—a lover of his country—and for this he was driven from his property by a drunken, traitorous, slave-holding mob, and the Union men, said to be in the majority, looked on and saw this infamous act consummated.

Shame on such Union men, and shame on Kent county forever.

My prayer is, that this reign of terror on the border, as well as elsewhere, may be short, and traitors and treason meet their speedy and just reward. Some in the North say, don't go to war with the South, many northern people have relatives there.

This country's government was made for the whole people, and not for a few relatives.

My heart is with the Stars and Stripes, and I am willing to fight for the honor of that glorious old flag, and if I shall be called to go down south, I shall do my duty, asking no questions. Let the rebels then be put down, and that without armistice or compromise.

Truly yours,
J. R. B.

Days of Grace Expire

The twenty days of grace allowed by the President, to the Rebels to return to their allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the country, expired on Saturday. We are upon the eve of great events. The government has been most patient, forbearing and lenient.

But it has all been thrown away upon the rebels. They have presumed upon the magnanimity of the administration, and become more insolent; and now the strong arm of government will be exerted in defence of its rights and prerogatives, and in asserting the dignity and character of the nation.

The loyal people of the free States casting from them all old party ties, have rushed forth as one man to the call of the Executive, in behalf of the country to sustain the government, and perpetuate its free institutions.

In all sections they ask the Executive to stand firm, and they will stand with him shoulder to shoulder. The day of compromises has, indeed, passed. Rebels will receive rebels' reward.

Our Volunteer Company of Woodbury

Our volunteer company at this place has been reduced to its proper complement of men. They are pleased with their captain and he with them, and they are improving rapidly in their drill.

The ladies of our town and vicinity and some from neighboring towns, have been very busy in making their uniforms, coats, pants, and drawers. The shirts were purchased ready-made.

They are trying hard to finish the work before the company is ordered away, which is expected today or tomorrow. The old court house never presented a livelier or busier scene than it does now.

The Volunteers at Mullica Hill

On Tuesday afternoon last the Gloucester County Volunteers made a visit to Mullica Hill. They started on foot, and marched, we are told, in good order nearly to Richards' Hill (Jefferson) when they were met by wagons from Mullica Hill.

The citizens of that place had made preparations to receive them, at the Academy, in quite an enthusiastic manner.

During the afternoon the company was presented with a very elegant silk flag, made by the ladies.

Miss Lucretia Stratton (daughter of Hon. N. T. Stratton), supported by Miss Helen Coates and Miss Sue Batten, presented the flag in behalf of the ladies, in a very neat and patriotic address, which stirred the hearts of all present.

Lieut. Coles received the flag, and Lieut. Roberts responded in behalf of the company, in appropriate terms. Patriotic addresses were afterwards made by John W. Hazelton, Esq., and Sergeant Wm. H. Snowden.

An elegant entertainment followed, got up by the ladies of the village and vicinity. Three or four tables were spread, abounding with good things.

After the officers, company, Band, &c., had participated, the home guard, ladies and citizens sat down, and did ample justice to the viands.

Capt. Brown returned the thanks of the company for the warm reception, hospitality and attention they had received, and the company returned to Woodbury in the wagons provided for them by their kind friends at the Hill, very much pleased and gratified by their visit.

Flag Raising at Salem

At a flag raising at Salem recently there was one of the largest meetings ever held. I. Ingham, Esq., received it from the ladies in an appropriate speech. Hon. John T. Nixon then made an address upon the momentous issue before the country—war. J. M. Scovel also made an eloquent and patriotic speech.

There was a great flag raising at Starr's Iron Works last week, when spirited and eloquent addresses were made by Judge Carpenter, A. Brown-ing, Judge Gray and others.

Jersey Men in Virginia

Our New Jersey friends in Virginia have been compelled to fly for their lives, leaving all their property behind them, and glad to get away even on these terms.

These men, with other Northerners, were Virginia's best citizens, as well as farmers, who were doing much to advance the prosperity of the State.

Thousands of her citizens, but Union men, with their families, have also been

compelled to fly for safety to the North.

A reign of terror prevails, and there is no longer safety for any who will not prove himself a rebel.

Communication

When the New Jersey troops passed down the river at midnight on Friday, one of the fourteen boats of the expedition stopped at Camden and Amboy depot, and took in 24,000 rounds of ball cartridge, together with a few other war-like miscellanies.

None of the men on board were allowed to land, and the process of transferring the ammunition occupied but about 15 or 20 minutes.

One propeller was devoted to the staff, and another for military stores. On each of the twelve others the men were crowded in numbers from 200 to 300.

The night was dark, cold and stormy, and it was feared they would suffer much, but it is reported that they all reached their destination in good health and spirits.

Quota of New Jersey Detailed for Service

The following is a list of the forces called from this vicinity.

Fourth Regiment

Colonel—Matthew Miller.

Lieut. Colonel—Simpson R. Strouet.

Major—Robert C. Johnson.

Surgeon's Mate—Alvin Satterwaithe.

Company A. Cook Rifles, of Bordentown.

Captain H. A. Perine.

Company B, National Guards, of Mt. Holly, Captain Joseph Gale.

Company C, Sockton Cadets, of Camden, Captain E. G. Jackson.

Company D, Union Guards, of Gloucester, Captain J. B. Stafford.

Company E, Camden Light Artillery of Camden, Captain I. W. Mickle.

Company F, Washington Greys, of Camden, Captain Ed. P. Hunt.

Company G, Camden Zouaves, of Camden, Captain J. R. Cunningham.

Company H, Anderson, Guards, of Camden, Captain John R. Van Leer.

Company I, Johnson Guards, of Salem, Captain Clement Sinnickson.

Company K, Marion Rifles, of Burlington, Captain Geo. Burling.

Constitution, May 7, 1861

Proclamation by the President of the United States

Washington, May 2d, 1861

Whereas existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the national Constitution and the preservation of the national union by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the nation and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the Fifteenth day of April in the present year appears to be indispensably necessary, now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States, forty thousand thirty-four volunteers, to serve for a period of three years unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportion of each arm and the details of enrollment and organization will be made known through the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a sum of aggregate increase of 22,714 officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be known through the Department of War; and I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one nor more than three years of 18,000 seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States.

The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers, hereby made, and the directions for the increase of the regular Army, and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteers and for the regular forces hereby authorized will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled.

In the meantime I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the

effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with those of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at this City of Washington this third day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

Signed by the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

William F. Seward, Secretary of State.

Flag Raising at Thoroughfare

A flag raising will take place at Thoroughfare on Saturday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

Swedesboro

The home guard of Swedesboro now number over sixty members, and most of them are already uniformed. Having elected their officers they are under nightly drill.

Cavalry Company

The effort to form a company of cavalry in Gloucester county, at Swedesboro, is very promising. It numbers already 44 or 45 members.

They held a meeting on Wednesday evening last, to take measures to complete the organization. A part of the officers have been elected and they are drilling under Mr. George Batton, Sr., who was an officer in the old Gloucester County Cavalry Company, which existed about 25 years ago, under ex-Gov. Stratton, dec'd as captain.

They have, we are informed, already made considerable proficiency. There will be a drill meeting, without horses next Friday evening, and every Saturday afternoon is devoted to drill in company with horses.

It is not a local company, but it is intended to embrace the county and they therefore invite all who are willing to join them.

They can enroll their names at Clarkson Ogden's, Charles T. Stratton (Stratton & Garrison's Store) or at the secretary's office, Dr. Halsey.

This should be done immediately, as the company is desirous to become

organized and equipped as promptly as possible.

Military Meeting at Carpenter's Landing

At a meeting, held pursuant to adjournment, in Town Hall, Carpenter's Landing, on Saturday evening the 10th inst., on motion, M. C. Paul was elected chairman and Joseph G. Haines secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be to take decisive steps for the immediate organization of a volunteer corps to enter into active service.

On invitation to those who wish to become members of such a company about thirty responded to the call, and have enrolled their names in defence of the honor of the flag of their country, and to aid in sustaining Republican liberty over anarchy and rebellion.

On motion of John M. Kitchen, the following gentlemen were appointed by the President as committees to visit the places designated, to obtain the names of volunteers. To visit Paulsboro, James B. Albertson and Aaron M. Wilkins; Swedesboro, John M. Kitchen and Howell Mulford; Bridgeport, Abram Casto and Frank Adams; Clarksboro, George W. Hughes.

On motion of Howell Mulford, John R. Sickler and Daniel R. Gowdy were appointed a committee to visit Woodbury, and also to see the Brigadier-General and obtain arms for the use of the company while training.

On motion M. C. Paul and Howell Mulford were appointed a committee to wait upon the home guards of Mullica Hill, to invite those who are willing to become members of the company now forming for active service.

On motion of D. R. Gowdy it was resolved that the proceedings be published in "The Constitution" and that an invitation be extended to those who are willing to aid in maintaining the standard sheet, the old flag of our country, the Stars and Stripes, forever floating in the breeze, to come forward and volunteer.

On motion, adjourned to meet, by request, at Harrisonville, on Tuesday evening the 14th inst.

M. C. PAUL, President.
J. G. Haines, Sec'y

Cumberland Freeholders Vote Funds for Volunteers

The Bridgeton Pioneer says: The Board of Freeholders met at the Court House on Wednesday last, and transacted the usual business. It was resolved that the sum of four thousand dollars be raised for the purpose of equipping the Cumberland Greys and volunteers that are accepted from this county for service, by the Governor of this State, and for the assistance of the families of such volunteers during their term of enlistment.

Volunteer Company Formed at Mullica Hill

Mullica Hill, April 24, 1861

At a meeting of citizens of this place and vicinity, held pursuant to public notice to form a company of volunteers in conformity with the call of the governor, John W. Hazelton was called to the chair, and Wm. Gordon was appointed secretary.

The meeting was then entertained by Wm. H. Snowden, who delivered a highly patriotic and eloquent speech, reviewing to some extent the condition of the country, and calling upon the young men to step forth, in this time of peril, and sustain the Stars and Stripes from the ruthless attacks of traitors.

He was followed by Nathan T. Stratton, Benjamin C. Rulon and John W. Hazelton, who addressed the audience in soul-stirring and patriotic speeches, which produced a marked effect.

The following persons enrolled their names as volunteers:

Joseph Picken
William Buller
Joshua Fox
Frank A. Shute
Reuben Foster
Harry Haggerty
John Wilson
George A. Vanleer
John G. Stiles
David S. Gibson
Phillip Greene
John Eacritt
Benjamin F. Maul
Charles S. Jackson
Francis B. Ridgway
Andrews Ridgway
Charles Elkinton
Michael Donnel

William H. Snowden, Charles Wilson,

Franklin H. Coles and Henry Wamsly volunteered previously.

Subsequently, Frelinghuysen, Shute and Alexander Davis enrolled their names. There was one other whose name I have not learned.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved, that a committee of two be appointed to solicit funds to purchase a brace of revolvers for each volunteer from this place.

John W. Hazelton and Joseph Jessup were appointed said committee.

On motion, resolved that a meeting be held in this place, on Friday evening, April 26th, for the purpose of forming a Home Guard.

Resolved, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Woodbury "Constitution."

John W. Hazelton, President.
Wm. Gordon, Sec'y

New Jersey Troops Praised

The National Intelligencer, noticing the arrival of the New Jersey troops at Washington, says they are "a credit to the country," and will maintain the reputation of the "Jersey Blues" of the Revolutionary era.

The troops are armed with the Minnie Musket but are to have the Minnie rifle and sword bayonet."

The Intelligencer compliments especially the First (Newark) Regiment. Geo. Wilkes, editor of the Spirit of the Times, who is at Annapolis, says of our regiments:

They are the freshest, largest, firmest, finest looking men I have yet seen, and I took them first for regulars." This is high praise, and from a competent source.

Mr. Wilkes is serving as aid to the Colonel of one of the New York regiments.

A correspondent of the Jersey City Standard says it "is likely that the New Jersey regiments will be sent first into the field, as they compose the largest body of troops under one general and are the best equipped.

Mark me, if our regiments get into action their officers and men will win renown. I think the general (Runyon) besides having his heart in the present determination to sustain the government prefers a military life to his old profession, the law. He has great grit, with considerable knowledge of human nature."

New Jersey Coasting Vessels

The Monmouth Democrat says the New Jersey vessels heretofore engaged in the southern coasting trade, are returning home to lay up until the war is over; many of them will harbor at Tom's River, Barnegat and other places along our shore. This will throw a great many of our Jersey sailors out of employment.

A number of them, however, are in demand as pilots for the government vessels. Being thoroughly acquainted with the southern coast, their services are at this time invaluable. The Baltic is piloted by two of these Jerseymen.

If the government should need marine aid the New Jersey coasters will be found most efficient, as they are acquainted with every harbor and inlet on the coast, from Sandy Hook to the Rio Grande.

Woodbury Company Volunteers for Three Years

This fine company resolved, with one single exception, to go into service for three years. The vacancy was immediately filled from a number who were anxious to join. They are very anxious for orders. In the meantime they are improving rapidly under the drill of Capt. Brown.

The ladies of our town and vicinity are deserving of great praise for their indefatigable efforts to prepare their uniforms promptly.

Our citizens determined that their clothing should be of a good quality; a committee purchased the material, had the garments cut out and at it the ladies went. The court house for a few days was as busy a hive as can well be imagined, a miniature of the Girard establishment; of a certainty there were never so many suits brought there before, nor so promptly disposed of.

They gave their whole time to the work, and labored day and night until all was finished, in a neat and substantial manner. All were animated by an ardent love of country and for the Union. They were ready, as their mothers were in the Revolution.

Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas, an extended rebellion exists against the government of the United States, making it imperative that all the people of this State be vigi-

lant to do all in their power to suppress and destroy the same; and whereas, from constantly accumulating evidence, it is manifest that this rebellion has been deliberately planned, and is most insidious in its workings, and may even attempt to obtain strength by endeavoring to obtain means, or men, or munitions, within the borders of New Jersey.

Now, therefore, I, Charles S. Olden, Governor of the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of maintaining the Federal government, and to preserve untarnished the honor of this State, do hereby command all persons holding official position by authority of this State, and all the citizens of this State, to be on the alert for the detection of any violation of the law of this State against treason or misprision of treason, and to take measures to bring to justice any person who shall be concerned in enlisting men, or providing arms or munitions for the enemy, or in any manner giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the country; and I call on all good citizens, by their own strict observance of the laws, and by their discouraging any violation thereof in others, to maintain the peace and dignity of this State.

Done in Trenton this twenty-fourth day of April, 1861.

Charles S. Olden.

State of New Jersey

Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas, the four regiments called for from this State by the President's requisition have been completed, and are in the United States service;

And whereas, other companies have been organized, and have volunteered their services to the governor, sufficient to form several additional regiments, which I have no authority to accept, as the President has made no further requisition, and I am not advised that any other will be made;

And whereas, it is desirable that the militia of New Jersey generally should be in a state of preparation for any exigency that may arise:

I do, therefore, recommend that all the volunteer companies now forming throughout the State, and all other persons of the proper age disposed to do so, organize themselves as volunteer companies, according to the act of the Legislature of 1860, as promptly as may

be, so that there may be a large body of effective, active militia in the State, ready for any call that may be made upon them.

All volunteer companies thus organized will be armed by the State, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid act, as soon as the proper arms can be obtained.

By the governor.

Charles S. Olden.

W. S. Johnson, Secretary of State.

Dated Trenton, May 2, 1861.

Gloucester County Volunteers

The Gloucester county company of volunteers having received orders, will leave Woodbury in the 7 o'clock train this morning, for Trenton.

Under the new requisition the number in each company is increased to not less than 84 men and not exceeding 101. The number of this company will be made up from a large number of recruits here who stand ready and anxious to enroll themselves in it.

The company will be attached to the 3d regiment. The three regiments will be encamped at Trenton.

The Newark 'Mercury' Says

The enthusiasm among our people in reference to the war continues unabated. From all parts of the State we hear of military movements, and it is safe to say that not one-third of those who are prepared to serve for three years can be accepted.

We have already sent into the field 3200 men, fully armed and equipped. Besides these, over 1100 Jersey men are enrolled in New York regiments, having been unable to find places in our own organizations. In Sickles' Excelsior Brigade there is now forming an entire regiment of New Jersey troops who have received permission to elect as Colonel one of the best officers in the United States service. New Jersey, in less than a fortnight, will have some 11,000 of her brave sons in the field ready to defend with their lives the Union and the Constitution. What other State of equal size can do better than this?

The Feeling in Harrison

Harrisonville, May 14, 1861

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Harrison Township was held in the schoolhouse this even-

ing, for the purpose of procuring volunteers, to fill the requisition made by the governor, for a company of recruits from this county, when upon motion, Samuel H. Weatherby was called to the chair and J. Fisler appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, John M. Hazelton made a very patriotic address, followed by Dr. John R. Sickler, F. McAdams and others.

An invitation being given for volunteers to come forward and sign their names. The following person enrolled their names as volunteers to serve for three years or during the war:

Aaron Van Culin
David Given
Henry MacGowan
James N. Robbins
Enoch Allen
Edward B. Smith
Charles McCrief
John Clark
Jacob S. Helb
Joseph S. Harker

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be signed by the officers of the meeting, and published in "The Constitution" after which the meeting adjourned amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

Samuel H. Weatherby,
J. Fisler, Sec'y President.

Meeting at Carpenter's Landing

At an adjourned meeting, from Harrisonville, held in the Town Hall, in Carpenter's Landing, Thursday evening, May 16th, 1861, John M. Kitchen, Esq., was elected chairman and F. McAdams, Secretary.

After the chairman stated the object of the meeting, Dr. John R. Sickler was called for. Dr. S. who a few days previous to this meeting, was requested to proceed to Trenton, to obtain such information as affected the interested of this company, stated his interview with his Excellency Charles S. Olden, Governor, and Robert F. Stockton, Adjutant General of New Jersey, and read the two following letters from the above named gentlemen.

Executive Department
Trenton, May 10, 1861

Dr. J. R. Sickler: Sir, In reply to your question, whether any volunteers for a term of three years in addition to those called for by the President's last pro-

clamation may be expected to be furnished by the State, I can only say that I have no information that leads me to suppose any further requisition will be made at an early day, and could not advise any formation of companies in the expectation they would soon be called into service.

Very respectfully yours,
Chas. S. Olden, Gov.

Office of Adjutant General
Trenton, May 16, 1861

To Dr. Sickler, Sir: The 2nd company Gloucester county volunteers having through you offered their service to fill up any Regiment which may be needed for active service and the quota of New Jersey being filled, therefore their patriotic offer must be declined.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,
R. F. Stockton, Jr.

Adjutant General N. J. M.

The letters having been read the Doctor proceeded to address the meeting, and stated what he thought advisable.

Dr. S. being through, on motion of Mr. M. C. Paul, the whole house joined in giving that gentleman a vote of thanks for the quick and efficient manner, in which he responded to the request of the volunteers.

John W. Hazelton, Esq., being then called for, addressed the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic manner.

In consequence of Mr. M. C. Paul offering a motion to abandon the idea of forming a company and going into drill inasmuch as it will not now be accepted by the governor a long and spirited debate took place in which Mr. S. C. Ashbrook, Dr. J. R. Sickler, Mr. M. C. Paul, Mr. John W. Hazelton and others participated. The motion was finally lost.

Mr. S. C. Ashbrook then made a motion, which was carried, that the organization be not abandoned, but that the roll be completed and that the company hold themselves in readiness whenever the governor may deem it necessary to call them into service.

On motion of M. C. Paul it was ordered that this company meet in Carpenter's Landing at 3 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, May 22, 1861 for the purpose of drilling and determining what further action is necessary. On motion of John W. Hazelton it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be publish-

ed in the Woodbury "Constitution," and the "Gloucester County Times."

Jno. M. Kitchen, President.
F. McAdams, Secretary.

The Flag Raising at Thoroughfare

On Saturday last a handsome flag, 12 by 18 feet was raised at Thoroughfare in presence of a large assembly of citizens. The halyards were placed in the hands of Messrs. J. N. Wollard and B. B. Shuster, and as they stood with the cords in their hands, their features plainly showed that the patriotic fire was burning in their breasts, though their heads were silvered over by the frosts of many Winters.

Three hearty cheers were given as the Stars and Stripes were seen rising to its position, fanned by the breeze. As it reached the summit the cannon's loud roar saluted the red, white and blue.

Rev. Mr. Carman made an appropriate speech, the star-spangled banner was sung, and Rev. Mr. Fort addressed the people in eloquent terms.

Sergeant Snowden then made a patriotic speech, and was followed by Messrs. Wollard, Charles Wilkins and others, who stirred up the patriotic fire in the hearts of the lovers of the Union.

Testaments for the Troops

The soldiers who have recently left the State under the command of Brig. Gen. Runyon, four Regiments, between three and four thousand in number, were furnished each with a copy of the New Testament.

This was mostly done in the city of Trenton, under the direction of the State Superintendent of the Bible Society, just before their departure.

The volumes used were of a neat gilt-edged pocket-book form, and were selected not only for their intrinsic value, but as keepsakes from fellow-citizens and Christian friends at home.

The provision was made for those who were not otherwise furnished with these books, in a form convenient to carry on the person, and were willing to receive them.

The distribution had the approbation and co-operation of the governor, and adjutant generals, and other officers. In many cases it was made company by company, either in the ranks or by calling each soldier by name and having him step forward and receive the book.

Col. Johnson's Regiment from Newark, 780 men, were supplied when on parade, an interesting spectacle, not one of the number declining to receive the gift.

The whole matter was treated with seriousness by the men, and many expressed gratification. The books will doubtless afford employment and solace in the leisure hours of the camp.

The presentation was made in the name of the Bible Society of the county from which each company came, and which it is not doubted will cheerfully bear the expense.

The new Regiments now forming will be supplied in Trenton in the same way.

Persons wishing to aid in this department of the Bible Society's work can send their contributions to C. P. Abbott, Treasurer of the Gloucester County Bible Society.

Camp Scott

The name of the camp of the New Jersey troops at Washington has been changed from Monmouth to Scott. General Runyon issued an order as follows:

"In honor of the distinguished leader of the armies of the Union, whose preservation to the nation for this day of the severest trials falls not short of a special Providence, the camp at Meridian Hill, now known by the name of the ever glorious Revolutionary battlefield of New Jersey, will hereafter be designated as Camp Scott."

Army Life Explained

(Communicated)

Camp Olden, May 28, 1861

Friend Barber—Knowing that many of the citizens of Old Gloucester would like to be posted in regard to the condition and movements of the company from that county, I devote an hour this morning to inform them, through the medium of "The Constitution," (with your permission), of a few ideas of our camp and camp life.

We arrived at Trenton at 11 o'clock on Tuesday the 21st, and were marched up through State street to the capitol; and, notwithstanding the streets were in an awful condition from the heavy rain on the 20th, our men never marched better or appeared to better advantage.

We received orders to take up quar-

ters in the arsenal, to which place we were immediately marched.

Upon entering the arsenal gates, a change came over the spirit of our dreams; the countenances of our men were suddenly elongated.

The men stationed there, with the exception of one company, appeared to be in a wretched condition. Upon breaking ranks, our men received such information as led them to refuse to quarter there. We instantly paid a visit to headquarters, stated the facts as we knew them to be, and before 3 o'clock we received orders to take up quarters at Camp Perrine.

This camp is situated on a hill back from the arsenal and State Prison, and commands a good view of Trenton and the country south of it. The cars and the canal run along directly at the foot of the camp.

On Wednesday morning we received orders to march our company up to the capitol to be sworn in. Every man was eager to be mustered in, and, what all of your citizens will be pleased to hear, every man passed by the surgeon, and took the oath prescribed, with stout hearts and cheerful faces. At 4 o'clock we were again on the march enroute for our present position, Camp Olden. We reached this place before 6 o'clock and by half past 7 we had pitched our tents and were ready for a soldier's supper.

The next morning we arranged things as nicely as possible, and it was well we did, as by 10 o'clock we were waited upon by some Woodbury and Mullica Hill ladies and gents, and we made everything show to the best advantage.

On Sunday the 26th we had two preachers here, and over 3000 visitors were here in the afternoon, including some 500 or 600 ladies.

The boys are all in excellent spirits and like camp life very well, although we are not as well situated in regard to provisions as we shall be after a little time.

The carpenters are here now making our bunks and putting floors in our tents. I have not slept in a bed since I left Woodbury, but took up my quarters on the ground on a straw sack. Tonight I shall have a good sleep on a camp bunk.

Several ladies have come in camp since I commenced this letter. Our boys

are just giving nine hearty cheers. I went out to see what the cheers were for, and was much gratified to see two large drygoods boxes, about three feet square, directed to Capt. Brown, Company A, 3d Regiment.

We got half a dozen hatchets, took off the lids, when lo! out came one hundred and twelve pies of all kinds and varieties, some 200 or 300 rusk, and about two bushels of cakes of different kinds. The ladies from Carpenter's Landing, (Heaven bless 'em), brought us about a bushel of cakes, and what pleased us all, a large lot of pickles of all kinds.

We ascertained that our boxes of pies and cakes came from our friend Phipps and his very estimable lady. The boys were called together, and after giving nine cheers for the ladies of Old Gloucester, they were instructed for 20 minutes in a new drill, called the pie drill, and never were men more attentive. May our friend Phipps and his worthy wife live a thousand years.

As I write, intelligence is just brought to me that one of our men was shot this morning in our camp. His name is Benjamin Maul, from Mullica Hill. One of our men was handling his revolver, when it went off, blowing off one of Maul's fingers, the ball then entering his leg, going through the fleshy part of it, and coming out some 4 or 5 inches from the place of entrance.

The doctor was on the ground at the time, and dressed his wounds carefully. The captain has just been to see him. He is easier and doing as well as can be expected.

The captain has just given orders that no pistols will be allowed on the grounds at all.

We have now 1300 men here, and shall occupy our present position until 3010 men are here, that is, the three regiments. Our courier, just from Trenton, reports that the Cumberland county men will be here today, making 1400.

There are also two companies at the arsenal, which makes 1600 men all told, so far as we know of. We are Company A. of the 3d Regiment, and the grenadiers of the regiment.

We occupy the right of the regiment, and have the finest position on the ground.

Camp Olden is on the site of old

Trenton battle ground, where in the days of yore 13,000 men were sleeping at night, upon the ground we now occupy. It is about 3 miles from Trenton, and is in a very large level field, flanked by woods on the north and south.

It is really a beautiful encampment, and we have hundreds of visitors daily.

Our men were much mortified upon their arrival in Trenton to find that their suits, and especially their coats, were not the regulation suits at all.

The men from Elizabeth were the best dressed men in Trenton, and our Gloucester boys (I blush when I write it), looked more like plow boys than soldiers. They all think that they have been humbugged.

What they have will be taken for fatigue dress, and new uniforms must be gotten for them. In an interview with the governor he informed us that we would receive pay from the 26th of April, that being the date of our acceptance.

We shall probably receive our first pay next week. Our company is the best drilled company in Trenton or Camp Olden. They rank as A No. 1, and the highest encomiums are lavished upon them by all.

The bugle is now sounding for parade and I must close. Should you wish it, I will continue to give you news from our camp occasionally. In conclusion, allow me to return my thanks to the citizens of Woodbury, and the ladies in particular of that and other places in your county, for their kind attention.

The boys send their best respects.

Very respectfully yours,
Frank.

(For The Constitution)

Constitution, June 4, 1861

Col. Wm. R. Montgomery

Mr. Editor—I see that Gov. Olden has made the judicious selection of the above-named gentleman, as commander of one of the regiments under the late requisition.

Col. Montgomery, although a resident of Pennsylvania, is a native of New Jersey, and was presented by the Legislature of New Jersey with a sword, as a reward for his gallant conduct in the Mexican War, where he was twice wounded and as often brevetted.

Col. M. was court-martialed and dis-

missed from the army, on some frivolous pretext, by the soi-distant president of the Southern Confederacy, Jeff. Davis, when Secretary of War, under the late Pierce Administration and now, while the man who attempted to destroy Col. M. is also attempting to destroy the liberties of his country, the gallant colonel is rushing with his sword to defend our glorious Constitution and the Union.

E. J. R.

The New Jersey Second Brigade

All the companies composing the three new regiments are in camp at Trenton. They are to be equipped in the very best manner, and as there is time to do this deliberately, more care and economy will be observed, than was possible with the troops under the first requisition.

The uniforms are in progress, and other supplies are in preparation. They will probably remain in camp about three or four weeks.

In regard to the appointment of a commander of the brigade the Trenton Democrat says "The appointment of Brigadier-General is made by the President, for the three years service, and the field officers have united in recommending to the President for that position Adjutant General R. F. Stockton, Jr.

The adjutant possesses all the inherent qualities for a good officer, and we are confident if the recommendation is complied with, he will confer as much honor and credit on his native State in the army, if opportunity should offer, as the gallant commodore has by his brilliant services in the navy."

The Gloucester Company (Company A.) have lost their captain. The Gazette of Saturday confirms the report that he has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Regiment.

We congratulate the colonel on his promotion, but we know the boys are sorry to lose their captain. He had their entire confidence and highest regard.

An interesting letter from the camp will be found on the opposite page. We hope to hear from the writer again.

Another Letter on Army Life

(For "The Constitution")

A Leaf From My Diary—No. 2

Mr. Editor—You will please excuse

the non-appearance of a letter from Camp for this week, from the fact that I have not had time to gather all the important news requisite to give a satisfactory letter. I copy from my diary, and send you the following items:

June 1st—Our good Captain Henry W. Brown has received a commission as Lieut. Colonel, and is now second officer in the regiment; and, while I hold up both hands for his appointment, yet I regret sincerely that Old Gloucester should lose such a noble and praiseworthy captain. When we reflect that he came among us a perfect stranger, without any influential friends, which are often necessary to advancement, we are assured that the appointment must be very gratifying to him, for he has made himself, and has our best wishes.

June 3d—We have been talking this morning as to who shall take Col. Brown's place as captain of our company, but did not make a selection. I saw Ben. Maul this morning on his crutches, and he was laughing as usual. He will soon leave the hospital. Two companies came in today from Newark. Yesterday being Sunday, we had four preachers in the camp and the usual number of visitors. Carriages lined the road as far as we could see, reminding me of an immense camp meeting.

June 4th—Our camp was a scene of intense excitement this morning. Two companies, C. and F., from Burlington and Sussex, were out of provisions, and determined to march into Trenton to get bread. They were hungry and desperate. I cannot tell what would have been the result if they had gone to Trenton, but just as they were ready to start, a large baker wagon drove into camp, filled with bread for other companies. As soon as the boys discovered it, all command over them was at end. They rushed furiously upon the wagon and took from it all the bread it contained.

Soon after another baker came in and was stripped of his bread, and when he used means to stop the mob, he was severely struck upon the head.

It will give you pleasure to know that our boys were not concerned in this affair. We have now plenty to eat, and that which is good. I know companies here who have not had any meat for

two days, and who have actually suffered from hunger, but such things are of rare occurrence, and the scarcity of provisions is in most cases the result of wilful waste.

Each company is allowed sufficient for its use, but they must take care of it.

June 5th—Two more companies came in today. The Regimental Band belonging to the 2d Regiment also came in, and are playing their first piece while I write. We want but one more company and then our regiment is full.

June 6th—A soldier was drummed out of camp this morning to the tune of the Rogue's march. He had committed theft. I paid a flying visit to Trenton this morning, and in conversation with the officials at the State House, found out the fact that our regiment has already been ordered to leave. The Governor's private secretary returned from Washington yesterday with our orders to march, but as the regiment is not all filled up and the men are not uniformed, we will not march until paid off and equipped. The contractors have until the 16th of this month to complete the contracts.

You may then expect us to march soon. The contract calls for 3000 Haversacks to screen our faces and necks from the sun in a warm climate. It looks ominous. It is already decided when and where we are to go. Our destination is south of Mason & Dixon's.

June 7—Our new captain came this morning, and was greeted with nine hearty cheers. His name is David Vickers, from Camden, N. J. He has been five years in one of our best military academies, and is a good soldier.

Our men like him very much, and are perfectly satisfied. Four more companies have just come in. Our regiment is now full. The Mullica Hill Brass Band, in connection with others from different places, have just been sworn in for three years. They are in our regiment. We had a splendid parade tonight, 1000 men in line and 34 officers. The band performed well.

June 8th—No news of importance this morning.

The officers and men of Company A, 3d Regiment, return their sincere thanks to the Citizens of Old Gloucester for the following contributions: June 5th—One large box of bread,

cakes and pies, from Paulsboro, at the hands of Mrs. Mary Lockwood. June 6th—Two barrels and nine boxes, containing bread, pies, strawberries, preserves, jellies, dried beef, hams, &c., from Mullica Hill. In the front part of the wagon that brought them could be seen the good humored countenance of our much esteemed friend, Capt. Thomas G. Batten, of the Stevens Union Rifle Artillery of Mullica Hill.

Long may he wave.

Our boys fairly howled when he came. June 7th—Our thanks to Old Woolwich for seven large drygoods boxes, containing the same as those from Mullica Hill, with the addition of seventeen dozen boiled eggs. They were brought up by Mr. Isaac S. Stratton, of the firm of Stratton & Garrison.

He deserves all commendation. Our boys promise each township a button from Jeff. Davis' coat. They will never forget Old Gloucester. Samuel Graham received his discharge this morning. Ben Maul is discharged from the Hospital.

The boys are all well.

Most respectfully yours,

FRANK

Promotion and Captaincy

Captain Henry W. Brown having been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 3d Regiment, Mr. David Vickers, 1st Lieut. of the West Jersey Rifles, Camden, has been appointed captain in his place in Company A, Gloucester county volunteers.

He is highly spoken of, and his appointment gives satisfaction to the company.

Military Spirit at Camden

The military spirit at Camden continues unabated. Although seven companies have been sent to the seat of war from that place, three more are said to be ready to go, and two more forming.

The West Jersey Rifles, No. 2, Capt. James M. Scovel, 1st Lieut. Thomas Stevenson, 2d do, E. H. Troth, 3d do. M. B. Taylor.

The Ellsworth Rifles, Capt. James Hardy, 1st Lieut. C. M. Ackerman, 2d do Joseph Z. Collings, 3d do. William Wilson.

Appointments

The following appointments have been recently made:

Samuel Read of Mount Holly, Quartermaster of the First N. J. Regiment—mustered into service for three years.

Jervis H. Bartlett, collector of the Port of Tuckerton; Joseph B. Oliphant, of Mount Holly, Paymaster in the Navy.

The Military of Salem County

The Salem Standard says: As nearly as we can ascertain the number of men now receiving instruction in military tactics, in this county alone, will amount to a full regiment.

The military spirit of our people was never so thoroughly aroused as now; nor was there ever a greater necessity existing for them to become acquainted with the "art of war."

This spirit has assumed a form which promises to render it of incalculable benefit to the government, as well against traitors and rebels at home as enemies abroad. If called to the field they will enter it with a knowledge of the drill, which will obviate the necessity, as in the case of the volunteers recently enlisted, of going into camp for that purpose preparatory to active service.

COMMUNICATED

Another Letter on Camp Life

Camp Olden, June 10, 1861

Friend Barber—Long ere this I should have fulfilled my promise to you, on the evening before our departure from Woodbury, but there have been almost an innumerable number of things, which have demanded my attention.

At first everything was comparatively strange to us. Having never been accustomed to the necessity of imploring the civil authorities, for the proper enjoyment of our political rights as citizens, we found ourselves somewhat embarrassed, when it became apparent, that we should be under the humiliating necessity of imploring the military authorities for the enjoyment of our rights as soldiers.

In times like the present, when men of true courage and integrity, and patriotism alone should be permitted to hold

position, or take the charge of any department in a brigade of volunteers, there are those of selfish and inhuman natures, who appear to strive but for one end, and that is the unmerciful robbing of the volunteers.

They obtain place through outside influence. Self-interest is the basis of their avowed patriotism. They speak much of sacrifice to the country's good, and at the same time idolize self.

We have been assured by the governor himself, that the various companies would receive pay from the State, from the day they were accepted until the day they were mustered in the service of the United States.

But all the men received up to Saturday last were the before mentioned assurances. These would not purchase those little things necessary for the comfort of men.

How these accustomed to the habit of tobacco suffered? They would go about the parade grounds of the companies asking pitifully now and then—Have you any tobacco? And then the response, no! as the general answer was given in a tone full of sympathy, altogether different from the tone full of harshness so peculiar to the public places at home.

On Saturday last the Quartermaster-General was on the ground, the men having noticed the fact, the opinion seemed to spread over the camp, that it was pay day. He however left that evening, after he handed over to the different captains of the various companies one dollar for each man.

This the men, with but few exceptions, as much scorned to receive as they now patriotically desire to enter into the active service of their country.

Nobleness of character, and true patriotism are closely allied. The faithful and trustworthy soldier is one who admires the principles of true manhood, and hence desires not to receive that which is his due, as charities of the State.

He is also a man of honor, all are taught to be governed by the principles of honor, and hence he claims his rights and expects to receive them without stint or reservation. The State will be rewarded for her labor, her care, and attention by the patriotism of her volunteer soldiery, and their gallantry upon the field of battle.

They have no more to give—should more be asked? Her honor is due to every one of them, and they will never see it humiliated, by any shameful conduct of theirs, in the day of strife and conflict.

In many respects we are now comfortably situated. We obtain our full rations regularly. In this we may have been, at first defrauded. Now we have a pair of scales, and having calculated to the tenth of an ounce our due amount, we weigh every article upon its receipt, and demand the full complement.

The company, consisting of 98 men, is entitled, according to the "Army Regulations," every 10 days to 58 lbs, 12 4-5 oz. of coffee; to 117 lbs. 9 3-5 oz. of sugar; to 39 qts. 1 3-5 pts. of vinegar; to 14 lbs. 11 1-5 oz. of candles; to 39 lbs. 3 1-5 oz. of soap; to 19 qts. 4 pts. of salt; to 2 bu. 14 qts. 2 1-5 pts. of beans, or 98 lbs. of rice; to 1102 lbs. 8 oz. of bread; to 367 lbs. of salt meat, and to 612 lbs. 8 oz. of fresh meat.

So long as we regularly obtain these rations, we cannot possibly suffer with hunger. In addition to these during last week the company received boxes upon boxes of cakes, pies, &c &c from different localities of Gloucester county.

I wish every lady who had anything to do in getting them up, had been here. With one accord the men cried out: God bless the ladies of Old Gloucester. It does the men good to know there exists such a sympathy for them, by those left behind.

This is cheering, and will stimulate them in a faithful discharge of duty. It will awaken an honorable rivalry on the field of conflict.

All the companies of the three regiments are now here, and they present a lively appearance. Reveille is at 4.30, company drill between 5 and 6 o'clock; morning mess at 6.30; squad drill from 10 to 11.30 o'clock; mess at 12 o'clock; company drill from 3 to 5 o'clock; evening mess at 6 o'clock; dress parade at 7 o'clock and at tattoo 9 o'clock, the men retire to quarters for the night.

During the day there are many special duties. At 9.30 o'clock there is guard mounting. So that, you see we are not idle. There is all the time something to be done.

Yesterday was rather an interesting day to many in the third regiment.

Each company has five sergeants and inasmuch as the Second Lieutenants of the different companies were mustered in as Lieutenants, the five sergeants of each company were yesterday examined for promotion as Second Lieutenants.

For several days before the examination the sergeants studied their books hard. The result of the examination has not yet been announced.

There are many officers here who are acquainted with the word of command and understand their proper execution, but comparatively know nothing of their science and application of their principles. The good officer must have more than practice and experience. He must understand the theory of military science enough to comprehend the philosophy of every company or battalion movement. Then when he brings his company or battalion in front of an enemy, and the latter rapidly execute some movement and thus change their position, he will be able to fully comprehend it and understand how to change the direction of his company or battalion so as to meet the enemy in the new position, or in order to intercept their design. And in order to be accomplished in military science he must diligently and critically study the productions of military authors.

Some ten days since we lost our worthy captain. He has been promoted to the position of Lieutenant Colonel, and will bring honor upon his new post. He is worthy of the position, and will make a gallant and trustworthy officer.

We parted with him with reluctance, as he had become endeared to us. But we have become reconciled inasmuch as we are yet freely permitted to go to him for council and advice. We have now for our captain a young man who formerly acted as 1st Lieutenant in the West Jersey Company.—Captain David Vickers.

He is affable, and a generous man. I think the men will become much attached to him.

My letter has run out to some length, and I have not written what I designed in the beginning, and for fear I may yet say what I ought not, I will ascribe myself.

Yours truly,
J. R.

A Leaf from My Diary, No. 3

(Communicated)

Camp Olden, June 9, 1861

Yesterday evening the paymaster came around to the different companies and handed to the captain of each a bag containing one hundred and one dollars or one dollar per man.

It was a source of much annoyance to the boys, inasmuch as they wanted their pay and it had been promised so often. They declare they will not receive it—at 8 o'clock this evening I was called upon to go on a patrol around the outskirts of our camps in search of bad whiskey, an article which has been doing more toward filling our guard houses full of unruly men and creating excitement in camp than any one would be aware of. Several gallons of the article were found and destroyed, and the vendors cautioned for the future.

Monday morning, June 10th—An examination takes place before the officers this morning. The Lieutenants who have their commissions under the three months requisition are to be examined as capability, before getting commissions — under the 3-year act.

Two wretched beings in women's form were arrested this morning and placed in the guard house. They had been strolling around the camp all night. They will be handed over to the authorities at Trenton tonight.

June 11th—A court martial is in session this morning. Two deserters are being tried for their crime, &c. Five men are on the sick-list. We had a nice battalion drill this morning. While I am writing 1000 men of the 2d Regiment are preparing to move; they are striking tents, emptying beds, &c. They move into a cornfield of 40 or 50 acres. The crop will be destroyed.

June 12th — Our Regimental Band made their appearance again today; they will remain here now.

Six men on the sick-list this morning.

Wednesday night—This will be a memorable night for our boys. At 9 o'clock I was invited to go on another patrol in company with 8 officers and 30 men. We made a charge upon 13 booths that kept drinks of all kinds, notwithstanding they had been warned.

About 20 barrels of ale and lager were opened; dozens of ale &c; porter

bottles were broken, and several demijohns of Apple John, of uncertain mixture, were emptied upon the earth.

The 30 men then were ordered to tear down the booths and in a small space of time not one board was left upon another.

I went over to the scene of the last night's adventure to see the ruins and they were ruins indeed. The place looked as if a tornado had swept over the place. The court martial is still in session.

June 13th—Word came today from Trenton that we would receive our pay tomorrow up to the 30th of May. We would rather see it than hear tell of it.

Friday, 14th—About 200 visitors came in this morning at half past 6 o'clock.

They are from Bridgeton. Over 100 ladies are now parading over our grounds.

Saturday, 15th—I am now on my journey homeward. On my return I will again write.

Respectfully yours,
Frank.

The President and the New Jersey Troops

The President, and Secretaries Cameron and Chase visited the camps on the Virginia shore, on Thursday afternoon, and reviewed the Eighth New York and four New Jersey Regiments.

Gen. McDowell and staff and Gen. Runyon and staff were also present.

After reviewing the President visited the intrenchments which the Jersey regiments have been engaged in constructing. He was greatly pleased with this immense work which is now nearly completed. He also expressed great gratification at their excellent discipline and the admirable manner in which they performed their evolutions.

When the President and party took their departure, nine hearty cheers went up for His Excellency.

The Act for the Relief of Families and Widowed Mothers of Volunteers from New Jersey

The Trenton State Gazette gives the following synopsis of the above bill, passed at the special session, and approved May 11. The law went into immediate effect.

Sec. 1 provides "That the sum of six dollars per month be allowed and paid

to the families of such married persons of the Military of this State, and to the widowed mothers of such persons without families, dependent upon them for support, as have been or shall be mustered into the service of this State or the United States."

"Sec. 2. That the Board of Chosen Freeholders of each of the counties of the State pay the said money monthly to such as are entitled to draw it; and that, if necessary, they may make temporary loans for this purpose.

"Sec. 3. That the Board of Chosen Freeholders of each of the counties shall make quarter-yearly returns to the State Treasurer of the amount so paid out; and that the bills so rendered shall be refunded by the Treasurer to the said Board of Freeholders, out of the moneys raised for the purposes of war, &c. It also provides that in incorporated cities and boroughs the money shall be paid out under the corporate authorities thereof, who shall, in like manner, render their bills quarterly to the State Treasurer for payment.

"Sec. 4. That all monies so received from the Treasurer by the Board of Freeholders or authorities of a city or borough, shall be inviolably applied to the purposes contemplated by this act.

"Sec. 5. That volunteers, without families, shall receive from the State four dollars per month in addition to the pay now allowed by law—the same to be payable not until the said volunteer shall have received an honorable discharge from the service of this State or the United States.

"Sec. 6. That the captains of the several companies, mustered into service furnish a list of all those entitled to receive pay as above, which list shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such company is organized.

"Sec. 7. That the persons enrolled into companies by order of the Adjutant General and accepted by the governor, shall be entitled to \$12 per month from the date of their acceptance until mustered into service or discharged by the governor.

"Sec. 8. That the adjutant general shall inform the captains of the different companies of the passage of this act, and obtain from them the information required by the sixth section.

"Sec. 9. That this act shall be deemed a public act, and take effect immediately."

This act thus stripped of all legal technicalities, is perfectly plain; and we trust that those to whom the duty is assigned, will proceed at once to carry out its provisions. The families of volunteers are in need of the money and the sooner they can get it the better.

A Leaf From My Diary, No. 4

Camp Olden, June 18, 1861

June 18—I arrived at camp today at noon and reported myself returned, and was ordered to proceed to the arsenal forthwith and select the clothing and equipments for 98 men, viz: 98 watch coats, undress coats, pantaloons, knapsacks, Haversacks, drawers, socks, canteens, &c.

On our return our men were drawn up in line and the clothing dealt out to them. They now have every thing required excepting a uniform coat and new arms.

June 19—Frank H. Coles, who has been twice fairly, honorably and unanimously elected by the company, has been displaced and Charles Wilson advanced to his position.

The wish of the company not being consulted in this case, they knew nothing of it until the appointment was announced.

Had it been openly done the programme would have been changed.

June 20—Clothing for the men is coming in by the wagon load this morning. We are gaining ground every day towards completion, and being ready to march at an hour's notice.

Thursday afternoon we were again blessed with the sight of a goodly number of our Woodbury friends, who came on an excursion to camp. We were much pleased with their visit.

June 21—Several teams are now coming into camp loaded with arms. They are new Springfield muskets, with spring bayonet. They were made in 1846 and are percussion. They give general satisfaction. Quite a number of visitors from Camden and Philadelphia today.

A court martial is in session this morning. 1 o'clock—I have just returned from Trenton. I went to take the pay roll and ascertain as to when

the rocks would come. No signs as yet. A deserter was drummed out of the 1st Regiment this afternoon.

June 22—Our colonel refused to sign any more furloughs this morning. It is . . . reported that we move from this place within the week. 300 men from the . . . obtained furlough last night.

Salem Man Promoted

Lieut. Henry F. Chew, of the Johnson (Salem) guards, in the 4th Regiment (now in the entrenchments at Alexandria, Va.), has been promoted to 1st Lieutenant. The vacancy was occasioned by the transfer of Lieut. Ing-ham to the Regular Army.

By order of Gen. Runyon, an election was held, when Lieut. Chew was unanimously chosen. We are much pleased to hear of the promotion of our young friend.

He has rather a fondness for the profession. After the promotion of Capt. Johnson to be major, Lieut. Chew succeeded to the 2d lieutenancy. He was the only man then in the company who had any knowledge of military science, and this he had acquired in the regular service.

His company is rightly proud of him. He will prove his title to the confidence of his friends if opportunity should occur. Wm. W. Plummer was chosen 2d Lieutenant. We see it stated that Sergeant E. A. Acton has been promoted to mounted orderly on Gen. Runyon's staff at Camp Princeton.

In Virginia

The entrenchments recently erected by the New Jersey Brigade in Virginia, now known as Fort Runyon, comprise a complete defense of the capital from any force designed to approach it by the Long Bridge, and all who have seen them regard their construction as one of the chief points of the campaign.

Built on the westerly bank of the heights they command fully the Alexandria road, the road that leads to Arlington House, the long Bridge to the Potomac river, and all the surrounding country. A recent visitor thus speaks of them.

"The embankment is raised some ten feet, and outside is a ditch, running the whole length of the works, about twelve feet in width within these works at various points are constructed maga-

zines, formed of heavy timber, in the shape of an oblong box, and covered on every side with several feet of closely packed earth, heavily sodded on the top.

Across the entrance to the camp from the Alexandria road is a strong stockade fence running down into the morass, with a gate.

It is constructed of the heaviest timber, deeply planted in the earth, and arranged for musket fire at an attacking foe. The earth works are so near completed that guns of the heaviest character are being mounted in barbette, the pivots having been placed with great care.

The guns are, some of them, of the heaviest character, while the ditches are swept by eight-inch columbiads."

Captain Henry W. Brown of the 1st Company of Gloucester County Volunteers has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Regiment of the second requisition of troops now under drill at Camp Olden, near this city.

In this promotion Gov. Olden not only awarded a well merited tribute, but also made a wise provision for the regiment. Col. Brown is not one of the many military commanders who in these troublous times spring up mushroom-like in a day, with no other claims to their responsible positions than those which they derive from inflating commissions.

He is an old soldier of five years' service in the regular Army, has roughed it in camp and garrison as a private and officer, and thoroughly understands the hard discipline and details of a soldier's life.

Of his proficiency in the military tactics, ample proof has been given by him during his connection with his company; and his executive ability is undoubtedly equal to the important position which has been so judiciously assigned him.

He will be an honor to the staff, and give prestige to the regiment.

New Jersey Troops in Virginia

The First and Third Regiments of the New Jersey Brigade have been thrown forward three miles nearer the enemy, occupying Camp Trenton, situated on the London and Hampshire Railroad.

Alexandria is about two miles to the eastward of the camp, and Vienna some ten miles beyond.

The camp is on level ground in a grove of cedar trees.

Gen. Runyon is with these two regiments, the Second and Fourth remaining at Fort Runyon. The men were delighted at the prospect of an advance, and were rejoiced that they were getting within reach of the enemy.

Letters From Camp Olden

(For The Constitution)

Camp Olden, June 23, 1861

Friend Barber—We had, sometime before the late visit of our Woodbury friends, anticipated the pleasure of a ramble through the camp with you; and were therefore, somewhat disappointed in not seeing you in company with them.

Do you not design giving us a visit before our departure to the seat of war? We will give you a hearty welcome. It does us all much good to see our friends from "Old Gloucester" here occasionally. They appear to be so much interested in our welfare, and so liberal in their sympathies for us.

Their kindness and generous words of encouragement will never be forgotten by us. In the day of trial, which is undoubtedly drawing near, we know they will expect us to manfully discharge our duties.

In the hour of suffering we shall realize, from the tenderness with which they have watched over us, that their warmest prayers will be for our comfort; and, we trust that our friends will rest assured that whatever shall befall us, we shall endeavor to act with honor.

We hope to meet them all again in life, cheerful, prosperous and happy. It may be otherwise; for we have promised, for three years, to devote to our country our energies, and have placed upon her altars, which have been so long desecrated by disloyal spirits, our lives as willing sacrifice to freedom and humanity.

We have exchanged the life of peace, and of peaceful times, for the life of the tented field, to put down a cruel and unjustifiable rebellion—one that would strike a deadly blow at our nationality.

What changes may occur in the course of these three years we know

not. The future is hid from us. We cannot penetrate its dark uncertainties. It is well that we cannot, for the soldier's life has many trying vicissitudes.

It may be that many of us will find, ere the wandering Pleiades shall be brought back to the constellation of the Union, a soldier's grave. If so we shall meet our destiny as defenders of one of the most beneficent governments upon the face of the earth.

The beautiful ensign of political and religious liberty—the Stars and Stripes—shall be our winding street. In this the dying soldiers glory, we shall find consolation, for “twill be sweet thus to die for one's country.”

Friend Barber, how we wish you were here with us this evening. We would take a seat together in front of our tent. It is a beautiful evening, and is now about one hour after tattoo.

All nature seems to be in a state of repose. There appears to be a deep and solemn stillness reigning over the camp. Not a light is to be seen burning. Yet the full moon casts down upon us so much light that all of the tents of the entire encampment may be distinguished and numbered.

One can almost see to read; and, as we turn to look out of our tent, we can readily perceive first across our company parade ground, at the distance of some one hundred yards, a sentry quietly marching up and down at his post.

He is at support arms. We can see from the quiet regularity, and the manner in which he bends forward his head, that he is in deep meditation. He may be thinking of a kind and loving mother at home; perchance meditating upon her parting words.

He may not have forgotten the last embrace of a gentle sister, and may be putting forth a silent prayer in behalf of her protection; or, it may be, that his soul is glowing with patriotic ardor and enthusiasm, and that he is imagining what he would do on the field of battle, in the cause of freedom, for the North is engaged in a holy and righteous cause.

His meditations are pure and sacred to himself. The sentry is one of our company.

For several days of the past two weeks we have been engaged at a gen-

eral court martial. We have tried several persons. There have been few cases of absence without leave and others of a greater degree of crime—one for bayonetting another. Yesterday we adjourned sine die.

The sentence rests much upon the discretion of a court-martial. We will mention a few of the lawful punishments by sentence of a court-martial, according to the offense and jurisdiction of the court. They are: death, corporal punishment by flogging, confinement on bread and water diet, solitary confinement, hard labor, ball and chain, forfeiture of pay and allowances from services, reprimands, shaving one side of the head, and drumming out.

The latter is considered the most severe, as it is the most disgraceful. The soldier, of all men, most dislikes public disgrace. In most instances he would prefer death. This is not deemed so dishonorable.

A soldier cannot be confined on bread and water diet, more than fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of such confinements not less than such periods, and not exceeding eighty-four days in any one year.

There cannot be corporal punishment by stripes and lashes in the Army since the act of 2d March, 1833, excepting for the crime of desertion; and it is expressly mentioned in the “Articles of War,” in what cases a person may be sentenced to suffer death, and in such cases it must be by the concurrence of two-thirds of a general court-martial.

We have received our uniforms and arms. The arms were made at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1846. They are such as were then considered of the best quality, but are now out of date. The great improvement in military arms during the past fifteen years renders the arms given out to the three regiments here almost useless as to efficiency.

They are heavy and not of sufficient range. In a contest with our enemies we will be obliged to depend principally upon the bayonet. The authorities informed us that they were unable to obtain the improved arms at present, but as soon as they could be obtained, they would be forwarded to us. Some of the men declare that they will soon have them if the authorities will only order them to some point south-

ward. They desire to approach the sacred soil of the Old Dominion."

Monday morning, June 24th — The great desire of the men for the orders: "Southward, March!" will soon be realized. The commanding officer of our regiment, Col. Taylor, has issued orders to the officers of the respective companies to see that all men have all their arms and uniforms in order and packed by Thursday morning.

We know not yet where we are going. We frequently hear it said that the three regiments here will take the place of the four regiments from the State now in Virginia. It matters not to us to what section of the country we shall be ordered.

We hope to stand face to face, toe to toe with the enemies of our country. They talk largely and threaten hugely, yet they have domineered, brow-beaten and intimidated their own people. Our motto is: One flag and one government, and the time is soon coming that will determine which section of our country can rightfully boast of true chivalry.

The next time I write, judging from present indications, will be from a section of country far distant from here. Until then, I remain yours truly,

J. R.

Communicated

Camp Olden, June 21, 1861

Dear Editor: Here I sit with my valise for a writing desk and a tallow candle stuck in a bayonet for a light; here I draw my thoughts from the noisy hum of camp life and bustle, to think of dear friends at home; here we are soldiers in every sense.

Even now, while I write, I hear the sentinel's steady tramp, as he paces his hourly guard; and as some poor soldier who has unluckily overstayed his time, endeavors to regain admittance, the stern, quick challenge is given: "who comes there? Halt!" Answer: "Friend." The sentinel replies: "Advance and give counter-sign"; and if he by chance has it not, which very often occurs, he is politely marched off to the guard house, there to take his rest on bare boards till morning.

Well, about camp life. I told you at the beginning what my chances were for writing, so I must be brief. Here we are in a Sibley tent, my companions lying around me wrapped in slumber.

One poor fellow remarked before he

fell asleep that he was hungry, that he was willing to endure all the trials and privations of a soldier, if he could get enough to eat; and our friends at home will bear with him when he hints about hardships.

When you take into consideration the duties we have to perform, and the scantiness of our clothing and mess, you will see that a soldier's life is not very inviting. Most of us have been accustomed, at least, to get all we wanted to eat, and that cooked decently; but it would not be a soldier's life if any other than this.

We have a very pretty location for camp. A very fine stream of water borders on one side of it, and here I might as well remark that it is quite a ludicrous sight of a morning or evening after drill, to see the volunteers squatting alongside of the run, washing out their clothes and spreading them on the bushes and bank to dry.

This stream is a modern Jordan to us. Here the poor soldier goes on every occasion—to wash his clothes, to wash his face, to bathe his feet, and cleanse himself the best he is able. We are now about in complete working order.

Nearly every Second Lieutenant in our regiment is displaced, and succeeded by those whom it is hoped will give better satisfaction to the officers in command, if not to the privates, which by-the-way goes very hard with some of the companies.

Company F, Cumberland Grays, even refused to submit. I will say here that there is too much hard feeling existing between officers and men. Yesterday some ten men in a heretofore very orderly company, refused to drill, from the fact that their shoes were all worn out, and they could not nor would not drill barefooted.

The consequence was they were marched off to the guard house. This is a palpable grievance. The men comprising the Third Regiment are as loyal and noble a set of men as ever shouldered a musket, and why is it that they cannot be treated as such?

I think New Jersey can point with pride to the men who have responded so nobly to support the laws and perpetuate the Union. It does my heart good to look down the lines of glittering bayonets and read the faces of those men.

In them you will see an unusual amount of intelligence. You will there read the ability to refute the gross charges made by our southern foes about the hireling hordes whom they have to oppose them. It is well if we even meet our peers.

We will tell them a tale worth two of that.

A word about our Regimental Band, which we feel very proud of here. It is composed of young men from our own State, 26 in number. They have secured the services of a very able leader, W. R. Bayley. It is our determination to have a crack band, and, judging from the splendid music they discoursed, with so little practice, we shall not be disappointed.

David Vickers, the newly appointed captain for Company A, is a fine fellow. He and Lieut. Roberts are gentlemen of the first order, in whom there is no guile.

Both are seen with the men, pitching quoits, and indulging in the many manly exercises which contribute to the health of the men. Much injustice has been done the latter-named gentleman in regard to his unpopularity with the men. This is quite the contrary. The men have unbounded confidence in him as an efficient officer, and one whom they are willing to follow to the end.

What shall I say about the ladies of "Old Gloucester," who have so generously supplied us with the good things we are strangers to from other sources? This is what makes bold soldiers, to know that we have the sympathy of the ladies at home, and that all our movements, both in the tent and the field, are watched with intense interest.

We feel it to be a double duty to make ourselves good soldiers, and when the time arrives to test our bravery on the battlefield, we will convince our friends at home that they have not thrown their kindness needlessly away.

Yesterday we had a very fine party of ladies and gentlemen from your place. They had a kind word for each of us, and it really did our hearts good to see how solicitous they were for our comfort.

We are to have our uniforms this week, and then our time will be short. I don't think we shall move from here

until after the Fourth. I learn that the Brigadier-General is yet to be appointed by President Lincoln, and that it will be necessary for him to have command at least two weeks before we move.

The New Jersey Volunteers

The review of the troops by Governor Olden on Thursday last, it is said, was a very fine affair. By half past 11 o'clock the three regiments were drawn up in line of battle, the first upon the right, the second upon the left, and the third in the centre.

Shortly after, the governor and his staff came upon the ground, when a salute was fired from three field pieces. The governor then commenced the review, riding from one end of the line to the other; after which he took position facing the centre, when the three regiments passed before him in platoons.

The officers and men performed their part well, while the thousands who looked on could hardly restrain themselves from expressing approbation with shouts of applause.

The governor was in plain citizen's dress. His staff was in full uniform and elegantly mounted. Col. Montgomery, who, as senior colonel, has had command of the troops ever since they were at Camp Olden, was in the field commanding the brigade, notwithstanding the injury he received the day previous by being thrown from his horse.

These three regiments are a very fine body of troops, and give every assurance that they will not dishonor the state whose memorable battlefields attest the bravery and patriotism of their sires in the days of the Revolution.

Off to War

According to instructions received by Gov. Olden from Gen. Scott, on Wednesday night, the three regiments of volunteers from this State for the three years' service, took their departure for the seat of war by the Camden and Amboy, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, on Friday last.

At an early hour the place of departure, near Roebling's Wire Mill, began to be thronged by thousands of men,

women and children, all eager to get a last look at the brave hearts and willing hands that had left their homes to battle for the cause of the Union.

About half past eight o'clock, the First Regiment started in two special trains of cars for Camden, amid the shouts of the bystanders, who all seemed to wish the troops God-speed in the performance of their duties.

The Second and Third Regiments took their departure from the same place, the former leaving at 1.30 o'clock p.m. and the latter at 7 o'clock.

A large number of persons were present to witness the departure of these regiments, the same as that of the First. As the trains moved off, the troops were loudly cheered by the voices of the multitude and the waving of handkerchiefs. The wives, mothers, brothers, sisters and other relatives of many of the troops were present to bid them adieu, and on many of them could be seen the tears trickling down their cheeks, and they one and all looked as though they were sad at parting thus.

The following is a list of the officers of the several regiments:

FIRST REGIMENT

Colonel—W. R. Montgomery
Lieutenant-Colonel—R. McAllister
Major—D. Hatfield

SECOND REGIMENT

Colonel—G. W. McLean
Lieutenant-Colonel—I. M. Tucker
Major—S. L. Buck

THIRD REGIMENT

Colonel—G. W. Taylor
Lieutenant-Colonel—W. W. Brown
Major—M. W. Collett

The servants and horses of the officers left in a special train at 8 o'clock. They were treated very handsomely on reaching Washington Street Wharf, Philadelphia. The Refreshment Committee, aided by a large number of ladies, supplied them liberally with hot coffee, bread, meat, &c. The 3rd Regiment did not leave Philadelphia till after midnight.

All the troops reached Washington on Saturday. They were to go immediately into camp near the city, in the vicinity of the Rhode Island Regiment.

Letters to Volunteers

As the numbers of the Regiments up to three, and the letters of the com-

panies are the same in two Brigades now near Washington some confusion will ensue, if proper care be not observed.

It should be borne in mind that the first contingent sent off is known as the 1st Brigade of the New Jersey Militia, who went for three months. The troops last sent, are designated the 1st Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers and go for three years.

Persons who send letters should remember the difference. If they are to persons who went under the first requisition, the letter should be directed after this manner:

John Smith
Company A, 1st Regiment
1st Brigade, N. Jersey Militia
Washington City, D. C.

If to persons who went under the second requisition, it should be directed after this manner:

John Smith
Company A, 1st Regiment
1st Brigade, N. Jersey Volunteers
Washington City, D. C.

The New Jersey State Loan

The State Gazette says, it is gratifying to learn the whole of the present issue of the State Loan, being Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, was taken on Thursday at from bids 101 to par. The bids exceed, by a considerable sum, the amount of the issue.

It is also gratifying to know that the whole of the amount, save some four thousand dollars, has been taken by citizens of our own State.

The six percent war loan of Pennsylvania, of three millions of dollars was all taken at par, in sums varying from \$300,000 to \$100, by banks, trustees, private individuals, some of them women, &c, &c.

The total offer was \$3,090,650 all at par except \$14,000.

Communicated

Camp Stockton, Washington, D. C.

July 2, 1861

Friend Barber: Since writing my last letter for your paper, we have been constantly changing our position, and I have been unable to write with any satisfaction, and there being so many flying rumors in reference to time and place, that I was reluctantly compelled to dispense with a letter for last week,

but having found a piece of board this morning to write upon, with my knapsack for a seat, I will again resume my pen.

Camp Olden, June 28, 1861 — This being the day set for shoving from this place to some place not known to any of us, our camp presented a very lively appearance this morning.

Officers, soldiers, musicians and cooks were all busily engaged in packing baggage and arranging knapsacks. The 1st and 2nd Regiments struck tents at 8 and 12 o'clock. At 5 o'clock the first stroke of the drum was given us to strike our tents, and at the third signal, 140 tents fell at the same moment.

Gov. Olden and staff reviewed the troops, and each man ordered to pack in his haversack three days' provisions, with his knapsack, blanket, cartridge box, a canteen with two quarts of water, cap box, belt, side arms and musket, made a very heavy load for the men to carry, and caused them to look more like eastern dromedaries than soldiers.

The band struck up "Hail to the Chief" as the governor passed us, and, taking a last look at Camp Olden, we marched for Trenton, received ten charges of cartridges apiece, and stowed ourselves away in thirty-two cars, driven by two locomotives.

We started off at 6 and reached Burlington at 7 o'clock, and an immense number of citizens were here assembled to witness our departure and bid a last good-bye to their own men who composed the Burlington Company in our regiment.

Hundreds of the ladies passed from car to car, giving out with no sparing hand, water, lemonade, oranges, cakes and flowers. A short half hour was given for the leave taking. Hands were shaken, tears flowed freely, handkerchiefs were waved and kisses were given, as the iron horse, with a wild scream, again hurried us forward.

We were so delayed at the different stations, where hundreds bid us a hearty God-speed, that we did not reach Camden until 10 o'clock. We went on the boat and were again detained so that we did not land at Washington street wharf until ten minutes past 11 o'clock.

And — well, I cannot describe the

scene here. We marched through a perfect jam of citizens, more than 10,000 in number, to where we partook of a splendid collation gotten up for our benefit.

On entering the eating saloon the first group we came near was a goodly number of Woodbury ladies, who were helping the soldiers take off their knapsacks, and serving out hot coffee and good wholesome provisions to all.

Hundreds of our men received from their fair hands donations of all kinds for their comfort on the march. May heaven bless them for it. In the two hours' time we remained here, our good old friends from Mullica Hill, Woodbury and other places, made their appearance in great numbers.

Some of them had been waiting since 12 o'clock in the day. The bugle sounded and they bid us a long and, perhaps, a last farewell. Mothers, wives and children could be seen clinging to husbands and brothers, willing to part with them, yet loathe to see them go from them into the untried future; but the moment of parting came, and we tore ourselves away.

It was now after 1 o'clock at night, and yet all the way to Broad and Prime (may be Pine) streets, one continuous line of citizens cheered and encouraged us on. Thousands of ladies stood upon their doorsteps and in the streets to greet us on our way. We left Philadelphia at half past two and arrived at Wilmington at 4 o'clock.

Wilmington, Saturday morning, June 29—We are now enroute for Baltimore. Every bridge below this place is guarded by a strong force. At Long Bridge were two companies and two at Havre de Grace. We went along slowly.

Three miles below this place an awful groan echoed along the cars. On looking out we discovered the very dishonorable Jeff Davis suspended by the neck from a scaffold. An inscription on the hind part of his coat tail told who it was.

We ran into Baltimore at 11 o'clock, left the cars, and immediately fixed bayonets and capped our guns. I forgot to state that we loaded our muskets in the Depot at Philadelphia. After being inspected we marched a mile and a half to another depot, where we remained two hours.

Here we were waited upon by many

persons who were honest Union men, and from them we had a correct report of the dark and bloody deeds enacted here. Early this morning at 2 o'clock a company headed by Gen. Banks, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, arrested Marshal Kane in Baltimore, searched his residence, and found secreted in his cellar, under a false floor, 1000 stand of new arms, 80,000 cartridges, 3 field pieces, a large number of small arms, and even the very drums taken from the killed and wounded of the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Regiments in the late horrible massacre.

A box of dispatches was also found containing all his communications and treasonable negotiations with the rebels. He was immediately taken to Washington, and is now a prisoner at Fort McHenry. He will probably be hung.

Baltimore looks like a wretched, doomed city, dirty and filthy. We saw but two white women here, but hundreds of squalid negroes filled the streets.

A thousand swords wielded by willing hands but awaited the slightest signal to sack and burn it. We turned our backs against it in disgust. 2 o'clock—Two huge locomotives, drawing forty-six cars are now hurrying us onward.

We stopped a few minutes at the Relay House. A large company is stationed here, and are fine looking men. We also stopped at Annapolis junction; another large body here.

But at Bladensburg Station a terrific shout greeted us, and we shook hands with over 300 Jersey troops stationed there.

At the deep cut we passed two large camps. 5 o'clock — We are now at Washington, and 30,000 soldiers giving nine cheers for Jersey. At half past 7 we reached Abolition Hall, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ street.

We are to quarter here. It is an immense five story granite building, capable of accommodating 500 men. 400 of us sleep here tonight.

Sunday, June 30th—We felt much refreshed after a good sleep, and at 8 o'clock this morning all are prepared to take a good look at the city. Through the kindness of one of our Washington

friends we succeeded in making a grand tour through the capitol.

From the dome we counted eleven large camps in sight in Virginia, Maryland and around Washington. There is now within three hours' march of Washington 80,000 good soldiers and 30,000 more over in Western Virginia, all our men.

Arlington Heights stands forth conspicuous from here, while but a short three miles from us can be seen with a glass the pickets of the secessionists going their rounds. At Long Bridge are four regiments of our Jersey troops, at the aqueduct two, at Arlington Heights one.

Four thousand men came in last night, viz: three regiments from Jersey, one from New York, and another is now coming down the avenue from Troy. Our soldiers are much pleased with Washington. The Capitol is full all the time of men eager to see a place so much talked of.

Workmen are busy preparing the capitol rooms for the sitting of Congress. We sat this morning in Jeff. Davis' seat in the Senate chamber. We pondered long on the treachery of this arch-traitor, and breathed a heartfelt malediction for his welfare.

We also visited the monument and gathered a few specimens of the different kinds of stones. It is not completed, but bids fair to be a magnificent work of art. At 4 o'clock we had a grand parade.

In the evening we visited the White House and gardens, passed comment on the splendid statutes of the Goddess of Liberty, and that great wonder of art, the bronze equestrian statue of Jackson on his great war horse. We passed an hour away pleasantly in examining this statue, and regretted having to leave the grounds.

Sunday night—Considerable firing on the other side of the Potomac. We think they are having a warm time over there.

Monday, July 1st—The first thing we heard this morning was that three of our pickets over in Maryland were shot last night by those most valorous Southerners, who stoop to such a mode of guerrilla warfare. Brave men indeed! 10 o'clock—Orders to pack up again and move. Everything in confusion. Streets filled with some 20,000

soldiers and citizens, officers, baggage wagons, mule trains, gun carriages, guards, regimental bands, artillery companies, women and children, with it seemed to us, an over considerable sprinkling of colored individuals of all shades of blackness.

The green of the rifles, red of the artillery, blue of the infantry and yellow of cavalry, besides the innumerable variety of rich uniforms of many of the volunteer companies, who had dressed themselves at their own expense, created a beautiful scene that once looked upon was not soon forgotten, and one would think that brass and silver buttons and gold embroidery were in fashion.

At 3 o'clock inspection, and at 4 took up the line of march southward from the capitol. Every man was on the qui vive to find out our destination. We passed the Washington Navy Yard and at half past 5 came to a halt on the banks of the Potomac, 2 miles below Washington, unslung our knapsacks and took our position, awaiting the baggage trains.

Shortly after we arrived a terrific storm broke upon us. The wind howled fearfully and the rain fell in torrents. The men broke ranks and sought shelter wherever they could find it.

Four hundred sought refuge in a lager beer brewery, 150 in a cow shed, some 200 in an open shanty, while the hen houses and small barns were full to overflowing. Others left the ground and sought private residences. The storm continued for several hours, and in the worst part of it the baggage train arrived.

The mules were detached and a guard put over the wagons. Much blame is to be attached to those who jeopardize the lives of our men by subjecting them to exposure. Our baggage could have started hours before, but those whose business it was to see to it neglected to provide for them, and this is not the first or second time they have been neglected, and the soldiers express their disapprobation openly.

Tuesday morning, 6 o'clock—We are now pitching tents. The morning is beautiful, and the scenery on the Potomac is grand indeed.

8 o'clock—We are now seated on the ground eating breakfast, the first cooked victuals and the first coffee we have

had since Friday morning. The men are very hungry and eat ravenously. We are now unpacking and find many of our things are lost.

Our trunks are not here yet and two tents are missing. 12 o'clock, noon—A good dinner today, and our trunks and tents have just come. I have now got a place to write upon.

The First and Second and the New York Garibaldi Regiments, with five others, the names of which I have not found out yet, are within a mile of us. I paid a visit to the Navy Yard and Arsenal this afternoon. Over 300 men are constantly busy night and day in making the different munitions of war.

The officers were very attentive, explaining everything to us, and giving us many little curiosities and relics. Three men are missing from our ranks. It is now 12 o'clock at night. The sentry's cry of all is well is ringing through the camp.

A large and beautiful comet is now illuminating the sky. I have no bed to-night and but one blanket, so I shall pass the night in writing to my friends. We shall probably leave here tomorrow.

I will, if spared, write again. To my friends direct to Company A, 3d Regiment care of Capt. Vickers, Camp Stockton, Washington, D. C.

Yours,

FRANK.

Communicated

Camp Stockton, near Washington, D. C.

July 9, 1861

Friend Barber: Here we are in the City of Washington—the Capitol of the Federal Union—the centre of social, religious and political ostentation in the American Republic.

Our camp, which has been named, by Col. Taylor, Camp Stockton, is about one mile from the capitol buildings. The ground could be more appropriately used as a brickyard than as a military camp.

A full description of our journey from Camp Olden, near Trenton, to the City of Washington, it would be useless for me to attempt to give you. There were many unpleasant incidents connected with it—too much confusion for comfort.

We struck our tents at Camp Olden on Friday afternoon, June 28, and arrived in Washington on Saturday even-

ing, June 29. On reaching Baltimore the regiment was formed in "Line of Battle," and the men ordered to fix bayonets and to load.

Then by a flank march, the regiment passed through the city, a distance of about one and one-half miles, to the depot, where we halted for more than an hour, before taking the cars for our destination.

Our captain was acting officer of the day, hence the command of the company fell upon myself. It was certainly a fortunate occurrence for me, inasmuch as we were passing through the city, my post being at the right of the regiment, a beautiful bouquet was handed to me by equally as beautiful a lady, before we had moved far into the city.

The regiment was placed in old baggage cars at Baltimore, and thus transported to Washington. This caused much dissatisfaction; but the necessity arose from the fact that most of the regular passengers upon this road were long since destroyed by the enemies of the government.

The real discomforts of a soldier's life did not commence until after we arrived in Washington. Here we began to fully realize the hardships and privations in store for those who had entered the military arena in the defense of the free institutions of this country.

Our regiment was quartered in three different places on Pennsylvania avenue. The building in which our company was quartered contained some 300 men.

Here we spread our blankets, and with knapsacks for pillows, rested for the night. Much to our discomfort we were obliged to remain here until Monday afternoon. During this time we had but little to eat beyond dry soda crackers, excepting one mess of bacon which our company quartermaster-sergeant very fortunately obtained from some source.

I afterwards heard that it had been placed one side for the disposal of a captain quartered in another part of the city. There is no use of placing such things aside in these times for private purposes.

On Monday afternoon the regiment was formed on Pennsylvania avenue, and we took up our line of march, and

arrived at our camp ground about 6.30 in the afternoon. Soon after reaching the ground, and while the men were loaded down with their accoutrements, which is no ordinary burden, I can assure you, it commenced raining very hard, indeed.

Here we were in an open field, just outside of the City of Washington, halted in line of battle, and exposed to one of the worst drifting rains I ever witnessed.

Our tents did not arrive until very late in the evening. So without any parley we scattered towards a large brewery, and in the various nooks and corners found shelter for the night.

What a delightful place this was, friend Barber, to dream of home and the kind of friends left behind! But the men bore manfully up under it. They did not despair. There was some complaining, and rightfully, too, because our tents were not ordered out in the morning and men detailed from each company to pitch them.

This certainly could have been done and ought to have been done. I think the exposure was unnecessary, as it most certainly could have been avoided.

We have been quite pleasantly situated since Monday evening, but this camp will in no respect, as to conveniences, compare with Camp Olden. On Wednesday we marched into the city, and were reviewed by "Old Abe." I understand he complimented us for our good appearance, which I suppose he invariably does whenever a body of troops pass in review before him.

One thing is certain, and that is every man appeared to march along before the President as though the honor of our own State rested upon his good and soldier-like deportment.

The City of Washington is filled with refugees from Virginia. We have here unmistakable evidence of the terrible reign of terror in the South. Men with their families; and in some instances without them, have been obliged to leave all, on account of their loyalty to the government of their fathers, and have fled within the lines of the army of the Union for safety.

One of the first persons I met with, after our company entered their quarters on Pennsylvania avenue, was an uncle, who, a few years ago, moved

from New Jersey to Virginia, and settled near Occoquan River.

You, friend Barber, no doubt recollect his name—John A. Horner. He was obliged to mount his horse at night, swim the river, and then ride with all speed for Alexandria. There was no safety for him at his own fireside. Political treachery has destroyed all domestic felicity in Virginia. He informed me that thousands of good and loyal citizens were being pressed into the service of the rebellious States, and thousands had enlisted in order to escape starvation. This is the cause of so much insubordination in the rebel army, and explains the heretofore mysterious movements of troops in Northern Virginia.

There is a true patriotism still existing among many of the troops of the confederate forces. A love and veneration for the Union. Misapprehension has taken possession of their minds, and they have for the present lost sight of the beneficence and equitableness of the institutions of the Federal Government.

A thick darkness rests over the South, but the sun of our nationality has not gone down forever. Thick clouds, filled with storm, have hid it from one section of the country, yet it is destined again to reappear in all of its beauty and glory.

Evidences of its reappearance are now to be observed from various standpoints. That which compromise could not bring about will be successfully achieved by the power of the sword. By its power our institutions were established, and by its power they will now be maintained. Traitors to freedom and humanity shall perish before the majesty of justice, and peace will reign over the length and breadth of the land. We will again be happy, a prosperous and united people.

On Thursday, our great national Sabbath Day, I walked into the city, in order to witness the opening of the special session of Congress. The Capitol is a perfect structure, and all parts of it exhibit great skill of workmanship and architecture. The stranger starts back as he approaches the great stairway leading to the galleries, and for the first time looks upon their grandeur.

Everything within both halls of Con-

gress presents a magnificent appearance. The building is not yet finished. An immense amount of money will yet have to be appropriated before the great work is completed.

To me there was but little interesting in either House of Congress. The President's message was considered here, by all parties, as a very able and patriotic document. There is nothing of the partisan nature about it—instead it bears a high national tone in every respect.

All appear to feel confident that there will be no faltering in the vindication of the people's rights, by a just and impartial administration of the powers of the Federal Government.

There have been several attempts to change the position of our company. We were mustered in at Trenton as Company A, and have not only become somewhat proud of our position in the regiment, but have also endeavored in every respect to do our duty, and have through a spirit of emulation labored to excel in drill.

Captain Gibson of the West Jersey Rifle Company, the uncle of our captain, claiming to be the ranking captain, has repeatedly demanded the position. The men of our company have been unanimous in their declaration in opposition to the change.

It would place our company as the eighth one of the regiment. We have thus far succeeded in preventing the change. While we were quartered on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city, orders were at one time issued for the change; but through the good influence of Lieut.-Col. Brown, we obtained a countermand of the orders and an agreement to refer the matter to the Adjutant General of the Army. There will, in all probability, be nothing more of it. I believe according to the "Army Regulations," the captain's routine according to rank, but the companies remain fixed.

On Sunday, July 7, in company with Lieut.-Col. Brown and four others, I took the steamboat at this city and started for Alexandria. This is a city of very ancient appearance. It had a population, before our present troubles, of some 12,000; now it is almost deserted.

Secession has ruined both the loyal and disloyal. There is no business of any importance now carried on. In

truth, grass is now growing in the streets of the city. We entered the hotel, on King street, in which the brave and gallant Ellsworth of the Fire Zouaves was killed.

We looked upon the spot where he fell, and saw the bed upon which he expired. Each of our party obtained a piece of the floor. The stairway, or that part upon which he was when Jackson shot him, has been entirely carried away.

The house is now desolate, and the furniture broken and scattered about the various rooms. Some of the lower rooms are occupied as prisons for a guard house. They house several secession prisoners.

The great trouble has been, heretofore, that as our picket guard would capture a secessionist, the authorities would administer the oath of allegiance and then let him go at large.

The result has been that they have returned, taken up arms against the Federal government and some of them have been recaptured. This work speaks greatly to the credit of the Zouaves.

The trenches and the embankments are very extensive indeed, and it is intended that the Fort should hold some 3000 men. They are making rapid progress in mounting the guns. We were at the different regiments in the neighborhood of Alexandria, and returned under the impression that our own regiment would compare with any of them, as regarding the general appearance of the men.

We are not, nor will we be, for a long time, so proficient in our movements. How very anxious we are to cross the Potomac, and pitch our camp upon the "sacred soil." The other side of the river is so much more pleasant. I have been detailed by the colonel to reconnoiter and endeavor to ascertain if a more suitable camp ground cannot be obtained. He informed me that I should be sent ahead, in charge of some men, in order to have the ground laid out, so that, as the regiment came up, all things would be ready for immediate pitching of the tents.

On Saturday afternoon, the Flying Artillery of the Second Rhode Island Regiment practiced for several hours, on the monument grounds with James' rifled cannon. It is astonishing with

what rapidity they go through the movements.

Eighteen shells were fired in fifty-two seconds after the command to load was given. They experimented with the guns, at different degrees of elevation. At ten degrees elevation shots were sustained in the air sixteen seconds and thrown 13,500 feet, or 2 miles and two-thirds; at seventeen degrees the shots were sustained twenty-five seconds, and thrown 3 miles and a half; at nineteen degrees the shots were sustained thirty-five seconds, a little more than half a minute, and were thrown over the distance of 4 miles.

We enter Virginia on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. An immense number of troops are being poured into Virginia. I suppose we will seldom have the pleasure of seeing any of our Woodbury friends down here.

The next time I write it will be from some point in Virginia. Until then I remain yours truly,
J. R.

Lieut. J. F. Armstrong

We had the pleasure a day or two since of reading the following extract from a letter written by our townsman, Lieut. James Francis Armstrong, U. S. N., now on the African coast, and in command of the San Jacinto.

Amid the very many saddening evidences of treason and disaffection which this right arm of the government has afforded in not a few of its officers, during the progress of the Southern rebellion, it is most refreshing to read such patriotic and noble sentiments as it breathes.

Lieut. Armstrong is one of the best officers in the navy, and few have been longer in the service or more constantly employed. He has been on the African coast for the last two years. We have been kindly permitted to publish the extract, and are sure his numerous friends in Woodbury (his old native home), and others throughout the State, will be glad to hear thus from him, as every expression of patriotic sentiment strengthens and confirms every loyal heart.

"I can't see how naval officers can have but one opinion about the Union. Sworn to support the Constitution, they have nothing to do but defend it when assailed by enemies from any quarter.

Two generations before me have

worn their swords in its sacred defense, and mine has for more than twenty-nine years been held ready for its service; and now when it may be needed, it will not be thrown aside.

The doctrine of allegiance to State, outside of the Union, is to me monstrous. True, I have pride in the fair soil of New Jersey; in her legends of Revolutionary glory; in her battlefields and her historic names; but it is only a part and portion of the whole Union.

There are other fields and soil, and other legends and glorious names, of many other States, which are mine by birthright as an American of the United States. If blood must flow, let it run like our broad rivers, till a whole generation perish, so that the next inherit the soil common and dear to all—the Union as it is now and forever inseparable."

Camp Hollingsworth, Virginia

On Saturday, by invitation of the Andrew Johnson Guards, Capt. McBlair, the Hon. Andrew Johnson, accompanied by Senator Ten Eyck, Representatives Stratton and Nixon, and William A. Browning, Esq., visited Camp Hollingsworth, on the Virginia side of the Chain Bridge.

Senator Ten Eyck introduced Senator Johnson to the large body of military, appropriately referring to the self-sacrificing spirit manifested by that distinguished gentleman in his defence of the Union, both in Tennessee and the Senate.

His allusions to Senator Johnson, to the Constitution, and the general interests of the country, elicited the most rapturous applause.

Senator Johnson made a very effective speech, exciting his listeners to the highest pitch of patriotic enthusiasm.

Constitution, July 16, 1861

The New Jersey Regiments

The following is all the information we have in regard to the new regiments of New Jersey troops. The Newark Mercury correspondent, under date of the 10th says—

"The forward movement of troops is going steadily forward. Regiments are constantly passing over into Virginia. The Second and Third New Jersey Regiments are to join the First and Third near Alexandria and it is ex-

pected that all will move together, with the general army, with Gen. Runyon and the rest of his brigade.

Our men are in excellent trim and eager for a chance to distinguish themselves before the expiration of their term of enlistment. If permitted to share in the advance movement, they will bring no dishonor upon their gallant State.

There is a rumor that the Brigade will form a part of the "Reserve Guard," which is to be of formidable proportions."

The Newark Mercury says, after alluding to Gen. McDowell—

"We may state, in connection with the above that we have information that Gen. Runyon has been appointed Brig. General of the New Jersey troops, the three years men included, which he will command in the onward movement.

Gen. Runyon enjoys the confidence of Gen. McDowell, by whom he is regarded as one of the best officers in the Department; and we may make sure that he will efficiently execute, with the gallant men under him, any work entrusted to him."

Our troops, as we learn by arrivals last evening, are in excellent trim, and eager for the word to advance.

It is also said that the seven New Jersey Regiments are to form the 4th Division, under Gen. Runyon, of the grand army under Gen. McDowell, and constitute the "reserve," always an honorable position.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY

(Communicated)

Camp Stockton, Near Washington, D. C.

July 12, 1861

Friend Barber—What a miserable place for a camp! No conveniences whatever; no opportunity to arrange any. Here we are almost helpless, subject to go whenever and to do whatever ordered. How warm it is; the heat of the sun is oppressive indeed; so much so, that we are unable to do scarcely anything in the middle of the day without being overcome with the heat.

We drill in the morning and in the evening. During the intermediate time the men lie within their respective tents, which are thrown open as much as possible, as though they were lifeless bodies.

Some of them have, in different plac-

es, driven four stakes, to which they have attached the four corners of their blankets, and under these endeavored to escape from the influence of the heat of the sun.

There are no shade trees near, under which to find shelter. The result is, we anxiously desire to leave, trusting to find a more pleasant locality than the present one. Visitors to us, from camps over the river, report that it is delightful on their side of the river; and persons from our camp who have been over, have brought back good reports of the western shores of the Potomac.

All of the regiments are subject to much sickness immediately after their arrival here. We have in our regiment sixty on the sick-list, and I believe nine of our company.

I heard yesterday that they had some three hundred in the Second Regiment exempt from duty on account of sickness. None are dangerous. It is the effect of climate, of water, and of our present unaccustomed mode of living.

Many of the men unnecessarily expose themselves. When overheated they drink too much water, or imprudently throw themselves upon the ground for an hour at a time, and otherwise expose themselves.

We have enjoyed but little of the quietude, which was so great a characteristic of Camp Olden, since we have been here. Dissatisfaction, most of the time, has prevailed. The men have mentally been very restless.

This has given rise to discontent and has excluded all cheerfulness from within camp. The rank and file of the regiment entertain the opinion, which is certainly correct, that there is a great distinction between volunteers and regulars; and, consequently, the same restrictions should not be exercised over them, nor the same deprivations of personal freedom be enforced, especially when there is no danger to be apprehended from an enemy.

Camp Taylor, July 16 — Our great desire, in a measure, has been realized. We are now encamped upon the "sacred soil" of Virginia, near the place on the railroad where the Ohio volunteers, under Gen. Schenck, were suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by the rebels.

We are on the Hampshire and London Railroad, about seven miles west

of Washington and three north of Alexandria—a delightful place indeed—any amount of cool water and abundance of shade.

This is a very hilly section and our camp is in an old field, which has not been under cultivation for a number of years, and has been overgrown with dewberry briars and shrubbery of various kinds.

There is something of the romantic about our present locality, and I do not believe there will be near as much sickness here as in our last camp.

How cheerful, happy and animated the men appear this mornnig. That dullness and mopishness, characteristic of our late camp, is not to be observed here. I think there will now be more contentment among the men.

A lively animation, on the part of the men, will soon drive away all dissatisfaction, and spread over the camp an air of cheerfulness.

On Friday evening, July 12, about 9 o'clock, the Colonel received from headquarters orders to march at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. On Saturday morning, at the appointed time, it was raining very hard, and the marching orders were countermanded.

At 6 o'clock of the evening of the same day, we received orders to march immediately. The tents were soon struck, baggage loaded, and the regiment formed in line to march.

What a journey! Silently at first we moved regularly forward, until after we commenced crossing the celebrated Long Bridge into Virginia.

The men had no knowledge of the place of their destination, until we commenced to cross the Potomac. As soon as we left the bridge and started out into Virginia, the band struck upon "Yankee Doodle."

It was dark. The moon was just sinking behind the West, and as we passed along down the river road, the men became detached from their sections and marched along in the most convenient manner practicable.

The road was full of deep holes of mud and water. We continued our march until about one mile from Alexandria, when we turned from the river road down towards a place known as Roach's Mills. Soon afterwards we came upon the camp of the First and Third Regiments of New Jersey Militia.

On our approach the latter heaped any amount of dry brush and old rails upon their campfires and received us in good style. They hooped and hallooed. Three cheers were repeatedly given for the State and for the boys for three years.

Onward we marched until we came up with the encampment of the First Regiment of our Brigade, who located themselves in this section the day before, whereupon we halted. Here we stretched ourselves upon the ground, it being about 11 o'clock for the night.

We were tired and thus reposed tolerably well. In the morning, it being Sunday, we pushed forward about one mile further, and commenced pitching our tents in the shrubbery of this place. We now constitute in connection with other regiments in this vicinity, the reserve guard of the army. For this reason, we cannot form the least idea of the length of time we will be permitted to remain here.

In my last letter I spoke of the fact that there was an influence at work to put our company down as the eighth, instead of the first one in the regiment. It has been done. Captain Gibson, the uncle of our captain, has our old position. Lieut.-Col. Brown exerted all his influence in our behalf, but it was of no use. Others determined that it should be done, and it was done. Tonight the two hundred men of our regiment go out some two miles, in advance of the regiment, to do picket duty. They go out under the superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Brown.

The men of the entire regiment have great confidence in him. They would stand by him in danger even to death. He commands universal respect, and the men are greatly attached to him, and would be willing to do anything for him.

Friend Barber, I see by looking over my letter, it is of great length, and I fear of little interest or entertainment, so I shall remain, yours truly,

J. R.

(Communicated)

Camp, 3 Miles North of Alexandria, Va.

July 16, 1861

Dear Editor: We received marching orders last Saturday, but did not strike our tents till near 7 o'clock. We marched into Washington, down Pennsylvania

avenue, greeted by thousands of citizens, anxious to get a view of the gallant New Jersey Third. Our men never looked better.

They had been ordered to wear their overcoats, which added much to their uniform appearance. Our band played well. Numbers rushed from the pavements to the ranks to inquire what regiment and where bound.

There might have been heretofore, more fancy looking regiments filed down this spacious avenue, but none that the country and the people of Washington placed more reliance in. Very many and flattering have been the encomiums passed upon us as solid soldiers by the military men and inhabitants of Washington.

The people of that city are heartily tired of viewing some tastefully gotten up regiments, who parade the streets upon every occasion to display their fine bands and unsoiled uniforms—The Seventy-first for instance, who are quartered at the Navy Yard, and fed upon the fat of the land.

But New Jersey sends her sons to work, and work they will, judging from present appearances; and our beloved little State may well be proud of her sons, and the nation will regard her star in the galaxy, if not the largest, as one of the brightest.

We crossed the Long Bridge about 9 o'clock, and pressed the soil of old Virginia. Varied and strange were my thoughts as I trod the ground, made sacred by the illustrious dead, who once claimed this land as their heritage.

Now a degenerate and wicked people have transformed it into a battlefield, to resist the execution of the laws. Ah, wicked and perverse people, are you prepared for the impending doom awaiting you. An awful retribution is yours. It is coming, and will overtake you as sure as there is a just Providence watching over us.

We marched, as near as I could judge, 7 miles before we were ordered to halt, our baggage train being in the rear, how far I know not.

'Twas now about 11 o'clock. We found ourselves in an open field. Here we were to stop for the night, with no blankets to cover and protect us from the cold, damp dews peculiar to this latitude.

I laid with the rest upon the hard

earth, to seek some repose to my tired limbs, and fell asleep, but the excessive cold prevented me sleeping long. Fires were suggested, and the men soon made an indiscriminate attack upon a fence close by, and cheerful fires were soon lighted up along the lines of our ranks.

So we passed the night. Morning found us but poorly rested from the long and fatiguing march of the night before. 'Twas Sunday. How few knew the day. The sun rose bright and cheerful upon the groups of men gathered around their fires, some sitting and some reclining upon Mother Earth. I thought of home. I thought how often upon this sacred day I had been permitted to worship God in a manner fitly becoming it.

But now how different. Armed men upon all sides, eager to meet the foe. This day is completely ignored upon the tented field. We were ordered to march about a mile further on, where a fine site had been selected for our camp upon a hill, commanding a splendid view of a once finely cultivated country, but now poverty stricken by that curse which blights everything that comes in contact with it—Slavery.

I am now seated before what was once a fine mansion. If these fine old locusts, with their luxuriant foliage that protects me from the sun's rays, could speak, they would tell me a story of this once finely cultivated plantation, now a dreary waste. They would tell me that it once had a proud occupant—a man who prided himself upon the broad acres he possessed, and who but need step to the door to summon to his presence fifty well fed, slick negroes, waiting to do his bidding.

The lawn in front is of that rare kind which requires years to perfect—studied by noble elms and locusts, forming a beautiful arbor over once finely laid-out walks. The house is brick, say 60 feet front by 40 deep, 3 stories high. Times and carelessness have done their work. Shutters partly torn off, broken and smokey windows, verandahs and lattices demolished, all speak of other days. To my left, in a large carriage yard, stands the negro quarters. They consist of three long buildings, one and one-half stories high, made of logs dove-tailed in at the corners, the spaces between the logs being filled in with brick and mortar. The whitewash that

still clings to the logs shows that the inmates were not insensible to cleanliness.

Beyond the yard stands the barn, the roof broken and caved in. Around the mansion the ground slopes gradually off and is lost in a beautiful valley, skirted by woods, in the distance.

I learn from the withered old woman, who at present stands in the doorway, pipe in hand, that this plantation was once owned by Lord Fairfax. He built the mansion and took up large tracts of land in the vicinity.

The present owner, Ned Powell, a rabid Secessionist, is now in the rebel army.

I returned to camp this evening and found everything in a blaze of excitement. Orders came to march immediately and leave tents behind. Everyone is anxious to know where we are bound.

No extra rations cooked, so the men hastily put some dry crackers in their haversacks, put on their overcoats, received ten rounds of cartridges, and now we start, so I will close my letter and let you know the rest of our journey when we stop.

I have just seen the adjutant. He tells me we are to march to Alexandria, and there take the cars for Fairfax Court House, and if I am not a fake prophet, 'tis ours before the sun sets. Goodbye. Yours,

C. T. S.

July 23, 1861

Returning Regiment

The 23d Regiment of Pennsylvania, Col. Dare, will arrive at Philadelphia today, their time having expired. This regiment has seen hard service all the time, and acquitted itself bravely and soldierly. Gen. Patterson addressed them before leaving Charlestown, in the warmest terms of commendation and regard. Several of our Woodbury boys are in this regiment. The regiment returns to recruit for the war, and go back immediately.

Fairfax Court House

The New Jersey troops under the command of Gen. Runyon are with the columns moving on toward Fairfax Court House.

The three months regiments are in advance, the First Regiment leading and they are undoubtedly winning their

full share of the glory. They marched off Tuesday morning with cheers, and none of the regiments appeared to better advantage.

News from Jersey Troops

A gentleman who arrived at Washington on Sunday night says that at three the same afternoon the Second and Third New Jersey Regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, first sending back their baggage to Camp Trenton.

Other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of hostilities. There is great military hustle and excitement in the direction of all the camps.

Three Month Volunteers from New Jersey

The time of the three months New Jersey volunteers having expired, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th regiments, under the first requisition, have returned. These troops, although not engaged in any battle, have seen hard service, and have done a great work.

The entrenchments at Fort Runyon are a monument of their patriotic devotion and labor. They were ready and anxious to encounter the enemies of their country, and that they did not, is no fault of theirs.

The boys of Woodbury and other parts of our county who responded at the very first call, and would not wait for the formation of a company at home, and joined those in Camden and Philadelphia which were ready to move at once to Washington, reached here last week.

We are pleased to welcome them, and to see them look so well. The roughing of camp life, while it has embrowned them as a berry, has developed their physical powers and increased their capability of endurance. We hear that it is the intention of a very large portion of these troops to return to the field under new organizations.

We trust they will. The experience they have had will make them most reliable soldiers, and under efficient officers, will win renown and do credit to their name and state.

A Leaf From My Diary—No. 7

(Communicated)

Fairfax, 10 miles from Alexandria
Sunday afternoon, July 21, 4 o'clock

Friend Barber—We are now at this place, every man standing by his musket, momentarily, expecting orders to reinforce the main body at Bull's Run. We were called up this morning early, and marched off without our breakfast, to Greble's Station, 5 miles beyond Fairfax. A large body of our men were clearing the deep cut, near the station, of obstructions placed on the track by the secessionists at Blair's Station.

We laid down to rest a few moments. Before we had been there 20 minutes a courier arrived, ordering our colonel to march us immediately back to Fairfax and blaming him soundly for taking his men in such a situation without orders.

We did not know it until next day, but at the time we were resting there, over 3000 rebel troops were encamped within a short mile of us, and we being in the meadow, they could have so arranged their guns from the hills around us, that not one of us would have been left to tell the tale.

At 1 o'clock, without dinner, we took up the line of march back to Fairfax, passing two burned bridges, and took up the camp of the Michigan Regiment, who were packing up to move off to Centreville.

While in the meadow, the smoke and roar of the cannon from Bull's Run was terrible, being only four and a half miles from us. Had we remained at Fairfax, we should have been in the action early in the afternoon.

The action commenced early in the morning, and before noon ceased for awhile, having got out of ammunition. Having obtained a fresh supply from Centreville, we again commenced the fire, and our right wing gained over 2 miles on them; the centre did extremely well; but the left wing, from the incessant and galling fire poured into them from the woods on the left, and from a position where our boys could do no injury to them, wavered, and finally, before 5 o'clock, retreated.

An attempt to rally them was made, but in vain. Tired, weary, hungry and thirsty, they could not be aroused. In many instances, the poor soldiers begged for something to eat and drink. Men could not fight better than they did, until overcome with exhaustion.

The day was excessively hot and very dusty, and there being over 125,000

rebels against only 30,000 of our men, the odds were too great. The retreat was made towards Centreville, and in the retreat some of the most horrible, barbarous and cruel scenes were enacted by the rebels.

Two or three instances will suffice. Four of our large wagons, loaded with the wounded were being taken to Centreville, but were overtaken by them, and the rebel captain and his men drove the horses alongside of the creek, and oversetting the wagons, drowned all the men.

This scene was awful. One poor wounded Maine soldier crawled into a thicket to staunch the blood. Here he heard the commander of the rebels call five men from the ranks, and ordered them to go upon the battlefield and bayonet every wounded man of ours there.

Yesterday a lot of wretches entered a building, over which two flags of truce were flying, in which a number of our wounded had been placed, ready to convey to the station, and deliberately cut all their throats. But enough of this.

It is useless to attempt to give on paper any idea of what has been done by these worse than demons. It seems almost impossible to believe, even after seeing.

After falling back to Fairfax, orders came to be ready to move at a moment's warning. At 6 o'clock none of us having had anything to eat since yesterday noon, I determined to forage for some. Taking two of my companions, David S. Gibson and Harry Haggerty with me, we left the camp and scoured the country around. We entered two large dwellings, left by their rebel owners, and the sights were wretched in the extreme. Doors open, windows battered, cellars emptied, and furniture broken. In the second story of one, a large dog laid under the bed, having been shot more than a week ago.

Curtain hangings, beds, and rich and costly furniture laid strewn around. In another, the same scene presented itself, and the rooms and yard were covered with feathers, picked from the owner's chickens, geese and ducks. The yards and fields were open for cattle and we counted 15 head feeding on cabbages, corn and grain.

Thousands of stacks of grain are now lying soaked and rotten in the fields. Ruin and devastation lies in all directions. We had seen enough, so taking a bucket, we proceeded to fill it with milk from the cows in a cornfield, and were going to set it in the spring to cool, when a musket ball came whistling over our heads, cutting the branches of the trees above us. The one who shot it could not be seen. We gathered some potatoes and beets, made a charge upon a beehive, and departed. We made a good supper and laid down on our muskets.

The men were roused every half hour so as to be ready in a moment. At 2 o'clock, a woman in whom a good Union feeling prevailed, ran 2 miles down the track to let our pickets know that a large body of the Black Cavalry were making arrangements to outflank us and cut off our retreat. Almost the same moment a dispatch came from Gen. Scott, ordering all the troops back to Alexandria, as since the battle, the men were scattered all over the country, and by concentrating them all towards one point, they could be got together sooner.

In a few moments we were ready to move. We destroyed a large quantity of ammunition and extra arms, but left about fifty barrels of beef and bread. We moved so noiselessly, and taking the track of the railroad on our return, are the only reasons we were not surrounded and cut off.

They had made calculation for us, taking the pike on our road back. By daylight we were at Springfield, 2 miles from Burke's Station. It was raining at the time and we were tired out, having marched almost 30 miles on a stretch. We laid down to rest a few moments but before 10 minutes passed away, a dispatch from Burke's Station notified us that the cavalry were already there and moving onward. Again we were roused up, and marched on in the beating rain, but before we had proceeded 2 miles further, two trains of cars came in sight. They had been sent for us, and dragging our weary frames into a seat, everything was forgotten in a short but sound sleep, for we had not had a chance to do so since Friday.

On arriving at Alexandria, we took up quarters in the car house for the

day, and a more sleepy or tired set of men could not have been found. Eating was forgotten, although we have had nothing but bread and hard crackers since Saturday noon.

It rained quite hard all day, and towards 5 o'clock our men roused up, beginning to think of something to eat. We at length had some bread and coffee without sugar.

As soon as supper was over, we were marched some half a dozen squares and took possession of a large coach manufactory for quarters. We awoke on Tuesday morning much refreshed. After our simple breakfast we went out to look at the troops who were coming into Alexandria from every direction. They were lame, jaded and worn out. We gathered many correct items in relation to the battle of Sunday, but refrain from writing in relation to many of the rumors flying around, and I know you can hear enough at home to keep all in anxiety and doubt.

My object in writing is that Old Gloucester shall be booked up as to the movements and whereabouts of her boys. Occasionally I shall at their desire give you an idea of some of their trials and tribulations, but only when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Should a battle take place, I shall, if spared, give a list of the killed and wounded. I shall also give any items I think would be interesting to the readers of your paper, but I ask to be excused from any attempt at confirmation of many of the flying rumors in circulation here as well as at home with you, and I shall in everything write what I know to be the truth.

It was really piteous to look upon the returning volunteers coming in this morning in squads of from 5 to companies of 200 or 300, many without hats or shoes, and all had lost their blankets and coats. Ask them how many were lost and they could not tell you. Many, very many were left on the road at the mercy of the Black Cavalry, and their mercy is known to you all.

We remained one night at the factory, and at 10 o'clock next morning, received orders to start again for the interior of old Virginia. We filed out on the turnpike, near the depot, and took up the line of march towards Fairfax. At the same time a huge locomotive took out a large train of cars,

all filled with our men, destined for some place upon the road.

And here let me pause one moment to give an example of the wisdom and good sense of our officers. Among the large body of men going up on the cars there was not a single officer. I speak truly, for I am well acquainted with the engineer.

He told me when he started, he knew not where he was to take them, he even ran 2 miles above our pickets, halted, and ran 2 miles further and waited for orders and when he found there was no officer to give directions, he plainly told our boys that they were then 4 miles beyond their lines. One of them told him to run up to Springfield. He did so, and almost before he stopped a woman came out and told him the country was filled with cavalry and pointed to a large church a quarter of a mile off, where a large body of them were quartered.

He instantly reversed his engine, and retreated slowly, putting a guard on the rear car to see that the track was not torn up and ran back to Alexandria.

This is positively true, and is the third time within the short space of one week that our boys have been advanced without orders, or farther than the orders extended. It seems that no judgment or attention to orders are practiced by some of those whose commands we must obey. It is worse than sacrilege to advance a body of troops within the enemy's lines four miles, without a leader to direct them. So far no one can be found who will own to have had anything to do with it.

When the truth is told of the dreadful battle at Bloody or Bull's Run, it will be found that the fearful loss of life was in a great measure occasioned by the bad management of drunken and unskilled officers; and it is to be hoped that for the future in making a choice of officers, none but good sober tacticians may be appointed. We are in much want of such here at present.

Company A marched up the pike toward Fairfax some 3 miles, and took up position on a hill that had a good view on three sides and flanked by a woods on the south.

The regiment was drawn up in line and my company was selected for the picket guard for the night. We have had no tents for the last two weeks. The other companies picked out a

soft sleeping place on the ground, many of them without overcoat or blanket.

We left the camp and marched thru the country some distance, stationed our pickets and placed the main body in a favorable position for raking the pike should cavalry approach; we stopped several during the night, but they were scouting parties of our own army.

Wednesday—This morning early we came in camp again, and after having a drink of coffee, though I had not shut my eyes last night I started for Alexandria to see if I could hear anything of our lost baggage. I searched the city but did not get any information of it so I returned to the Depot to take back a sentinel I had detailed for guard over the shells and shot, and met some of my Woodbury friends, four in number. How glad I was to hear from your much loved village again, and to see some of your citizens once more. They started out with me to the camp but on reaching the hill we found that the bird had flown. The entire camp had moved an hour after I had left it, and had marched three miles farther onward. My friends were sorry indeed, as they wished to see the boys.

We sat down on the grass and after a small chat they bid me farewell, and shouldering a musket left. I took the turnpike for somewhere along with the baggage team which was just starting for the camp, although no one knew the road. The regiment had gone on the railroad. We had made some 2 miles on the road when we were met by a squad of our men guarding three mounted secessionists, who bore a flag of truce viz: a dirty white handkerchief tied to a ramrod. They were armed with swords, revolvers, and Minnie muskets with Maynard primers. They said they bore sealed dispatches to General Scott. They were fair looking men and had on their backs overcoats taken from our Maine volunteers last Sunday.

My hand would keep clutching my revolver and I offered the officer who took them all the money I possessed to allow me the privilege to try three barrels on them. But their dirty flag protected them. We respect and honor a flag of truce anywhere. They took their arms from them soon after I passed them, and I hope will give them

their deserts. We took the first road to the left and found our camp in the afternoon. While picking some berries along the baggage road, 3 more rebels are passing in charge of a lot of our men.

Before night a spy was arrested inside the camp. He will be sent to Washington. We are encamped in a meadow, grass nearly 3 feet high. We command the line of railroad.

Thursday morning — Another man from Company H was shot early this morning. He will get well. The Black Cavalry are putting on airs up the road about 3 miles.

Thursday night, 8 o'clock—Our whole company have been out all day trying to surround a body of cavalry but did not succeed in doing so.

Robert Boyle of our company, was out with our doctor this afternoon, and were chased by the rebels; 3 shots were fired at the surgeon and one at Boyle; both escaped, but Boyle was shot in the arm. He will get well.

Friday morning — Our scouts have just come in. No prisoners have been taken. We are soon to move from this place, perhaps today. We are the advance regiment and station the advance pickets.

A large and handsome lot of howitzers and Dahlgreen guns were landed at Alexandria yesterday.

I receive many letters from my friends in Jersey, asking for all the news, good and bad, false and true. But I dislike, like all others, to send bad news, and will always delight to give good news. I am often asked, How do our boys like it? How do they stand it? What do they say? Here is my answer: We know we are doing right and will go ahead.

The clouds are thick and dark, and the angry muttering of the coming storm was distinctly heard nearby us last Sunday. Yet we fear not; we know that many lives must be lost, property must be lost, and other battles may be lost. But we know the end is not yet. When the clouds are broken and the rainstorm has spent its fury upon us, we shall expect to see the bright sunshine that is behind them, and all things will look fresher and sweeter. The good times will be coming. Fear is a scarce commodity in our camp; and from what we see we know that Columbia is nobly getting

ready for the conflict, and when our munitions arrive and with our armor on, the victory must and will perch upon our banner.

The Stars and Stripes shall wave o'er this land, and our golden eagle shall yet triumphantly stretch forth his pinions from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For we believe that the God of Nations watches over Columbia, and with all her faults he loves her still.

Well Friend Barber please excuse the appearance of my letter this week. I have carried my paper in my bosom, my ink-stand in my pocket, and my pen in my cap, through all the many changes we have passed.

I am compelled to write on both sides of my paper as it is scarce and I cannot carry much.

Our boys send to their friends in Woodbury and elsewhere, their best wishes and beg me to state that when the eagle next is roused—when the smoke shall have cleared from the battlefield our banner shall be found floating over Manassas and Company A shall not be found in the rear in the coming struggle.

Please allow me to state that the letter in your paper two weeks ago, signed a private, was not written by anyone in the company.

Most respectfully yours,

FRANK.

GREAT BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN; DISASTROUS RESULT!

The Advance on Manassas

It appears that on Saturday night a Council of War was held, when it was determined to make a combined attack on the Rebel lines at Bull's Run on Sunday morning.

In accordance with this decision, the troops were put in motion at 2 o'clock a.m., from about Centreville, where they had all previously concentrated. This point appears to be seven miles to the northward from Manassas Junction, with Bull's Run, a narrow and shallow stream, coursing through a ravine, almost parallel to the railroad, lying about half way between it and the entrenchments of the enemy at the Junction.

The route of our army lay across this stream and ravine, all the crossings, whether by bridge or by ford,

being obstructed by the destruction of the bridges or by concealed batteries, so posted as to enfilade and rake all approaches.

But it had to be passed in order to attack or turn the fortified position of the Rebels at Manassas.

Colonel Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement proceeded on the left, with four regiments of the fourth brigade, to hold the battery on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the place where the battle was fought.

Schenck's and Sherman's brigade of General Tyler's division advanced by the Warrenton road, while Colonels Heintzelman and Hunters division took the fork of the Warrenton road to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction.

Col. Keyes' brigade remained at Centreville.

Information was received by Gen. Tylers' Command of the existence of the enemy's battery commanding the road. Our troops were formed in battle array. The Second New York and the First Ohio on the left, and the Second Ohio and Second Wisconsin, and the Seventy-ninth, Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth regiments of New York on the right. Colonel Miles' division followed in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery, at ten minutes to seven o'clock. The rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards. When Col. Hunter's division came up the battle began. Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position was opened on by several of Carlisle's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing. The rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened. The battle consisted of a succession of fires from masked batteries, which opened in every direction (when one was silenced its place was supplied by two) and in the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking them.

The Second Ohio and Second New York Militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new road, when they came on a battery of eight guns, with four regiments flanked in the rear. Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the

road, in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work, when this battery opened upon us and killed on the third round Lieut. Dempsey, of Company G, New York Second, and William Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounding several others.

Our troops were kept from 15 to 20 minutes under a galling fire, they not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries.

They succeeded in retiring in regular order, and with their battery.

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Thirteenth, who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as they proceeded with perfect eclat and attacking it with the bayonet's point.

The yells of triumph seemed to carry all before it. They found that the rebels had abandoned the battery and only taken one gun, but this success was acquired only by a severe loss of life, in which the Sixty-ninth most severely suffered, and it was reported that Lieut.-Colonel Nugent was among the first killed.

The Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assaults on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense.

Up to the hour of three o'clock p.m., it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retiring, that Colonel Hunter had driven them back in the rear, that Colonel Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success, and that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction. The fight continued until five o'clock, without exhibiting any material result.

The rebels had most decidedly the advantage in position and guns, and they used it with fearful effect. The bravery of our troops was superhuman, but what bravery could meet the unerring and unceasing cannon which came sweeping from almost every tree or heap of brush?

Our men unmasked them, battery upon battery only to find their lessened ranks were unequal to the task. On one occasion, a battery was silenced and taken possession of by our men, when another in the rear opened a dis-

astrous fire, pouring the small shot upon our men like hail.

Our men were scattered, not at first knowing where the shot came from. Immediately they rallied and stormed and took the second battery, when a third, still in the rear, opened upon them and against which they stood until they were cut up.

Wherever our men were well officered their valor was heroic.

All our military operations had gone on swimmingly, and Col. Alexander was about erecting a pontoon across Bull Run, the enemy were seemingly in retreat. But now, however, the tide of battle. Gen. Johnston from Winchester, seems to have come out from his position on the railroad, still further west than Hunter had gone, and attacked that officer's victorious column in the rear. This, of course, changed the whole face of the conflict, and made it necessary for Colonel Hunter to extricate himself, instead of following him to open the way for Tyler and Heintzelman's divisions.

Then reinforcements from the Junction forced Tylers' troops from the captured batteries, and drove them back—then, also or about the same time, General Schenck fell into an ambuscade, and his brigade being very roughly handled turned and fled.

Here and a little way to the right was the scene of the bloodiest work of this fearful day—here were made those desperate charges which Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, says surpassed anything he saw at Solferino or in the Crimea—and here, (the pen almost refuses to do its office as we write it) victory was turned with disaster and defeat. No proper appreciation of the battle, or of the stupendous odds against our army, can be had without reference to the advantages possessed by the Rebels.

They were upon ground of their own choice—in a position which they had occupied for months. They chose it after thorough examination—were acquainted with the whole face of the country, knew every hill, knoll, gorge, defile, road and pass. At every point where it was possible for the Union troops to pass, there was a concealed battery. The woods, roads, hills, deep cuts and thickets fairly bristled with them.

To attempt to pass was running a

gauntlet of the most formidable artillery for miles and miles, yet, against this terrible array our men charged in the most fearless manner; but it was not in the power of man to go through them by sheer fighting. It was a field in which strategy was more wanted than it ever was in any battle in history; but this was the only element that was lacking. A terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the army lined the Warrenton road. It is said the teamsters had been ordered back to give place for some of the troops, and seeing a rapid movement on foot, got the idea that there was a retreat and in their alarm they fled. Many baggage wagons were emptied of their contents, and the horses galloped across the open fields.

All the fences were torn down to afford them a more rapid retreat. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if the whole army was in retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centerville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by agitated civilians. The wounded soldiers on the roadside cried for assistance, but the alarm was so great that numbers were passed by.

Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions when a charge of batteries rendered necessary the retirement of the artillery on our part, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact.

The reserve force at Centerville was immediately brought up and marched in double quick step in the following order:

Col. Einstein's Twenty-Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, with two guns, the Garibaldi Guard, and Blenker's First Regiments with its batteries, followed at several miles distant by the DeKalb Regiment. In the midst of this excitement at half past four o'clock p.m., two new marked batteries had been opened by the batteries on the left flank, and that portion of the Division had had its line broken and demanded immediate reinforcements. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the hillside directly opposite the main battery of the enemy, was doing good

execution, and additional guns were being mounted.

The retreat was commenced by a New York regiment and very soon became general. In vain, General McDowell endeavored to rally his forces. They retreated up the Centreville road in good order until charged upon by the Secession cavalry, and artillery, when they broke their lines and pushed towards Fairfax Court House in a disorderly column.

Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the men reached the regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion coming inside of the lines of entrenchments. It is reported that the rebel Black Horse cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreating army when the latter turned and fired, killing all but six of the party.

The following regiments were engaged in the fight: First, Second and Third, Connecticut; Second, Maine; Regiment of regulars, composed of the Second, Third, and Eighth Regiments; 750 Marines; Eighth and Fourteenth, New York Militia; First and Second Rhode Island; Seventy-first New York; Second, New Hampshire; Third, Massachusetts; First, Minnesota; First, Michigan; Eleventh and Thirteenth, New York; Twelfth, Maine; Second, Fourth and Fifth, Maine, and the Second, Vermont, besides the several batteries.

Notwithstanding the retreat, several rebel prisoners were captured; one was a captain from Louisville. He said that they had from 80,000 to 100,000 men, and that Jeff. Davis commanded in person, with Beauregard and Lee, commanders of the right and left wings.

From nine o'clock till three the battle was a victory, and, if at three o'clock there had been ten thousand fresh men to assist them; If Gen. Patterson had only come from Martinsburg, or McClellan over the Blue Ridge from Western Virginia—or if even Miles' division of reserves could have been marched from Centerville, we could have driven them from the field and won the day.

Our men were weary, and in many cases inefficiently commanded. The enemy was being constantly reinforced.

The causes of the defeat appear to be these: A premature advance on the

enemy without a sufficient force, which may be attributed to the clamors of politicians, and newspapers like the New York Tribune, New York Times and Philadelphia Inquirer; the want of an efficient force of artillery to answer their masked batteries; the inefficiency of many of the officers; the want of proper discipline among the volunteers, and the general panic which seized upon our forces in the latter part of the action.

Statement of George P. Putnam

Mr. George P. Putnam, the well-known publisher of New York, who came on from the scene of battle last night, politely furnished us with the following statement, for the correctness of which his well established character is a guarantee:

"I left Centreville two hours after the battle had ceased. The first panic on the road had been stopped. A New Jersey Regiment had come up, fresh and stopped all stragglers, except the wounded. I walked all the way from near Centreville to Alexandria, stopping at Fairfax Court House, where things were so quiet that my companion, Mr. Tilley, of Rhode Island, and myself supped at the hotel, and then went to bed there and slept till early morning. When we started again with the army wagons and walked to Alexandria, the wagons in perfect order, more than 150 in number, and not more than 500 soldiers on the entire road. It seemed to be fully understood that the main body were in perfect order, and, resting at Centreville.

I talked with more than fifty from twenty different regiments. Though worn out, all seemed plucky and only disposed to grumble at some of the officers.

From all their accounts I am satisfied we had not more than 2000 killed, perhaps less than 1000. I was in Alexandria at 7 a.m. Monday; our guard refused to admit any soldiers not disabled. Senator Wade was at Fairfax C. H. at 10 p.m.

Letters from the Army (Communicated)

Camp Trenton, July 28, 1861

Friend Barber — Our regiment, on Sunday, July 21, marched from Burke's Station, on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, and about 14 miles from Al-

exandria, to a station over 2 miles beyond Fairfax Station, and nearly south of Centreville.

We arrived at our place of destination about 2 o'clock p.m., and soon afterwards were ordered back to Fairfax Station by General Runyon. The general's aid, who brought the orders to our colonel, to move the regiment back again, remarked on riding up to the position of the regiment, that it was an unsafe position for a brigade and entirely too critical a one for merely a regiment.

The regiment slowly marched back to Fairfax Station, and took a position in the grove, on the south side of the railroad, previously occupied by the 4th Michigan regiment, and near one-quarter of a mile within the batteries erected and occupied by the rebels before the advance of the "Army of the Potomac."

Our first position on the railroad was the place where Col. Heintzleman, of the regular army, crossed with some 13,000 troops, in his march to outflank the Rebels at Bull Run, and to approach Manassas Junction.

The latter place, that is, Fairfax Station, is near 3 miles southwest of Fairfax Court House, and about 4 miles from Centreville in a southeasterly direction, and 19 miles from Alexandria.

The country, from Alexandria for many miles westward, is very hilly indeed. These high hills are covered with timber of an excellent quality in most instances.

The valleys are at present in a low state of cultivation, but with a very little labor could be made highly productive. Northern industry and enterprise would soon develop this section, and make it one of the finest localities in Virginia.

The water is excellent and the climate delightful. It is now a romantic region, with here and there the mansion of some wealthy person, surrounded with small cottages in which gather the slaves of the farm.

We remained at Fairfax Station, resting upon our arms, until near 2 o'clock on Monday morning, at which time we were ordered to immediately retreat within the lines on the Potomac, as a perfect panic had spread late in the afternoon through the entire army, and it was at the time in a

terrible stampede, and in the utmost confusion rushing back towards Washington.

In connection with this report, we also received intelligence that the cavalry of the rebels were falling in upon the railroad, some 2 miles below us, in large numbers.

There was at this time at Fairfax Station, besides our own regiment, the 37th Regiment of New York and part of the 2d regiment of New Jersey three months volunteers, making us 2000 strong.

In the retreat we marched without molestation to Alexandria, where we arrived about 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday. Our retreat was so hasty and so unnecessary, that on Monday evening after we were snugly quartered in Alexandria, it appeared foolish and ridiculous in many respects. At Fairfax Station we left some \$50,000 worth of government property, such as arms, ammunition, provisions, &c. What added greatly to give it this appearance, was the fact that our retreat was so precipitous, some of the men were left asleep on the ground, and were aroused from their deep slumbers about 9 o'clock in the morning by citizens loitering over the ground lately occupied by our different regiments, and slowly walked into Alexandria, where they joined their respective companies late on Monday evening, and reported everything quiet on the road between Alexandria and Fairfax Station.

There was an incident which occurred during our retreat, which is perhaps worthy to be mentioned. We noticed the fact during our advance, that the women along the road, whose husbands were in the Confederate Army, were confident of our disaster before Mannassas. They seemed to have a full knowledge of our strength equally as well as that of the confederates, and fully realized that our number was not sufficient to overcome the powerful batteries and extended masked works of the junction.

At Burk's Station, 3 miles east of Fairfax Station, our colonel quartered with several of the company officers at the house of an officer in the rebel army. The lady of the house was in many respects kind and amiable, but had an intense dislike to everything of a northern character. She appear-

ed to be conscientious in her disloyalty to the flag of the Union. She remarked when our regiment left, "that we would soon be back again, and that she would have some good milk for the colonel on his return." It being understood that the colonel was fond of a good glass of milk. This was on Sunday morning. According to promise, on Monday morning, she was at the gate as our regiment passed by in retreat and offered a glass of fresh milk to the colonel. He being thirsty, took it, but upon the lady gently reminding him of her promise on the morning previous, he dashed the cup to the ground, exclaiming: "D—n it, I would not have retreated so long as there was a man to stand by me, if I had not been ordered to do so."

On the afternoon of the day after our arrival in Alexandria, we started again out of the city and halted in the woods for the night. Our company was detailed and sent up the road a mile or more to do picket duty. We remained near the road in a grove, standing and sitting on the ground, the entire night. On the morning of the next day, the regiment marched 2 miles further up the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, and at this place, 5 miles from Alexandria, we pitched our tents once more, it having been over a week since we slept in our tents. To us it has been a week of much severe labor and exposure. We have learned to march all day, and in halting at night, to enter the woods, and by the aid of the branches of the trees, to fix ourselves, under the circumstances, quite comfortably.

The only thing, which to any extent disturbs our repose, is the heavy dews peculiar to this climate.

We are now the most advanced regiment in the field, consequently we have much picket duty to attend to. Yesterday Lieut. Col. Brown, in charge of another company besides our own, went down the railroad scouting about the neighborhood of Springfield Station, for the purpose of catching over one hundred of the enemy's cavalry, who were reported to have been in that vicinity on the night previous. He did not succeed in his tramp, of some 18 miles, in running across them, but at one time if he had been ten minutes sooner he would have been upon them. They are some of

the scouts of the rebel army, and will be caught eventually, if they continue to loiter in this vicinity, as efforts are continued to be made for their capture.

Several accidents have occurred since we have been in Virginia. While one company of our regiment was at Camp Trenton, guarding our tents and camp fixtures, after our departure one night one of the sentries fell asleep upon his post. Being suddenly awakened, he was confused and, mistaking the direction of his path, he thoughtlessly directed his gun and shot a sentry walking on the adjacent post. The latter was shot through the head and instantly killed.

Yesterday morning a person in camp was walking past one of the tents of Company H, and was accidentally shot by a person within the tent. The ball passed through the calf of his right leg. This morning the drummer of Company H, while walking quietly along one of the company tents, was accidentally, though from the utmost carelessness on the part of the person having the gun, shot through the body. The wound is mortal. At Camp Stockton a person was shot in the instep, and at Camp Olden one of our company was shot in the hip. These cases of accidental shooting have been the result of utter carelessness.

Many of the men handle their guns with no more prudence than the little boy does the broomstick which he uses as a riding pony.

Friend Barber, I shall not attempt to give you the details of the battle on last Sunday in the vicinity of Bull Run, as it is more the purpose of my letter to narrate to you the movements and incidents of our own regiments.

It was a terrible disaster to our army, and an inglorious defeat indeed, so humiliating under the circumstances, that I have no disposition to speak of its particulars but would rather meditate upon the rashness of the day and endeavor to prepare to retrieve and regain the lost boon.

During the time we were at Fairfax Station and beyond there, we could distinctly hear the rapid discharge of the heavy guns of the different batteries, and almost unceasing volleys of musketry, over at Bull Run and on towards Manassas Junction.

The firing was kept up from 10

o'clock a.m., until after 4 o'clock p.m. In the afternoon several of the enemy's batteries were carried at the point of the bayonet, and at one time the rebels were apparently in full retreat towards Manassas, but almost immediately their places were supplied by a large body of rebel reinforcements which were brought up from the Junction, and the battle continued with redoubled fury.

Our army, after having fought as the assailants, with unsurpassed bravery during the entire day, were obliged to retreat from the overwhelming number of the rebel forces.

The enemy are reported to have had at Manassas Junction, after the arrival of Johnston's forces, a reserve of some seventy-five thousand.

History cannot exhibit to us scenes of greater bravery. The endurance of our men is unparalleled. All advantage gained during the day until about 4 o'clock p.m. was with the Federal Army, and everything seemed to indicate a victory, when suddenly, and I may with propriety say, mysteriously, commenced the universal stampede. Repeated attempts were made to rally the men, and to stop the flying regiments, but they were as abortive as an attempt to stop the winds with the dry switch would be. This panic was shameful. Yet on the morning of our arrival in Alexandria, one could not prevent the tear of sympathy from trickling down the cheek, as the worn down, fatigued and hungry soldiers came in.

They would come into the city in small detachments, and the first thought of the person beholding them naturally was, that the "Army of the Potomac" was annihilated. All is lost!

The government is ruined! A feeling of despair seemed to rest over all loyal hearts as the demoralized or rather disorganized army approached the Potomac, while on the other hand a person could see here and there in the city of Alexandria, small groups of disloyal ones, cheerful and apparently rejoicing over the misfortune of our army.

On the afternoon of the following day a wonderful and happy change of sentiment animated all loyal citizens. It was ascertained then that many of the rumors of the night previous were without any foundation, that our loss

was not so very heavy, and that the enemy were so crippled that they could not take any advantage of our flight, but remained behind their entrenchments and masked batteries.

If our army had retreated from within the reach of the enemy's guns, and had not been panic-stricken, it would have been a victory on our side of great magnitude, as there were but seven or eight regiments on our side engaged during the day.

Some of the officers commanding brigades, and even those commanding divisions of the army, have been much censured since the engagement. The battle was premature, and it appeared as though some of these officers were only desirous to distinguish themselves.

They put no value upon the lives of the rank and file, and yet as soon as their attempts at wonderful achievements proved futile, they rushed from the bloody scene of conflict with all speed, and in some instances entirely unconscious of the welfare of their regiments.

What a lesson this stampede will be to our immense army. Officers of brigades and of divisions will exercise greater prudence and sagacity; politicians will have less influence upon the grand movements of the army; military matters will be left with military men; and there will, in all probability, be an examination of the officers commanding regiments as to their general capabilities and military proficiency.

Many are the instances, now narrated, of the bravery and heroism of some of our citizen soldiery. They never faltered so long as there was hope, and are now as willing as ever to go forward to meet the enemy.

They only ask for competent leaders, in whom they can place confidence. The failure of our troops, before Manassas may be accounted for in a measure under the circumstances. Our soldiers were completely worn down with marching, and entirely unfit for the labors of the day; and, what few reinforcements were brought up, were fatigued by forced marches, hungry and thirsty, indeed physically exhausted, so much so, that one regiment immediately on reaching within gunshot of the enemy, sat down upon the ground in line of battle, and did what execution they could under the cir-

cumstances. Ours was a hungry and famishing army.

Their powers of endurance were overcome, and when the panic-stricken regiments came up to the First and Second regiments of New Jersey Volunteers, which were formed in line a short distance east of Centreville, and Col. Montgomery, of the First, begged the retreating soldiers to turn back, as "he and his Jerseymen were going to fight the rebels, and wished them to give their assistance," he was answered by the frightened and fleeing men: "We must have something to eat! We must have water! We cannot fight as we are; we have no strength." Such were the responses of our broken army.

If the men's powers of endurance had not been thoughtlessly overtasked, and they had been properly provisioned, perchance we might have been saved from the disgrace and humiliation of an ignoble stampede.

One thing is certain: men cannot fight unless they have rest and something to eat. Our regiment has greatly suffered in this respect, and have at times manifested a disposition to seek and take provisions wherever found.

In most instances we have suffered because we have marched at times when we have had no rations on hand, or any to issue from the regimental master's department. The officers of the different companies have endeavored to prevent these deprivations of the necessities of life.

The conduct of the rebels at Bull Run, after our army withdrew from the field of conflict, is justly regarded as barbarous and heathenish in the extreme. A great body of the wounded were left upon the field by the retreating army, and the rebels would, as they came upon them, commit acts of the greatest inhumanity.

They acted without mercy, or the least degree of human sympathy, towards those who had bravely done their duty and had fallen wounded in the conflict.

The inhuman conduct of the northern tribes of uncivilized Europe, when they poured their legions down from the mountains on the plains of Italy, is paralleled only by the unrelenting vandalism of last Sunday.

Our fallen mercilessly bayoneted upon the field; the agonizing and dy-

ing were beaten and mutilated. The evidence of their inhuman conduct is beyond contradiction.

Posterity will never forgive them; the pen of history will pour the maledictions of future ages upon them. Our generals promised our misguided brethren of the South, that all their rights should be religiously respected, that our troops came as friends and brothers, as enemies only to armed rebels, that our mission was to restore peace and confidence, and to uphold the majesty of the law.

The lying and infamous Beauregard published to his confederates, that by us "all rules of civilized warfare were abandoned, and that we proclaim by our acts, if not on our banners, that our war cry is "Beauty and Booty."

Such was the tenor of his late document of glaring falsehood. These falsehoods may have been credited by the Southern rebels as truthful sentiments, but no one can believe that the men of the South are laboring under such misapprehension as to deliberately signal the beginning of this civil war with such acts of inhumanity.

These acts were not deliberate. Our army crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and started southward, to purge the land of treachery, to protect the loyal, and to re-establish the majesty of the laws.

The rebel army has entered the field to destroy the government of our fathers, to snatch from us the great legacy of our patriots, to annihilate the monuments of our free institutions, and to overthrow the majesty of the law.

These are the ends the two armies have in view—the one humane and righteous, the other barbarous and unholy, and such acts of inhumanity were exhibited on last Sunday, are only the natural results of their maddened treason, and we need anticipate none otherwise.

It is with a wild and mad passion, such as overpowers the philanthropy of man's being, that they have engaged in and at present continue the rebellion.

Our men declare the day of retaliation will speedily be at hand. They will enter the next engagement with the remembrance of last Sunday stimulating them onward.

The next blow will be heavy and un-

relenting, in all probability, on both sides. The preparations on the part of the "Army of the Potomac" are very extensive indeed.

Trusting to be able to contribute my little aid in the successful re-establishing of law and order, and wishing you and your family many prosperous days, I remain.

Yours truly,
J. R.

(Communicated)

A Leaf From My Diary—No. 8

Camp Advance, July 29, 1861

Friend Barber—Please allow me a small space in your paper this week, as all is tolerably quiet here now, and there is not much in the way of news.

This morning we witnessed for the first time since we have joined the service, a soldier's funeral. The deceased belonged to the Maine Regiment, now encamped close by us.

He fell a victim to that scourge—diphtheria. He has left a wife and children. There is a deep solemnity at all times in the funeral service, but to those who have never witnessed the burial of a soldier, the scene is doubly impressive.

The slow and dirge-like music of the band, the knell-like notes of the muffled drum, the measured step and reversed arms of his comrades, the rude ambulance and primitive coffin, the impressive service, and deep sympathy of his fellow-soldiers, leaves a lasting impression on the spectator.

The soldier's home is desolate, the fire
is quenched and gone,
That into happy children's eyes once
brightly, laughing shone;
The place where mirth and music met,
is wretched now and drear,
The widow's heart is desolate, and
there are none to cheer.
That father's voice is hushed in death,
the widow's prayer is vain;
That home once happy, ne'er shall hear
his joyous tones again.
But oh, when time shall end, they'll
meet upon that happy shore,
Where wars and trials, sighs and tears,
shall come again no more.
They made him a grave 'neath a huge
oak tree,
Slowly and sadly they laid him down,
From the field of his fame, fresh and
gory,

They carved not a line, they raised not
a stone,
But left him alone in his glory.

Tuesday—The Maine Second struck tents and moved nearer Alexandria today. We are still the advance regiment.

Friday—This is the morning set for us to move, but where I cannot tell. Excuse the shortcomings in this letter.

Respectfully yours,

Frank.

Five Regiments More Wanted From New Jersey

Governor Olden has received a requisition from the general government for five additional regiments, numbering 1040 men each, for the war.

These regiments will be organized under general order No. 1, and formed and equipped as soon as possible, in the following manner:

1. The three months men just mustered out of service, will have the preference if tendered in time.

2. A company will be accepted as such, and the company officers selected by it will be commissioned, if adjudged qualified by a Board of Examiners appointed by the governor, and if approved by the governor.

3. We are informed that the three months' men who volunteer in a company will be entitled to a bounty from the general government of forty dollars each.

4. Each volunteer under this requisition on being honorably discharged, will be entitled to a bounty of \$100 from the general government, and the families or widowed mother dependent on the volunteers are by the existing law of the State entitled to \$6 a month—and single men, on their honorable discharge, will be entitled to receive from the State such bounty as will make their pay equal to \$15 per month.

5. The regimental officers will be appointed by the governor.

6. Each regiment is entitled to a band, who receive musicians' pay.

7. The captain of any company intending to volunteer should, as soon as possible, tender their services at the office of the adjutant general in Trenton.

The Trenton State Gazette says, while the government has shown its desire to re-enlist the three months volun-

teers, by offering a premium of from \$30 to \$50 to each who re-enlists within a reasonable time; and while Adjutant General Stockton has authorized us to say that they will be given the preference in organizing the five new regiments called for, "if tendered in time" still it should be borne in mind that while so many are ready and anxious to go, neither the government or the State can be unnecessarily delayed in the getting up of the new regiments by the withholding for any considerable time of the three months men.

All such as have made up their minds to re-enlist should do so at the earliest possible moment, and thus secure for themselves the opportunity, while at the same time aiding the adjutant general in the speedy organization of the new contingent.

When once the five regiments are made up, all subsequent offers will have to be rejected, no matter how meritorious may be the application.

In view of this, we again repeat that all the three months men who have made up their minds to re-enlist should do so at the earliest possible moment, and report their companies to the adjutant general.

Jerseymen in the Fight

The National (Washington) Intelligencer says: "During the fight at Bull Run 23 of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment were on the extreme right, in the engineering corps, under Lieut. Pryme."

As neither of the Jersey regiments were ordered to take part in the battle, the twenty three here spoken of must have volunteered their services for special duty, and deserve so much the more credit.

A Gloucester County Rebel; The Allowaystown Meeting

Very considerable excitement prevailed in Salem county during this week and the week previous, on account of a "Secession meeting held at Allowaystown on Saturday the 27th ult."

The meeting has something more than a local interest. Our citizens have had their attention attracted to it by the fact that a prominent politician of Gloucester county "was the only speaker under the call."

For that reason we refer to its proceedings. From the notices which the meeting received in both of the Salem papers and from private accounts, it was a bold attempt of the sympathizers with the rebels of the South, to give them aid and comfort, by a public demonstration of sentiment adverse to the national administration and the war.

It was fully intended to make a telling demonstration. This is evident from the pompous foreshadowings, and the imposing preparations, for the Sunbeam says, speeches were to be made by known Secessionists from Delaware; and to cap the climax, a "Secession flag" was to be unfurled.

The regular call then appeared in a hand bill for a Union Democratic meeting for the purpose of opposing the present "unnecessary war," and the administration.

The Sunbeam says "The cheek mantled with indignation that even such a meeting should be held in our midsts at such a crisis in our affairs, when hosts of armed rebels are in the field against the government."

The Sunbeam says at the time of the meeting, a large body of unconditional Union men attended to watch the proceedings and rebuke treason should its serpenthead be made manifest.

E. S. Anderson was called to the chair, and E. Stretch, Secretary. Dr. John R. Sickler was introduced to address the meeting.

The doctor is well known to our readers, and needs no introduction.

The Standard says he made a brief speech, which was strongly denunciatory of Mr. Lincoln, his cabinet and supporters, and gave as a reason for his brevity, an affection of the throat.

The Sunbeam says the doctor was careful to say as little as possible to offend the Union sentiment. He was continually interrupted, and at length left, it is said, by the back door of the hotel for his home in Gloucester county.

The doctor can assume a pretty bold front. But bravado was of no use at such a time. The demonstration was too unequivocal to be misinterpreted. The people were indignant. He felt his peculiar position, and report says he turned to a gentleman, fully recognized as a Democrat, and asking him

while the storm was brewing what he should do?

Do? you can do nothing but make a square out Union speech!

It was a bitter pill and he boggled badly over it. The truth is, the doctor is too much of a political partisan to get clear of its trammels. Such men as Holt, Butler, Dix and Runyon, &c. he would look upon only as abolitionists.

But this is no time for disloyalty. The people are determined to put down rebellion, and save the government.

The resolutions offered were received with a yell of indignation. Sergeant E. A. Acton rose and denounced them, and added that the author should be hung.

D. P. Stratton followed in a fervent speech for the Union and the meeting broke up with three rousing cheers for the Union. A copy of the resolutions was refused.

(Communicated)

Near Clouds Mills, August 6, 1861

Friend Barber—It is a remarkable fact, a mystery unaccounted to us, that persons are yet to be found in "Old Gloucester" of such disloyal principles as to presume to give public expression to their sympathies for a cabal of infamous and malignant conspirators, who are endeavoring to undermine and overthrow our free institutions, and to bring ruin upon the great republic.

Still more astonishing is the fact, that the enlightened and patriotic community of Gloucester county will permit these public exhibition of disloyalty to quietly continue.

Have the people so soon forgotten those imperilled in the vindication of the integrity of the Union? Are we, here on the tented field, remembered no more? Are we only as mere mercenaries? These public exhibitions of disloyalty should not under any circumstances be allowed, and the resolute and patriotic determination of the loyal citizens should unhesitatingly suppress them.

Such persons are morally guilty of a heinous crime, and deserve the severest censure. They are public mockers, who are regardless of the priceless blessings resting upon the perpetuity of the Union.

The nationality of our people de-

pend upon the proper maintenance of the government, and our future happiness and prosperity rest upon a successful suppression of the present causeless rebellion, and the unqualified enforcement of the laws.

We are either for or against our country, willing to maintain at all hazards the authority of the Constitution, or desirous to undermine and to overthrow it. This idea of State or individual neutrality, when domestic enemies are designing the annihilation of our national institutions, the unity and sovereignty of our government, is an absurdity.

We are patriots, willing to endure hardships, privations, and to suffer death for our country, or traitors, willing to betray her, and to connive at the subversion of her hard-earned and dearly cherished institutions—institutions which some of our people have ceased to adore, but upon the excellencies of which the world bestows the highest ecomiums.

I wish such persons were here that they might ask the men of our regiment why they were resting upon their arms, and to hear their response, as they pointed to the flag of their country: "To maintain its honor, though it be by a baptism in our blood."

It is now foolishness to talk about compromise for the sake of peace. The South, in her vanity and arrogance, has long scorned the idea of compromise, and the patriot Crittenden, of Kentucky, fully comprehended this fact long before the commencement of the extra session of Congress, and has therefore refrained from introducing any such measures, but has stood nobly by the administration in its efforts to restore peace by suppressing rebellion.

Can peace be restored by compromising with a cabal designing the destruction of the government? Would such a peace insure to us our accustomed happiness and prosperity? Those now in rebellion against the government have had granted to them all that they have presumed to ask for.

And, if the mere fact of the election of Mr. Lincoln had been the cause of the present cruel rebellion, no rebel army would have entered Virginia to first suppress the voice of the people, and then to apply the torch of the incendiary to the city of Washington.

They do not ask for peace, but governed by the inhuman ambition of the merciless, savage, and the unholy impulses of the bandit, they entertain the idea of subduing northern society, socially, politically and religiously.

In their indolence and high mindedness, they have invidiously beheld our increasing happiness and prosperity. Not possessing the energy or enterprise to compete with us, they would now turn from us, and hatefully destroy all that we so dearly cherish.

"For thirty years or more the South has been taught to regard the North as their enemies, and made to believe that they could not live in peace with us; they have been taught that we of the Free States are mere money-makers, destitute of any high moral or religious principle, selfish, calculating, cold-hearted, and worse than all, mere cowards."

This rebellion was plotted long before Mr. Lincoln was thought of as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people. It is the result of the political philosophy of John C. Calhoun. While the rebellion was in an embryo state, possessing scarcely anything but a mental existence, he gave it direction and shape.

It showed itself prematurely in 1832, and again in 1847 it gave fearful evidence of life and great powers of strength.

The South made the pretext last Fall, in as much as they considered their plans were mature, to give stability and permanency to their rebellious designs. They knew thousands in the North were unalterably opposed to the principles of the successful political party, and under the circumstances they so far misunderstood these antagonistic political relations, as to believe when they commenced their open acts of hostility, the North would be divided among themselves, and the government would fall an easy prey to their ambition.

But herein they were greatly deceived, and failed to comprehend the motives of our political antagonism. They believed the people of the North would not sustain the administration in upholding the powers and interests which belong to the government, but they would be dissuaded from such a course by the intimation of the spilling of blood.

This contest is not waged for the redress of any grievances for the South has not been oppressed by any; instead, the government has fostered with a liberal hand every interest of the South and has been exceedingly gracious to her people.

No section of our country has been so greatly favored by the government as that portion whose people are now laboring for its destruction. This is a contest of social principles between the North and South, in which is involved the perpetuity of the institution of American Slavery.

The contest is not waged for the extinction of this institution, but the design to strengthen, to extend, to perpetuate, and to give supremacy to its boundaries, has brought the contest upon us.

The constitutional authorities had fixed its boundaries in one direction, and nature had determined its limits in another, and thus circumscribed, it was rapidly losing its political importance on account of the wonderful increase of social and political power in the North!

The social principles which it had long been generating in the South, became more and more arrogant until they broke out in open conflict for the purpose of giving supremacy to those institutions, which from the nature of things, were losing their prestige forever.

The institutions of the Free State were to be destroyed, and their social ideas annihilated, or the Slave States were to constitute an independent nation, whose government should be based upon the institution of Slavery.

We have the publicly avowed declarations of many of the Southern leaders in the present rebellion, in substantiation of our position. So that the future happiness of every fireside in the north the prosperity and political pre-eminence of the Free States depend upon a successful suppression of the present rebellion.

History will condemn our generation for effeminacy, unless we stand firm and unyielding in our labors and sacrifices to accomplish this purpose. Let the hardy and brave sons of freedom continue to come forth to exterminate this hydra of treason, and those who would impiously give public exhibition to their unnatural sympathies for such

as would divide our country into jealous and warring sections, receive the censure they so justly deserve.

A sentiment I fully endorse, I will quote from "The Roman Catholic Review. The entire article I wish every man in Jersey could have read at leisure." The American citizen who seeks to overthrow the American government is not only a traitor, but a libricide, a dishumanized monster, not fit to inhabit any part of this globe."

Friend Barber, I have said that in this contest was involved the perpetuity of the institution of American slavery; not that the contest was waged for this purpose; far from it; but as a natural and unavoidable consequence issuing out of the contest.

I will briefly explain to you how I regard the perpetuity of this institution involved in the present contest. Not through a want of a proper enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, nor that our army as it advances to the South will liberate such persons.

If by the firing of a single gun, I could set the four millions of slaves at liberty, I would not lift one finger, under present circumstances, to discharge, for the simple reason, I believe by so doing I would be casting upon them the greatest injustice possible.

American society, neither at the North or South, is prepared for such an event, and they would be only as so many outcasts, soon to be degraded and prostituted for want of a resting place. But I look upon this matter as one of the inevitable consequences of the present contest. The institution so dearly cherished by the South, and upon which as a basis the leaders of the South propose to erect a government will, through the influence of the contest, lose its political importance, and thereby become so enfeebled as to gradually crumble and fall of its own weight, soon after the present unhappy contest is terminated.

The slaves themselves will become unfit for a state of slavery. It will be as it even is at present in many instances, beyond the power of the master to control the slave.

They are by thousands engaged in the erection of batteries and defences of various kinds, the manufacturing of and in many instances the use of arms, and in this manner are obtain-

ing too great an idea of their importance to quietly submit to their former life on the cotton or sugar plantation.

In this manner the institution has been greatly crippled in this part of Virginia, as I have seen innumerable proofs during our time here.

And when the institution is permanently crippled in the eastern part of Virginia, its stability is materially affected throughout the State. And so far as the State of Missouri is concerned, the institution is virtually destroyed in consequence of the war therein.

There are persons of pure and honorable intentions in the North, who seem to think from some cause that it will be impossible to suppress the present rebellion; that the war will necessarily be one of "subjugation and conquest."

Now it cannot be a war of conquest, as it is merely the marching of an army into a disloyal part of the country to establish order, by the enforcement of the laws; nor can it be a war of subjugation, for the mission of the army is to protect loyal citizens and to suppress rebellion.

They seem to think as though peace could not be restored by the force of arms; that it must be obtained by some sort of compromise, or that there must be a peaceable separation. Every nation of the Earth has during its history been visited with the disasters of civil war, and not one has withstood the terrible consequences, unless the rebellion within its borders has been successfully suppressed by the exercise of the powers of its government.

Never under such circumstances has permanent peace been established by measures of compromise. And this saying that the South can never be brought to acknowledge their allegiance is without any foundation. The enemies of the government frequently make bold the same assertion, as though we had not already restored peace in Maryland and in a great part of Missouri, in this manner.

The South, without external aid, has done about all she can do. She has a large army, well disciplined and equipped in the State of Virginia, composed of the flower of the South. Let this army be once destroyed, and she will not be able to replace it in any man-

ner of efficiency. The present army of the South is composed of the wealthy principally, and the poor class who are with it are so from necessity and not from motives of patriotism.

The wealthy are making every imaginable sacrifice to maintain the present army at Manassas, which once overthrown by our force, it will be an impossibility for them to resist our onward march in almost any direction.

The constitution of the army is apparent from the fact, that it is composed of troops principally from the plateaus along the sea and gulf borders, while in the mountainous sections is still prevailing a strong Union sentiment.

It is amazing to behold what is being done towards a complete reorganizing of our army under Major General McClellan. I have not yet seen him, but those who have speak of him as a man of great energy and decision of character.

By his orders none are permitted to neglect their commands by loitering about the hotels in Washington. The "Army of the Potomac" is being daily made more efficient, by the arrival of thousands of troops and heavy pieces of artillery. In the next advance there will be much more artillery than was in the first, which is of great consequence in advancing an army over a section of country so hilly as that part of Virginia between Washington and Richmond, by way of Manassas Junction.

This will avoid such a terrible exposure of life in endeavoring to take possession of the enemy's batteries. The mounted part of the army is also being greatly increased and rendered more efficient in every respect, as several regiments of cavalry have already been accepted since our late disaster near Manassas Junction.

I heard yesterday some thirteen officers of the Garibaldi regiment, feeling their incompetency to command, resigned, thereby giving room for the promotion of good and trustworthy men, and Col. Baker, who is to be appointed a brigadier general, has declared that it was his intention to remove some of the officers from his command on account of their incompetency. It is by this decapitation, in a great measure, that our army is to be reorganized and made more invin-

cible. I do not believe there will be any danger of a disaster similar to the one before Manassas.

On Friday morning, August 2d, we struck our tents and joyfully left the low and damp meadow, which proved so sickly a location, and moved to a high upland piece of ground, about one mile northward. Here we pitched our tents and are now as neatly situated as we have ever been. Our camp being located on an eminence, we command an excellent view of the country surrounding us. The prospect in every direction from our camp is a delightful one indeed, and if there is any breeze we are sure to enjoy its pleasant influence.

The effect of our present delightful encampment is plainly to be seen upon the men. They are more joyous, more happy than I have ever seen them before. There is now nothing to mar their comfort and happiness, except the trouble they are subject to in order to obtain their regular rations from the quartermaster. He appears to be much unconcerned about comfort and reckless as to the quality of the rations which are issued.

The men, after pitching their tents, went to work and cut large cedar trees and set them up around the tents, so that they have shade, and have given to the camp somewhat of a romantic appearance. Lieut. Wilson and myself have three large ones, about 25 feet in height, in front of our tent, thereby adding much to the retirement of our tents, while in the rear of the tent we have a cedar arbor, under which we quietly eat our rations.

We do not have quite so luxuriant a table now as we had when you visited us at Camp Olden, near Trenton. Such luxuries would now certainly sicken us.

To us there is nothing to be compared to strong coffee without sugar or milk, and dry bread without butter, and sometimes as sour as the bread is strong. But this is calculated to make us strong and patriotic, hardy and energetic.

It is astonishing what reports daily spread through camp. It is said today that we are no longer to march upon empty stomachs. Our accustomed way has been to eat up everything in camp, and then commence our march, and at its end, sit down and wait a day or

two for our rations. Ah, this, Friend Barber, has not been very delightful.

We are now in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, this being the point at which the Jersey Troops will concentrate for the present. This morning the 2d regiment came through the woods from the old camp, on the Hampshire and London Railroad, and are now pitching their tents in a field just in advance of us; and, while I am writing, the 1st regiment is moving along past, to encamp just beyond the 2d regiment.

It was thought when we received orders to move from our former encampment, that we were to be engaged for some time in throwing up earthworks, but instead we have nothing to attend to but our regular military duties, so that we will by constant daily drilling soon become more proficient in the manual of arms, and more skillful in the battalion movements.

Green's Battery is at present on the Alexandria and Fairfax road near by us, on a prominent eminence commanding the road some distance towards Fairfax.

Last evening Brigadier General Kearney, under whose command we are, visited our camp and remained with us during the night. We are certainly very fortunate in having him for our commander, as he has upon the field of battle proved his efficiency as an officer, and in the war with Mexico lost his left arm.

His quarters will be just in the rear of our camp. There appears to be general satisfaction and rejoicing that we are to be organized into a brigade, believing in consequence thereof that we shall not be obliged to be moving hither and thither, but shall be able to obtain our just rights in every respect, and that arrangements will be such as to tend more to our comfort and happiness than heretofore.

On last evening, for the second time, our company was over at the mills on picket duty. Our captain was officer of the day, hence the command of the company fell upon myself, and a disagreeable time we had of it.

About 1 o'clock a messenger arrived, informing us that Col. Howard had received information that the rebels were marching towards our lines, and that our company must remain diligent.

We were also ordered to take the

hay from an adjoining barn and throw it up in large heaps along the road, and if the enemy did advance, we must fire one round, and after setting fire to these heaps of hay, fall back to our regiment.

The hay was immediately fixed in heaps, and men stationed ready at any moment to set them on fire, so as to light up the entire place; but all that it amounted to was the men being obliged to remain on their feet nearly all night, as in the morning we marched back to our regiment and reported everything quiet.

I beg pardon, friend Barber, for the length of my letter must weary you, and shall close by asking you to give my respect to my friends, and ascribing myself,

Yours truly,

J. R.

In and Out of Alexandria (Communicated)

Mr. Editor: After our famous retreat of the 22d, of which your humble correspondent was among the many who walked the entire distance, arriving at Alexandria about noon. Our regiment (3d) was fortunate enough to be taken up by a returning train, sparing them some five miles weary marching through a drenching rain storm.

Lieut. Col. Brown and some few of us, were among those left behind. Our gallant Lieut. Colonel chose rather to share the brunt of the entire march than leave us in the rear.

He is a man beloved by the entire regiment. Inflexible in the right, kind but firm, his orders are at all times obeyed with alacrity and cheerfulness. Frank and cordial to those under him, at the same time lacking no dignity that his rank imposes upon him; but possessing an easy facility of transmitting orders in a manner that will insure their execution to the very letter.

So unlike some of our field and staff officers, who I fear, seek to crush out every manly instinct of those in the ranks, thinking thereby to insure good order and discipline.

But this noble, generous hearted officer pursues a far different course—one insuring more discipline — far more contentment to endure all the hardships of the soldiers life—a unanimity of action in the ranks, without which

we can accomplish nothing—a consciousness of knowing that he possesses the hearts of his men; and wherever the fight rages most—wherever our brave boys are found covering themselves with immortal glory, there will be found our gallant Lieut. Colonel leading them on.

Blessed be the day that brought this brave officer among us.

How these Alexandrians laughed at us when we came in the town. An exultant smile seemed to play over the faces of all we met; and as we wandered around the town drenched to the skin, seeking shelter in the depot, tobacconist shops, alley ways, presenting a very ludicrous appearance, 'tis true, but not in a very fit humor to be taunted with our defeat.

Most of the houses were closed, at least the lower story. I presume the inmates thought they were comparatively safe sitting upstairs, peering from the half-closed blinds at what they considered decently whipped and cowards.

Oh this was a jubilant day for these traitors! How proud they felt! What assurance it gave that King Davis, and his vice-gerant Beauregard, was all to them that they so proudly doted upon.

They had saved the South from the tyrannical rule of the wicked abolitionists. Henceforth we poor wronged, down-trodden Virginians are free. That hated link that had so long bound us to the most wicked government on the face of the Earth, was sundered, this day inaugurated a policy for the South that their most ambitious troops could hardly claim. Such was in substance the sentiment of an old lady who had accosted me from the second story of her house as I was passing leisurely by.

Her first words were "Poor man! Are you not very wet,"—&c. "Oh how I pity you. Do write home to your friends and tell them not to come here. That bad man Lincoln, had brought you where you would never return alive."

I was so heartily amused at this poor old granny, that I could scarce refrain laughing outright. I declare it was nearly as good to me as a dinner would have been—and this latter would have been regarded at this critical period a perfect God-send.

I thanked her for the personal regard for my welfare and safety; assuring her that my friends in the North needed no information of the South; nor the designs of that very wicked man President Lincoln; that we as soldiers counted no cost; no suffering; no fear; no privations of any kind, until the great end was accomplished, our mission fulfilled in the complete purging out of that accursed heresy secession rebellion; and if it need be we can have a million brave men from the North to help us; and if this is not enough our ladies will come with their broomsticks and sweep them all into the Gulf of Mexico.

This last shot was rather too much for the delicate senses of the old lady, for I could hear a faint exclamation of "God have mercy upon us! Who would have thought that the women could fight, too," suiting her action to these words she let the window fall with a smash and retreated back into the room perfectly satisfied 'twas all no use.

We at last found quarters at the Marshall House, but more properly speaking the Elsworth House; for I think in a very short time it will be wholly dedicated to that young martyr, in the way of shavings and whittlings that the hundreds of visitors are daily carrying off parts of the stairway and rooms are wholly gone. It is now used for a hospital for wounded.

Business is generally suspended, although where a man has kept open his store or place of business he has not been interfered with, but on the contrary reaped a fine harvest of our northern soldiers.

Secession is very rampant here. It has well nigh crushed out all the Union sentiment. The postmaster of this place tells me that he has lost ten thousand dollars by it; and his life with the rest of the few Union people still here, would not be worth a farthing if the rebels get possession of the city.

This ill-fated city, like the rest of Virginia, is reaping the just reward and punishment of a people who invited this war upon their soil not from any wrong inflicted upon them but imagining that there would be.

The streets of this city wear a Sunday appearance. The grass is spring-

ing up luxuriantly. No drays, cabs, or omnibuses are seen, the noisy sound and rattle of which gives life to a city.

All is quiet, the market house quite deserted. The sentinel paces to and fro across the corner of the street, thereby commanding a view of both angles, to protect citizens as well as soldiers. Come take a peep in the slave pens.

Could you believe it, a slave pen—so near the capitol of this great Nation. Even so, a magnificent one, if dungeons and brick walls can contribute to it. Over the arch doorway you read the names of Birch Price, dealers in slaves. You enter this auction room; and fancy how many human beings have been sold from off that block. You pass on through an entry that leads you out into a large yard surrounded by a high brick wall, similar in many respects to our county jail yard at Woodbury, but exceedingly filthy.

Turning short to the left from leaving the door of the entry way, you descend a flight of steps into a large cellar running under the whole house and yard. In this place I was told, they usually kept as high as fifty negroes; and if business was a little slack, sometime the stock on hand would increase twice that amount.

My curiosity prompted me to walk through this foul cellar. A large corridor entry ran through the centre, each side of which were stalls; the filthy pavement of each was covered with shavings, sand, straw; not unfrequently you would find a chain fastened to the wall with handcuff attached.

A foul, sickening stench assailed you at every turn. After regaining the open air, I thanked God that I was not a slave, nor a slave dealer.

The Ellsworth Zouaves are still quartered in this city. I believe they lost only about 75 men in the battle of Sunday the 21st, but since that time over half of their regiment has deserted, in consequence of government failing to pay them their proper dues.

Fort Ellsworth, a short distance from the city, the work of these brave fellows, stands a monument of their labors.

These lion-hearted fellows lost their sheet anchor in the death of Ellsworth.

Gloucester County
in the
Civil War

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VOLUME I
Section III

Compiled and Edited by
FRANK H. STEWART
President of the Gloucester County Historical Society
Woodbury, N. J.
Assisted by Raymond Archut, Woodbury, N. J.

He alone could restrain and curb that dare-devil spirit that so strongly characterizes them.

Yours,

C. T. S.

Communicated for "The Constitution"

A Leaf From My Diary, No. 11

Cloud's Mills, August 6, 1861

Monday — Today our new general, who came last evening, has been making some important changes in our programme. His name is Kearney; he has seen considerable service and lost his left arm in Mexico during the late war.

Company B, of our regiment, left this afternoon and joined Green's artillery company, whose guns are planted on the opposite hill. They will act as skirmishers.

Company C are to have rifles and will also make skirmishing their study.

Tuesday—Company D who were on picket this morning shot one of the rebel cavalry. He partly fell from his horse, but was caught and held up by two of his companions. They escaped, but the horse was found shortly afterwards severely wounded.

Wednesday—At 2 o'clock this morning the long roll again called up to arms. We were ready in less than five minutes and up and away. Large parties of cavalry and infantry are gradually closing around us; and not two miles from us the rebels are abusing and ill-treating the inhabitants.

A poor woman came into camp stating that they had stolen all their cattle, horses, &c., and were after her husband. We have made advances towards them as far as has been safe, but have not as yet done them any damage.

Thursday — It is excessively warm and oppressive this morning. At nine o'clock orders came for all to prepare for general review, by orders of General McDowell. The soldier is expected to be dressed up in all his toggery and coat buttoned up. We left the camp under a burning sun and maneuvered before his majesty for full two hours.

The heat was so excessively oppressive that men fell continually and were taken or carried out of the ranks into the shade. On the march back many were left by the way, and on our own

parade ground before we were dismissed over 30 more fell and a general confusion prevailed.

Friday — No news of importance this morning. Quite much talk is now being made in our camp and other regiments relative to the question as to whether we can be detained in the service after the 26th of this month.

The idea has been advanced that the troops who were sworn in previous to the sitting of Congress were sworn in illegally; that the President exceeded his bounds of authority and that the troops could not be legally mustered in until Congress authorized the act.

We occupy a good position, on a long range of hills commanding an extensive range of the country. Our cannon also have a position raking the pike for nearly 2 miles. Cloud's Mills will be the concentrating point for the troops and many thousands are now encamped around us.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte paid us a visit yesterday. He was attended by a flag of truce and intends visiting the rebel army.

I have just paid a visit to the sick in the hospital and find them looking quite unwell and worn out. The hospital steward just tells me that 207 are on the sick-list.

I remain most respectfully yours,
Frank.

Volunteers Wanted

The attention of those inclined to join the artillery is directed to the advertisement of the First New Jersey mounted artillery regiment. General McClellan says this is to be an artillery war.

Lieut. Sawyer, who is recruiting in this county, will pass through Woodbury on Friday next, and accompany any recruits who may be here ready to go to Trenton.

**Jersey Volunteers For Pennsylvania
Regiment; Col. D. B. Birney's
Regiment**

Col. Birney, of the 23d Pennsylvania three months men, has been authorized by the War Department to reorganize his regiment. The following is an extract from a circular addressed to one of our citizens.

The regiment will be a Zouave one, handsomely equipped, armed with

rifles and sword bayonets, and in all respects, a crack corps.

I have commenced mustering in companies and will, in a few days, form a camp on the Wissahickon. Each company, when ready, will be mustered in at once and provided for.

Will your county furnish me with a company or squad of men? I will accept their own officers, if they are competent. I wish this to be a first-class regiment, and only want good men.

Editor of Camden Press

The editor of the Camden Press, who was near Centreville after the great battle, writes as follows:

We took breakfast with the village doctor, who though a man of respectable abilities, evinced the profoundest ignorance of current events. He said he had heard of telegraphes, and supposed they were worked by electricity, but could not comprehend how a message could be instantaneously dispatched a hundred miles; as to newspapers, some years ago, he took the Fairfax paper, but had long since given that up, and had taken no other since; he thought railroads an innovation upon stage coaches, and very uncertain.

The old gentleman told us he had a son in the secession army, and had sent his daughter and his best furniture away, on the approach of our troops, under the supposition that we were a horde of barbarians, come down to commit all manner of atrocities and seemed surprised to find that we were gentlemen, and paid for all we got. Before we left him, he avowed himself a Union man and heartily thanked us for the information we had given him.

3d New Jersey in Virginia

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The 3d New Jersey Regiment has erected a fence, entwined with evergreen, around the graves of the Ohio soldiers who were murdered at Vienna.

Within the enclosure they have built a mound, neatly sodded, on the top of which a beautiful spruce has been planted.

Acts like this not only prove the refined feelings of our volunteers, but show with what reverence they regard those of their brethren who fell in defence of the Union."

(Communicated)

A Leaf From My Diary, No. 12

Cloud's Mills, August 10, 1861

Friend Barber—I did not anticipate writing a letter this week, but foreseeing that a few items might occur toward forming a foundation to build a letter upon, I again write.

Saturday morning — Our attention was called this morning to a large company of cavalry advancing from the hills on our left, 96 in number, but soon found out they were the Kentucky Cavalry, made up from Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

On going through their camp, we were agreeably surprised to find among them eleven members who are our old friends from Swedesboro.

We gave them a hearty welcome, but are sorry to see that the government has not as yet given them their arms. True, they have sabres and revolvers, but the carbine is indispensable.

Sunday afternoon.—The artillery on the hills across the pike are practicing with shot and shell. They are ten pounders, but they are not the grand desideratum. They are sufficient to guard a road, but two or three long thirty-two pounders would silence them in a very short time.

Monday—This afternoon our cavalry went on a scout towards Falls Church. They came very unexpectedly upon three companies of infantry and one company of cavalry.

A detachment left their horses and went forward to reconnoitre, driving in the rebel pickets, who gave the alarm. Their camp was roused by the alarm, and our cavalry left. No one was hurt. 6 o'clock orders were given to all hands to pack up.

Fifty-two baggage wagons have just passed my tent on their way to the camps of the 1st and 2d regiments. The orders are merely given: "Boys, pack up." No place of destination is named, and not even the directions. It is ludicrous to see groups of men talking over the matter, endeavoring to surmise the place of destination.

8 o'clock—All packed up ready to strike tents and march. Two of our men have been discharged from Company A from inability. They are now in the hospital. Another will probably die, as he is very ill with intermittent fever. No pay yet. We look for

its coming. The health of our company is generally good. We have only 13 sick, five of whom are in the hospital.

Tuesday, 8 o'clock — We have not moved yet, but laid on our arms all night, ready for any emergency. 10 o'clock—Tents, wagons, provisions and everything gone. We are left exposed to a furious storm, having been detailed along with companies H and B to remain upon the ground and act as advance scouts and pickets, to give due notice of any danger to the main body, who are gone we know not where.

Shortly after the wagons started, it commenced to rain very hard and drifting. We had no shelter, so we took it as best we could. At noon it cleared again, but rained at intervals. At 6 o'clock without either dinner or supper, we were ordered away, and marched over the hills to take possession of the bluffs lately occupied by the artillery company.

We posted our pickets, stacked our arms on the heights, and then dispersed to find material to build shelter for the night, as it was very cold with our overcoats on, and it was coming on to rain again.

From the barrels, boards and boxes left by the artillerists, our boys soon had some dozen different varieties of cabooses made, and much ingenuity is displayed in many of them.

Should our boys ever get home again Jersey will not want for carpenters, as most any one in Company A can make, with a common pocket knife alone, anything from a horse cart to an elephant, or from a ten-cent pig pen to a right smart of an edifice.

Cold and hungry though we were we could not but laugh to see the men hang up for the night. We saw Frank H. Cole crawl into one flour barrel, and by drawing up another to it, make a comfortable sleeping house, but it is not often we can get even this.

Wednesday morning, 3 o'clock — No alarm last night, but we awoke early, suffering from the cold. It seemed as if our limbs were completely paralyzed. We stirred ourselves around, collected a large pile of boards and barrels, and soon had a large bonfire, and were warming our chilled bodies.

7 o'clock—Still on the bluff. No relief and no breakfast. 10 o'clock—The sentry has just given the cheerful in-

telligence that the relief is coming.

Orders to fall in, and soon a new company was climbing our hill, and after passing orders and saluting, we wished them God-speed and were off. We took the road for the main body, but got lost, and being met by an officer, were directed into a road that soon brought us in sight of our new camp on a large hill, commanding a beautiful view of the Potomac.

No name is—the camp. 1 o'clock—We are receiving the first meal we have had since Tuesday morning. Being out in the rain all that day, out all night, and again until early today, has made us all tired, sleepy.

FRANK.

Teamsters Leave for Front

Constitution, August 20, 1861

Baggage Master John Eyles, Esq., of this town, having received an appointment of this character, left for Washington yesterday, with a number of men (25) to be teamsters.

The Allowaystown Secession Meeting

The Trenton True American publishes under the head of "Democratic Meeting in Salem," the proceedings of the meeting at Allowaystown on the 27th ult, which has obtained considerable notoriety because of its treasonable purposes.

The following are three of the resolutions presented to the meeting:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting these calamities might have been all averted by the early adoption of a more conservative spirit in our national councils, and by early compromise, which was only hindered by the base cunning and intrigue of the opposite party.

Resolved, That in view of the whole subject we do not believe that it was ever the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the Union should be held together by force; that patriotism and fraternal love were the ligaments by which they hoped to hold it together, and when these, and when all effort to compromise the difficulties are exhausted, the only policy to be pursued is a peaceable separation of the opposing elements, and a treaty of unity between them as independent nations.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic State Central Committee the calling of a State convention of the

Democracy, at some early period, to take more definite action upon the issues, now before the people, and recommend some means to the country for the settlement of the difficulties into which we have been so unfortunately thrown.

The proceedings are published without comment by the American, the State organ of the Democratic party. "The resolutions were received by a yell of indignation," and the traitors were glad to escape with whole bones.

Yet the State printer permits them to go abroad as Democratic sentiment. They no doubt do express the views of that paper and the adherents of John C. Breckinridge. He is a traitor, and shows it in every word he utters.

But we do not believe the resolutions speak the sentiments of the Democratic party of New Jersey. They will repudiate them, as very many of the leading, prominent men who adorn the party, have done.

The poor miserable partisan cannot take that broad comprehensive view of the momentous issues which are involved in the present contest, which every true lover of his country should take. He is the tool of the traitor, and would sell that country for a little paltry political distinction. No Democrat doubts the principles, any more than he does the patriotism, of Holt of Kentucky, Senator Johnson of Tennessee, Dix of New York, Butler of Massachusetts, Wright of Pennsylvania, Runyon of New Jersey, and a host of other true leading members of his party in all parts of the Union, who were among the first to come to the rescue of the country, and who today, by their eloquence and daring, are rallying the people as one man in its defense. They have thrown party aside.

Stephen A. Douglas, though dead, yet speaks, and the great popular heart of all parties echoes his dying declaration in the last speech he ever delivered.

Constitution, August 28, 1861

By the President of The United States

A Proclamation

Whereas, a joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the

United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States.

His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; and whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, to bow in humble submission to his chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of Wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; and whereas, when our beloved country, once by the blessing of God united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and, in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before him and to pray for His mercy; to pray that we may be spared further punishment though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our country; and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency.

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

In testimony whereof &c.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

William H. Seward,

Secretary of State.

**By The President of The United States
A Proclamation**

Whereas, on the 1-th day of April the President of the United States in view of an insurrection against the laws, constitution, and government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose, approved February 28th, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection, and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and whereas such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and whereas the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the person exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which such combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States—

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved July 13th, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and of such other parts of that State and the other States hereinbefore named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of such insurgents as are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exception aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection

shall cease, or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from any of the said States, with the exception aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of the said States, with the exception aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to and from the said States, with the said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that, from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of the said States, with the said exceptions, found at sea, or in any part of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States.

And I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys, marshals, and officers of the revenue and of the military and navel forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of the said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to make his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case require such remission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By the President.

Wm. H. Seward.

The State Bounty

Considerable diversity of opinion existing in various sections, as to the proper mode of paying the State bounty of \$6 per month to the families of volunteers, the attorney general has given the following opinion relative thereto:

Newark, July 18, 1861

Hon. Jonathan Cook—Dear Sir:—
The proper plan for the distribution of the State bounty to the families, &c., of the New Jersey Militia, is for the Freeholders or city authorities to make payment to the families, &c., residing in their counties or cities, without regard to what particular company the militia men joined, provided, of course, the family reside in the State when the militia man or volunteer was "mustered in," and is in other respects within the law.

Yours respectfully,
Frederick T. Frelinghuysen
(For "The Constitution")

Stand By Your Flag

Respectfully Dedicated the Gloucester
County Volunteers, Company A,
3d Regiment

A gallant band, Old Gloucester's boast,
Now roam Virginia o'er,
Arrayed against the rebel host,
That would invade our shore.
Upon her sacred soil we dare
The traitor foe defy,
And by our flag we proudly swear,
To conquer, or to die.

Chorus:

Stand by your flag, stand by your flag,
Our watchword, Liberty;
Stand by your flag, 'tis God's decree,
America shall be free.

What though we've left our homes so
bright,
And friends we love so dear;
Though dark and dreary is the night
That closes round us here;
Though bristling steel and leaden rain
Assail on every side,
Yet still each morn we look and see
Our banner floating wide.
Chorus—Stand by your flag, etc.

Hail glorious flag, thy folds shall fly
On every tented field;
We love thee, and will gallantly
Strike till the traitor yield.
Strike, till Secession's hosts disband,
And law and order be
Diffused through all Columbia's land,
The home of liberty.
Chorus—Stand by your flag, etc.

Then hail, Old Gloucester, thou
shouldst be
Proud of thy volunteers.
Oh, may they all return to thee,

And live for many years.
May they great honors bring to thee,
And borne on every tongue,
May Union, Peace, and Liberty,
Be a great nation's song.

Chorus—Stand by your flag, etc.

FRANK

Artillery Hill, near Cloud's Mills, Va.

Letters from the Army (Communicated)

August 21, 1861

Friend Barber—We cannot understand how it is that so many reports derogatory of the character of our company and of its individual members, are constantly circulated throughout the county of Gloucester.

We may frequently be misinformed as to the nature and publicity of these reports, but the men are highly indignant that some of them even should gain credence among their friends and acquaintances at home. These reports are sometimes of not a very honorable character, and are merely calculated to injure the reputation of those whom they concern.

One of our best non-commissioned officers, one who is never dilatory in the discharge of every duty, informed me last evening that it was currently reported in the vicinity of his home that "he had been arrested and caged for disorderly conduct and for refusing to obey orders"—a report without any foundation whatever, and one which ought not to gain credence among any of his acquaintances, as the least circulation of which is calculated to bring sadness and unhappiness to his family.

Many of these reports, similar in character to the one mentioned, may have their origin in some imprudent or incautious remarks in letters from the company, which have assumed wonderful proportions and an entirely different aspect as they have been verbally communicated.

Such reports as persons of our company having been employed in burying the dead; of others being separated from the company, and in an engagement with the rebels, being wounded; of others being suddenly surprised and shot at by the enemy; and of Lieut.-Col. Brown and myself being taken prisoners by the Confederates, are of no foundation in any respect.

Two letters were shown me last evening from the vicinity of home, in which particular inquiry was made as to the truthfulness of the last mentioned report. To my knowledge not a member of the company has been within immediate danger from the enemy.

We have at times anticipated there was approaching danger, and have accordingly prepared to meet it manfully. During the time we have been in Virginia, the regiment has formed in line twice upon the beating of the "long roll"—in the first instance to try the alacrity of the men, and in the second instance from reports which were of no foundation.

I should suppose at least a dozen times, rumor has had it current that the rebels were moving on Washington to the number of some fifty or sixty thousand. Such and similar reports have been so frequent that the men can sleep as soundly as though the enemy was reported to be hundreds of miles away.

All of our men are much gratified to learn of the interest at home for the welfare of our company, and of its individual members, and I truly believe there is not one in the company who will cease to cherish with grateful hearts the remembrance of the many kind and generous acts of their friends to promote the welfare of the company. Yet it is painful indeed to our men to learn that publicity is given to reports of such a derogatory nature. I cannot imagine from what they emanate though one thing is certain, they are the baseless stories of mischief-makers. The soldier has feeling, and is at times aroused with the deepest and purest emotions.

Amid the general excitement of the camp, there are times when his thoughts run back to a home, the recollection of which he holds dear in his memory.

He cannot forget the tenderness of a mother's approving smile, or the kindness of a brother's or sister's generosity. I feel confident there are but very few in our company who do not cheerfully discharge every obligation incumbent upon them.

They appear to be animated with aspirations to excel in the performance of their duty.

A better discipline is being enforced, and the standard of proficiency is being

greatly elevated in the "Army of the Potomac," under the supervision of General McClellan.

The enemy would now find in many respects our lines invincible, if they should presume to attack Washington City. Every act of insubordination is promptly and severely punished, and every order must be strictly and fully obeyed to the letter.

No person is allowed to sell intoxicating liquor to the soldiers, so that drunkenness is entirely prevented. In one of the Maine regiments a few days since, over 60 of the privates and non-commissioned officers, upon the plea of their enlistment for three years being illegal, refused to perform military duty. They were arrested by orders from headquarters, court-martialed, and sentenced to be sent to Fortugas, on the shoals at the southern extremity of Florida, as unworthy to bear arms, where they will be attached to a fatigue party during their remaining term of enlistment.

They claimed the President possessed not the power to have troops enlisted for a longer time than three months before the special session of Congress. They did not comprehend the distinction between State Militia and volunteers in the service of the United States.

According to certain laws the militia of the State cannot be compelled to remain in active service longer than three months, but these laws regulating the militia have no application whatever to volunteers in the service of the United States.

The enlistment of the volunteer force has been perfectly legal, and it is an erroneous idea to suppose that they can be retained in the service no longer than three months, as they were called for the purpose of suppressing rebellion, and there is no law to prevent their enlistment for one, two or three years, unless sooner discharged.

The term New Jersey Volunteers has merely a verbal signification, arising from the fact that we, as residents of New Jersey, volunteered our services to the government.

It may not imply even this much—for instance, we have Bakers California regiment, composed principally of Philadelphians, and the Kentucky Cavalry composed of companies from several different States.

There are persons in New Jersey whose patriotism cannot be praised, who have imprudently written to persons of this and the other regiments from our State, that they cannot be held in the service longer than three months, because such reports emanating from certain sources is calculated to greatly demoralize the regiment, and to introduce a spirit of dissatisfaction and insubordination therein.

There were some in the regiments from New Jersey who have believed this report, and accordingly have informed their friends at home they would return on or about the first of September. There can be no doubt but that in this matter they will be disappointed.

The Brigade, to which our regiment is attached, is now in the vicinity of the Theological Seminary back of Alexandria. Our brigade consists of the 1st, 2d and 3d regiments New Jersey Volunteers, one company of regular cavalry, one company of volunteer cavalry, and Green's Battery of six pieces of the regular Army, under General Kearney.

The brigade is now engaged in throwing up works of defence across the old Leesburg road.

The brigade is still remaining the most advanced in the direction of Fairfax Court House, and for this reason four companies are detailed every day from each regiment for picket duty, which is not very pleasant, owing to the fact that there has been so much rainy weather during the past two weeks.

The ground on which our regiment is encamped is not very good for the purpose, it being of clay bottom, causing the water to stand on the surface in large muddy pools, and the tents are thereby in a damp condition the greater part of the time.

This has undoubtedly temporarily affected the efficiency of our regiment, and will, unless there is great prudence and discretion exercised, permanently injure the health of the men.

Man's constitution cannot constantly endure our present exposure. This month, some of the oldest inhabitants of this section have informed me, has been one in which more rain has fallen than has been known for several years during the same month of the year.

Our tents are about as damp on the inside of the canvas as on the outside.

The State of New Jersey was either greatly cheated by the contractors for her tents, or the State purchased a very inferior quality of tents, and in either case, it is in this as in many other things, the soldiers are the ones who suffer in consequence thereof.

Most of the suffering of our troops is brought about by the merciless and heartless contractors. What villains they frequently prove themselves to be.

There are two of our men: Lockwood and Edwards, who are at the present time in the hospital under the charge of the surgeon of the regiment, and the latter is considered to be in a very critical condition.

There are several others of the company who are exempt from duty, but they are able to pass more or less about the camp. There are two "sick calls," one in the morning and one in the evening, and it was frequently a pitiable sight to see the line of invalids move under the charge of the Orderly Sergeants to the surgeon's tent. Slowly the lame and halt would move along, and at every step they would give unmistakable evidence of the effect of our exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

Now the surgeon is obliged to pass around to each company at the morning call, and it at least gives the appearance that the sick are not forgotten but kindly regarded.

A charge has been preferred against our quartermaster, and I cannot otherwise believe than that the court martial will find him guilty of the charge and specifications, and that his time will be short with our regiment.

He has been very ungentlemanly towards the men; so much so, that when some of our quartermaster sergeants remonstrated because he did not regularly issue the rations, and informed him that the men were actually suffering with hunger, he imprudently replied by saying, "that they might starve and be d——d." I have examined about thirty witnesses privately in order to ascertain what can be done, and shall do all in my power to have him removed from the regiment as our quartermaster.

Such men should not be allowed about a regiment of volunteers. There is every reason to believe that our condition as a regiment is going to be greatly improved. Straw has been or-

dered for the tents, and this will contribute much to the comfort and happiness of the men.

Brigadier General Kearney has already won the esteem and regard of the regiment by his attention to the comfort of the men, and they will repay him with the soldiers' devotion.

He is a man of energy and expects his orders to be as strictly obeyed by the commanders of regiments as by the rank and file. He turns not a deaf ear to the soldiers' complaint, nor does he command disregarding of the soldiers' comfort and happiness.

The men are rapidly becoming endeared to him, and will cheerfully follow him in the dark hour of contest, confident of success.

It is rather interesting to us to pick up one of the New York papers and read the telegraphic accounts of matters on this side of the Potomac. They are enough to frighten any ordinary soldier from so advanced a position as our brigade. They frequently speak of the advanced pickets of the rebels being within 3 or 4 miles of Alexandria on the Fairfax road.

Now our camp is about 3 miles from the City of Alexandria, and our line of out pickets extends near three miles beyond our camp. There were no rebels up to last evening of any account with 9 or 10 miles of the city of Alexandria.

Nearly every movement of troops is now made at night, either on the eastern or western shores of the Potomac, and in this manner changes of the position of brigade are made and the reporters are none the wiser thereby.

The troops, as rapidly as they arrive on this side of the Potomac, are brigaded, and in consequence thereof have exclusively brigade duty to perform, and have but little knowledge of each other. They are strangers, notwithstanding they may in some instances be camped within a few hundred yards of each other.

The first and second regiments of New Jersey Volunteers have been encamped within some two or three hundred yards of our regiment for over two weeks, and one a part of our brigade, yet during the entire time I have not visited either of them.

I have not been in the camp of the second regiment since we left Camp Olden, near Trenton.

Yesterday our company was on pick-

et duty at one of the inposts about a quarter of a mile from our camp. We relieved Company B of our regiment, and after we had been on the post about half an hour, up came a company from the second regiment for the same purpose.

The post was considered rather a pleasant one, and both companies claimed to have been ordered to the post. Our company had the advantage from the fact that we relieved the old picket, and Capt. Vickers was in full command of the post, he having taken up his quarters and placed out his line of sentries.

Trouble was at one time apprehended, as neither party gave any disposition to leave the post. The matter was at last compromised by the commanders throwing out a line of sentries, and as there were fortunately two open haymows, separated only by a yard gate, each captain took up his quarters in one of these, and thus near together the respective companies comfortably rested during the night.

During the night there was almost an unceasing torrent of rain, and in the morning Lieut. Wilson who remained in camp, sent over word that they were there almost drowned out, the water standing at the time some two or three inches deep within the tents.

We considered ourselves fortunate in being where we were, as a person can rest more comfortably on a mow of hay than within a miserable tent where the water is two or three inches deep.

Today we receive our pay from the 22d of May to the 30th of June, inclusive. This has caused much rejoicing in camp, notwithstanding the great inclemency of the weather has otherwise made it so disagreeable.

The men have complained much about this matter, as the government has certainly been dilatory in this respect. But we have the promise that everything in this matter shall hereafter be punctually attended to, and we now have some confidence in the fulfillment of such promises, inasmuch as we have a living head to our army.

Friend Barber, with great regard, I remain

Yours truly,

J. R.

P.S.—Last night while one of the sentries was at his post doing duty, he

was accidentally shot by the discharge of his own gun.

It appears that the sentry was standing at "order arms," with his left hand resting upon the muzzle of his gun, and while in this position, the gun through some cause was discharged and his left hand was instantly shattered to pieces. His cry was most pitiable, indeed, and aroused the entire regiment, which at first, not understanding the cause of the report of the gun, immediately formed in line. The truth was soon ascertained and the companies were dismissed.

The sentry has lost his left hand, and perhaps the wound may yet prove of such nature as to require the amputation of the forearm.

I remain yours truly,

J. R.

Communicated for "The Constitution"

A Leaf From My Diary, No. 13

Clouds Mills, Aug. 19th, 1861

Monday, 11 o'clock—Friend Barber we are once more upon our old camping ground. We left the seminary early this morning, and have had quite a tedious march to this place. It has been raining for more than a week, and the roads are one complete sheet of mud.

Our boys laugh at the idea of having to march through the sacred soil of old Virginia instead of upon it, as with but one exception every march has been made through the most miserable roads imaginable.

We came out as pickets to relieve Company B. Our regiment is still the advance, and 4 companies are detailed every day as pickets, who take up different positions from one to three miles in advance of the main body, always selecting some hill commanding a good view of all the roads by which an enemy could advance upon us.

On Saturday last our position was upon Artillery Hill.

When out on duty of this kind each company selects three details of men in number equal to the number of posts to be filled. These pickets are relieved every two hours. The rest of the company bivouac close by and are ready at a moment's warning should a picket give the alarm.

When relieved the picket sentinel is off duty for 4 hours, and again in turn takes his place. As we have to be out 24 hours and have no shelter of any

kind you would be amused at the great ingenuity displayed by the men in the formation of shelters of kinds, manufactured from rails, brushes, and branches.

But in this kind of weather we are very much exposed and our clothes are wet all the time. Our greatest inconvenience arises from wet feet, and it seems impossible to keep them dry, yet our company stands it very well indeed, only two are now in the hospital, three on the sick-list, and four or five unfit for duty. It is raining this morning and we have taken possession of the buildings and premises of a secessionist close by.

He received us very hospitably. Our troops are now stowed in two large hay lofts, secure from the weather, and while I write are having a regular fandango in southern style upon an old barn floor, and one would judge we were on a picnic, not dreaming that danger is near.

7 o'clock—Supper is just over. We have just partaken of some delicate slapjacks, a rare dish unknown to northern epicures. They are very easily made, and not much trouble, and once tried will give satisfaction. Take an old pan or basin (we used wash basin), stir flour and water to a batter, no yeast is required; simmer a piece of old fat pork in a frying pan for fat and lay in your batter, same as for pancakes; when brown, turn it and when done you have the real, genuine, veritable slapjack of the soldier. In color it is nameless, and in taste is a kind of cross between a pair of half-stewed old boots and a frickaseed leather apron. One consolation, we have only had them for every meal for the last few days, but tomorrow our ten days' rations again commence and we will receive fresh bread.

We go along right merrily and find no fault so long as there is a sufficiency. Hunger makes a good sauce and singular to say not a man in the regiment is afflicted with dyspepsia or gout.

Our main body is encamped only a short distance from the Catholic Theological Seminary, about 4 miles from Alexandria, and on a field or rather in a peach orchard that is tolerably near being a quagmire.

A stranger has just made his appearance in the shape of the sun. While I am writing our boys are having a jolly

old time in a double straight to the tune of "Come Out of the Wilderness."

Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock — It is still raining and has been all night. In the distance can be heard the call for mounting guard and pickets for our relief but they will not be here until 10 or half past 10 o'clock.

While it was raining furiously last night, one of our pickets challenged a body of cavalry who were advancing upon our camp, but their leader gave the proper countersign and they were received within the lines, and shelter for themselves and horses was soon provided. They were the regular cavalry from the camp of the New York regiment.

I stated that we had twice, when on picket duty, occupied the heights at Artillery Hill, a bare, barren bluff, void of every kind of shelter, not even a tree upon it, and yesterday we were ordered to take possession of the general's headquarters at our old camp.

We obeyed orders, but had not been long here when our captain was waited upon by a captain from another regiment, stating that he was ordered to bivouac here and that we should vacate it.

Capt. Vickers answered that he would wait orders from higher authorities. In about an hour the same officer made his appearance again, this time bearing an order from a certain Major Buck, for us to vacate our position immediately.

Our worthy captain proudly elevated his shoulders, assumed the very acme of military bearing and returning the order replied, "give my compliments to Major Buck and say to him I do not receive my orders from Major Buck." We were not troubled again.

A messenger arrived here this morning from the Maine camp. He states that part of our regiment were paid off yesterday and we will receive ours when we return today.

But now the fife and stirring drum With its tantara sounds doth come.

And now across the hills 400 of our regiment are marching to our relief, so I will conclude until I get into camp again.

One o'clock—We had got into camp and just broken ranks, when we received orders to again fall in and receive our pay. We did not have to repeat the order although all the men were tired and hungry. Each man

received one month and 9 days' pay, being from the 22d of May to the 1st day of July, inclusive. After the 1st of July the increased pay voted by Congress commences.

Two and one-half o'clock — Our men have all got their money, and such a getting upstairs you never did see. Watermelons, citrons, apples, peaches, pies, tarts, are in much demand. Our boys feel the effect of a good dinner and the strains of stirring music and singing ring through the camp.

We will shortly receive another month's pay. Our men are now preparing to send a lot of money home to their friends. I cannot as yet tell what course they have decided upon to get it safely there, but it can be done satisfactorily.

Tuesday night — We are now making arrangements to send money to Woodbury tomorrow by army express consigned to one of your citizens.

A courier has just come in at seven o'clock tonight. We move again tomorrow. I hear the destination is Mount Ida, some four miles from this place. It is clear and cold tonight, and the view on the Potomac by moonlight is beautiful. The drum is beating tattoo and I must close. Companies B and C are to be immediately furnished with rifles.

I am most respectfully yours,
Frank.

Dr. John R. Sickler and the Alloways-Town Meeting

The doctor is not satisfied to rest under the odium which attaches to the aiders and abettors of the traitorous meeting at Allowaystown on the 27th ult. We don't wonder at that.

The stories of the revolution are remembered with loathing. The stigma of that name will never be effaced.

The doctor complains that the notices of the meeting which have appeared in the Salem papers and in this paper, do him injustice. We certainly have no wish or intention of doing any person an injustice. As regards the meeting, we found in both the papers in Salem—the Standard, a Republican, and the Sunbeam, a Democratic paper—pretty sharp notices of its proceedings; in each Dr. Sickler's name figures as the orator.

It was also the common talk on the streets, in which a good deal more was said than appeared in the papers. Un-

der these circumstances all that was said in this paper was justifiable.

In an interview with the doctor a few days ago, he most emphatically denied all sympathy with the secessionists and their doctrines. He said he went to the Allowaystown meeting against his previously formed determination not to go, at the urgent solicitation of friends.

In order to head off a certain individual, a townsman, whose expected speech they had reason to believe would compromise the party.

That when he was introduced to the meeting after the President had said he had some resolutions to present, he (the doctor) suggested that they be first read, for the reason that if he did not agree with them, he could oppose them as he went along.

That the resolutions were then read, but before he arose, Mr. E. A. Acton got up and denounced the resolutions in round terms. That he followed in some remarks, in which he also condemned the resolutions.

That he saw no rotten eggs or stones thrown, nor violence attempted. That he did not leave the place in a clandestine manner, but openly and publicly, without fear. That at the invitation of the proprietor, he entered the liquor store with a companion, for the purpose of receiving a present of a bottle of old whiskey and then passed through the back way as to the readiest way out to his carriage, departing without molestation.

The doctor demurs to the charge of being a partisan. We always thought he was, and that we had pretty good reasons for thinking so; but it is needless to multiply words on this point.

He claims to be a supporter of the President in his war measures all through, and of his administration generally. As the doctor's name has been coupled with those of Naar and others, whose secession proclivities are notorious, it is but justice to him to add, that he has been actively aiding in mustering our volunteers and furthering their interests.

Reward of Treason

The shameful manner, and boldness with which some of the newspapers in the North utter their treasonable sentiments is rather more than the popular mind is willing to bear.

Since the battle at Manassas, they

have become more emboldened in their treasonable mischief, and the result is that the popular sentiment has resolved upon a summary judgment or justice.

In several cases it has been carried out. At Haver Hill, Mass., A. L. Kimball the editor of the Democrat, a violent secessionist, was ridden on a rail for his treason. The Bangor (Me.) Democrat office was destroyed, by excited volunteers.

The Sentinel and Argus offices at Easton, Pa., were served the same way; as was the Jeffersonian at West Chester, Pa.; all secession traitors.

The Standard at Concord, N. H., and the Clinton Journal, Kansas, have shared the same fate.

Several weeks ago the Board of Councilmen of New York, largely Democratic, by resolution discontinued the Daily News as a corporation paper; and since that the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit in that city presented the Daily and Weekly News, the Day Book, the Freeman's Journal, the Journal of Commerce, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, for their treasonable course.

The Marshal at Philadelphia, last week seized large quantities of the news going South by express; and the Postoffice Department has, since the presentation of the above papers, excluded them from the mails.

The city councils at Trenton took by resolution their printing from Naar's True American, and the City Council of Patterson did the same thing with the Register. The True American Saturday last, suspended its publication. The Democrat noticing the fact says:

We regret to announce that our contemporary, the True American, has been compelled to discontinue its Daily publication from the present date, as we had indulged in the vain hope, that before that period should arrive, it would repent of its past course, and make ample amends therefor by acknowledging its errors and endeavoring to neutralize the wicked influence it has exerted against the government in the present alarming crisis.

With a most remarkable pertinacity, never before evinced on any other point, it has steadily refused to recognize public sentiment, it has manifestly expressed in opposition to its course—

Of course, the reasons given by the True American for its suspension, for

fear of mob law and the contents of a telegraphic dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer are the "sheerest gammon."

Like all the other newspapers in the State, it has suffered severely from the general depression of business, which with its unpopular course, and consequent loss of patronage thereby, has rendered its publication a heavy pecuniary loss to the proprietor.

Rifle Company

All persons favorable to joining a Rifle Company for immediate active service, are requested to attend a meeting at the Court House, in Woodbury, on Thursday evening next, to take measures for the formation of such a company, from the county of Gloucester.

Many.

Woodbury, August 24, 1861.

Rifle Company

Attention is directed to the above meeting on Thursday evening next, at the Court House. The formation of a Rifle Company in the county has been talked about a good deal, but nothing to the purpose has been done.

Now John M. Clark, of this borough has consented at the urgent request of a number of persons wishing to volunteer, to drill a rifle company, and if agreeable to accept the captaincy.

Mr. Clark was attached for many years to a rifle company in Pennsylvania, and is perfectly familiar with the rifle drill. There are, we understand, the nucleus of a company at several places in the county.

If these were concentrated in one, a company could be formed very soon. M. Clark is a reliable, efficient man, and no gammon about him.

He is desirous of a speedy organization, for immediate service, and so as to participate in the next great engagement. Who is ready?

Augustus Schaffer, of Gloucester, N. J., belonging to Captain Tom's Philadelphia company of Kentucky Cavalry, was severely wounded in the head yesterday, while out with a scouting party toward Fairfax Court House.

Letters From the Army (Communicated)

Monday evening, August 26th

Friend Barber — We have had a little excitement in camp since yester-

day afternoon. On Sunday afternoon, at dress parade, the Colonel ordered that the men should "fall in" at 10 o'clock at night, prepared for a light march.

At the appointed time, without the beat of a drum, the men were formed in line in front of the camp.

In a few moments we commenced our march thru the woods to the old Leesburg road, which we followed up until we arrived at Bailey's Cross Road, at about a distance of three miles from camp.

It was a beautiful Sunday evening. It was clear and the moon was up, so that we could discern everything along the road. Every few minutes our men were brought to a halt as we approached our pickets, which were stationed out the road to the distance of some four miles; one of the officers would give the countersign and then onward we would continue our march.

At Bailey's Cross-roads we took an old road running towards Fairfax Court House, down which we marched about one mile to an old mill, where we halted, it being at time near 12 o'clock at night. Here we remained until sunrise Monday morning.

There was a very heavy dew, and it became cold and chilly before morning. We were without blankets or overcoats, and it was interesting to see how the men would huddle together in order to keep warm.

Lieut. Wilson took a seat on the road fence, which was partly broken down, and leaning his head on the top of the post endeavored to seek a little rest. Lt. Col. Brown and myself got under a large tree at the foot of which we seated ourselves, and in a few minutes were sound asleep but did not remain so long, as over beyond the woods a short distance there was a discharge of several muskets, and the men were ordered to take their position in line.

After a few minutes everything continuing quiet, permission was given to lie down in the road again, whereupon our captain seated himself and the men one after another took their places, in several circles around him, facing outwards, and as closely seated together as possible, and in this manner rested quite comfortably until morning.

About sunrise Col. Taylor took our company and Company H, and started back to Bailey's Cross-roads, leaving

Lt. Col. Brown in command of the remaining companies.

Upon arriving at this place, we found Brig. Gen. Kearney and about one hundred fifty of our cavalry. We were not here long before word was sent back to Lt. Col. Brown to bring up the remaining companies, but before he appeared in sight we heard firing in that direction, and orders were given for us to return immediately, yet all was well as we met him coming up and he reported everything in good order.

We started out to make a midnight attack upon some rebel cavalry. The light battalion, composed of two companies from each regiment in the brigade, and armed with the Minnie musket, started some time before us and by a long, circuitous route were to come up in their rear and begin the attack, if they could so far succeed as to make a surprise, and if not they were not to push on, but were to return to camp.

They continued their march through the fields and woods until they came upon some of the pickets, these they did not succeed in capturing and they gave the alarm, upon which the light battalion, according to orders, commenced their march back to camp.

And word of such being the case was brought to the Brig. General at Bailey's Cross-roads, and we were all ordered to return to our camp.

This at first mortified our men considerably, as they were aware of the fact, that the light battalion was to begin the attack by a surprise, but did not understand what was to be done in case the battalion did not succeed in making the surprise.

They considered the reason the battalion returned to camp was that they had unnecessarily retreated from the enemy, and what strengthened this belief was the fact that an excited orderly came hurrying up, and reported that the men could not be kept under the orders of the commanding officer, consequently they returned to camp. It was otherwise.

Our regiment arrived in camp about 9 o'clock Monday and on account of the march during the night the men were excused from any further duty during the day.

Engineers of the regular army have been out here this afternoon, and it was determined to us the eminence

upon which our camp is situated to throw up fortifications.

It is a commanding eminence, and certainly a very suitable place for this purpose. The four New Jersey regiments are here in the vicinity of the Theological Seminary, and have plenty of work to do now.

For several days past small detachments from each regiment have been engaged in throwing up earthworks a short distance west of the Seminary, but they have not yet done much in this respect, on account of the small number of men daily detailed for this purpose.

The large timber which surrounded the eminence on which our camp is situated, has all been cut down so as to obstruct an advance movement of the enemy. There were some six hundred detailed from the brigade for this purpose today, and have cut down a large number of acres of very fine timber.

They cut the trees as high up from the ground as possible and the heavy tops form almost an impassable obstruction.

You need not be surprised if you should hear of a great battle being fought in this vicinity in a few days. Everything indicates as though the rebels were determined to make a grand effort to obtain possession of the city of Washington.

They have been ever since the battle of Bull Run or Stone Bridge concentrating all their efforts in this direction, and during the last few days detachments of their forces have engaged with our pickets, until it has become a dangerous position to be on the outpost.

We just heard that our out-pickets have been driven in, and it is supposed by the advanced guard of the rebel army, and preparations are immediately being made for an attack on our forces in the morning.

Late this evening every imaginable kind of rumor is being circulated thru camp, and at tattoo the men were ordered to lie down with their arms capped and fully equipped in every respect.

They have been numbered and ordered to fall in line of battle on the parade ground upon the first alarm. Just after tattoo this evening the quartermaster's wagon brought in for the company the gift from Woodbury.

The box has been roughly handled, in its passage here, many of the bottles were empty and a small quantity of the cakes injured in consequence.

The men were pleased and rejoiced much as they unpacked the box, and when they came to anything much injured, they would all join in exclaiming sorrowfully—O! O!! They seemed to forget the near approach of the enemy, and the fact that since sunset an entire brigade had been brought up in consequence of present apprehensions.

If we are not obliged early in the morning to fall back from our present advanced position, our regiment will move a short distance from our present position, and commence the fortifications here.

My letter is long and fear uninteresting in many particulars, wishing you a happy life.

I remain yours truly,

J. R.

A Leaf From My Diary, No. 14

Fairfax Institute, Va., Aug. 24

Friend Barber—In commencing this letter I have made no calculation as to the length or whether I shall finish it or not.

These are stirring times indeed, and our only care can be for the present. Today we are, and tomorrow we may not be, for when least expected the long roll is beaten and the call to arms is sounded through the camp, and soon we are placed in a position where the murderous bullet may put an end to our existence.

We are alarmed almost nightly, and pride ourselves on our quick dispatch in forming line of battle ready to march.

We need not fall out in line unless the roll is beaten, but we wish to be prompt and on hand in all cases and get ready without orders.

Tonight we were roused and got out immediately; the roll was not beaten and after waiting a short time we ascertained that one of our pickets was shot and that he had shot himself. He had by some means fired off his gun with his hand upon the muzzle.

His hand was shot off, and the arm terribly lacerated. He was placed under the influence of chloroform and the hand taken off instantly above the wrist.

The Fourth New Jersey Regiment having arrived yesterday and being camped only a half mile from us we paid them a visit. They are a fine looking set of men and are clothed and equipped in an excellent manner.

While there, one of their men who had stood as sentinel last night but was missed in the morning, was found covered up in a heap of brush and leaves. He had been stabbed in the breast with a bayonet, and a huge gash cut in his throat.

He was still alive but could give no information of how or by whom the deed was done.

We took a ramble through the handsome seminary near by and the beautiful grounds adjacent. The inmates of the Seminary had left it hastily. The furniture and rooms are kept in very good order and it is now used as a hospital for our troops.

We visited the extensive earthworks now being erected by our men. They extend over a mile in length, and the embankment is from 4 to 5 feet in height, composed of large trees laid lengthwise, cross-tied by short logs and covered with earth.

In front of the bank a moat or deep ditch 6 feet wide by 5 feet deep extends the whole length of the work. It will form an excellent barrier against any large body of the enemy.

The turnpike is barricaded, and our artillery command the roads for some distance. Our boys are as busy as bees, and you would really imagine, Friend Barber, that you were in one of the extensive lumber districts of Maine, could you but look upon us. Over 10,000 men from the many regiments are at work every day; large forests are now falling before the strokes of the volunteer's axe.

Earthworks, barricades, entrenchments, &c., are rapidly being formed. The hill upon which we are encamped will command an extensive view of the country.

For miles around our boys have commenced to fell the large trees that stand upon the sides. When completed we could defy a large force.

Sunday, 25 — There is considerable excitement in camp this afternoon. General McClellan and staff have been reconnoitering all day, and are now taking observations. General Kearney and staff have just passed by.

Ammunition boxes are being opened and the men served with 40 rounds apiece, of the new cartridge of Buck and Ball. A consultation of officers is being now held, and we can smell a mouse.

9 o'clock p.m.—I had just capped my revolver anew and stated to some of the men that we would have a brush before morning, when the officer of the day made his appearance ordering every man to fall out immediately without any noise or confusion; also to take no overcoats or baggage ready to march at 10.

At that time 600 of us left the Third Regiment and filed into the road leading to Bailey's Cross-roads. Here we met 200 of the cavalry and two pieces of artillery who were stationed here as a reserve.

Eight companies of the light infantry armed with the new rifle, had just left this place, taking the Leesburg road about two miles and halted on the brow of the hill. The plan was arranged as follows:

A body of rebel cavalry, 200 in number and some 400 infantry had stationed themselves near a mansion house owned by one Mason, a secessionist. The cavalry were quartered at the house and the camp of infantry was close by.

The battle was to have been fought at 2 o'clock at night. The light infantry were to proceed up the Leesburg road some distance, then by striking across the fields to the left and coming up in their rear surprise them at Mason's house.

As soon as the attack began generally we were to advance at double quick and attack them in front. We took our position only a short distance from their pickets and awaited the signal.

About half past 2 we heard a small volley fired and then a number of straggling shots, but soon all was still. We waited until 5 o'clock and then marched to Bailey's Corner again, or I should say, 2 companies, A and H, marched back under Col. Taylor, leaving four companies on the hill under Lieut. Col. Brown.

We had been there but a short time when a volley was fired from that direction. Fearing an attack was made upon them we instantly retraced our steps, but a mile below met them returning.

It was now 6 o'clock and we were 6 miles from camp. Hearing nothing from the light infantry we marched back into camp and found they had been in camp about 3 hours. A mystery seems to hang around their proceedings.

Tuesday morning — No alarm last night. Received orders for our entire company to shoulder axes this morning and aid in getting ready for the erection of a large fortification. Engineers and architects have just arrived to assist in constructing it.

They are now erecting a tool house. Great changes are made here in one short hour. 500 of our men entered the woods skirting our camp on the south side an hour ago and commenced cutting as tall and fine timber as can be found. Now I look from my tent and have a good view of the country and all the roads for miles.

11 o'clock — The general's orderly has just passed with dispatches. The trample of many feet and the rumble of the artillery and the clatter of the cavalry horse can now be heard on the Bailey road. I received orders to call all our men in and have them ready to march out at a moment's warning.

Eight hundred light infantry, 300 cavalry and the artillery have all started toward Fairfax. Another large battery was discovered by our men yesterday on the road to Falls Church. Scouts have gone to reconnoiter today.

6 o'clock p.m. — We took a peep at the work done by our boys this morning. 600 of them cut nearly 40 acres in four hours. It was like grass before the mower. The trees are cut about 4 feet from the ground and have fallen so interlaced that neither man nor horse can advance upon us.

The engineers are now driving stakes past my tent. We commence the work tomorrow. We also have to move our tents out of the way.

It is to be quite an undertaking, and will take us some time to complete it.

No passes or furloughs are to be granted until the work is completed. We have been very scant of Jersey news, as our "Constitution" and the "Gloucester County Union" have got passes or furloughs for at least two weeks.

We have not received them in that time. We hear that one week the second regiment received them. All

should be particular in writing to us to state properly the letter of the company and number of the regiment; and at least the letters N. J. V. Packages are also miscarried; a package sent two weeks ago to me has not come yet, while letters written yesterday reached us today.

10 o'clock — The wagoner just arrived from Alexandria reports he has a large box of provisions for us from Woodbury. How long it has been on the road we cannot tell. We have just opened it. I can scarcely attempt a description of the contents.

Our boys return their hearty thanks for the gift.

Most respectfully yours,

FRANK.

To New Jersey Volunteers

The State of New Jersey has made liberal provision for her volunteers. In addition to the \$13 per month paid by the United States, the family, or dependent widowed mother of each volunteer, in addition to his \$13 per month, receives from the State, \$72 per year.

Those of our volunteers who enlist in New York or Phila. lose if married men, or single men with widowed mothers, this \$72 per year—or \$216 for the term for which they enlist.

Volunteers from this State, who have enlisted in New York on the former call, we understand are very much dissatisfied in consequence of their mistake, and application has been made by the authorities of New York to New Jersey, for the relief of their families, which relief cannot be furnished, as the law does not provide for such cases, and no such law will be passed until New Jersey is prepared to support the troops of other States.

And yet, notwithstanding that the plain interest of our volunteers is to join the New Jersey Regiments, we learn that they are going off by hundreds to adjoining States, under a mistaken idea of the benefits they are to derive. A bounty of \$5 in hand, or the persuasions of some expectant officer, who is to receive an appointment in New York or Philadelphia, in case he brings a company or two, seems to induce our men to sacrifice all the advantages stated.

As the majority of our men are ignorant of the true state of the case in

this regard, we are led to make this statement for their information and benefit.

(Communicated)

Mr. Editor — You have evidently given entirely too much credence to declarations of a certain party of this village, who figured somewhat conspicuously at the Allowaystown secession meeting, taking his own story as he told it here, immediately after he returned, and which is confirmatory of what witnesses present say of the meeting.

And again, surely you did not know how the gentleman behaved at the meetings we held at Carpenter's Landing (Mantua), to aid in the formation of the company of volunteers that went from this county, or you would not have given him the credit you did for any aid of his in that patriotic work.

If the truth be told, Dr. Sickler was an unwilling volunteer in that matter. He utterly refused in the first instance to act as a committeeman, by appointment of the county meeting at Woodbury, for Mantua.

And at the township meeting, being chairman, he permitted it to assume a high party character, and would like to have defeated the object of the meeting altogether. The aid he rendered was very ungraciously given.

In regard to the Allowaystown meeting, there are witnesses enough to corroborate your notice of the meeting, and the notices of the two Salem papers. In his own voluntary statement to citizens at this place and elsewhere, he admitted that he was continually interrupted in his speech, and did not finish it.

These interruptions were neither agreeable nor flattering in language nor sentiment, and it is very absurd of him to say that he saw no eggs or stones thrown, or violence manifested. He found it convenient at any rate to leave the stand rather hurriedly and betake himself off privately, in considerable tribulation.

Does he forget what he said when he heard inquiries made for a rail? He repeated his braggart remark at the landing.

The truth is, Mr. Editor, you hit the nail fairly on the head, in a previous issue of your paper when you said the

doctor was too much of a partisan to be patriotic.

The fact is notorious that with him everything must give way to party. To prove this I need not go any farther back than the last six or eight weeks. It is known to you that the Breckinridge papers are pursuing a most treasonable course in the present critical condition of the country; and that they are drawing down upon them the joint indignation of the people, notwithstanding the public sentiment in favor of free speech.

Among these treasonable papers there is none more virulent and bitter in opposition to the government than the "Day Book" of New York.

Now, Sir, Dr. John R. Sickler has been industriously engaged in procuring subscribers for, and circulating that treasonable sheet. I am credibly informed that he urged a gentleman of this township to use his influence to circulate the "Day Book," for the very reason that it is was necessary to sustain the Democratic party, or it would go to — pot! The gentleman having become acquainted with the treasonable character of the paper, utterly refused, and said the party might go to pot, if the support of that paper was needed to keep it up.

The Doctor is too well known in this county to need an introduction, as you have judiciously remarked. He doesn't deceive anybody here.

As the article in your last paper is regarded by him and his friends as a kind of semi-indorsement of his course at Allowaystown, and they are considerably elated with it, I have taken the liberty of an old friend to let you know the true state of the case.

Very truly yours, and ever

A Friend of The Union.

Dr. John R. Sickler

We hardly supposed we should find it necessary to refer to this subject again in our columns. It is no fault of ours that it is otherwise. How, after reading the remarks of last week any person could construe it as an endorsement or approval of anything done by Dr. Sickler at Allowaystown, is past our comprehension.

We gave our authority—two papers, Democratic and Republican of Salem and the description of others familiar with the whole proceedings—for what

we said, and took nothing back. Then we simply expressed the doctor's denial of complicity with the treasonable objects of the meeting, and nothing more.

'Tis true we gave him credit for aiding the volunteer movement from this county. His name was associated with it in the public proceedings, and we saw him personally participating in the efforts at Woodbury.

Having no desire to detract from his just need of praise, we thought it right in that connection, to speak of those facts.

We are now very well assured that the Allowaystown meeting was no trivial affair. It was intended to inaugurate in this section of our loyal State, a bold scheme of partisan opposition to the National Government, and oppose the war on the Southern Rebels as unjust, unnecessary and cruel, and to bring about just that division of sentiment and embittered party feeling which the scheming traitors at the South fondly anticipated would prevail, and which would give them an easy victory when they should get as far north as the line of the Potomac with their secession rebellion.

They counted upon the help of the partisan politician, and it seems not without reason. But the masses of the Democratic party were true to their country, the constitution and liberty.

When the wicked purposes of the rebels to overturn and destroy the government, the best the world ever saw, could no longer be mistaken, there was witnessed the grandest, noblest spectacle ever recorded on the page of history—the people, without regard to old party distinctions, eighteen millions of them, almost as one man, rising in their might to the defense of their flag, their government and their country.

For a time black treason was utterly confounded and appalled at this tremendous patriotic demonstration. The wily serpent, though sorely disappointed in its strait, has sought the aid of the poor miserable partisan, to stir up the dirty pool in which he spawns, that he may yet accomplish his base purposes.

He is impotent, however, to do much evil now. The people frown upon his acts; and though here and there he may essay to create a division, it fails as it did at Allowaystown, and the aid-

ers and abettors are anxious to hide their diminished heads in shame.

We know nothing about the efforts that have been made to circulate the New York "Day Book" newspaper in this county. We deeply regret that through any instrumentality so many of that treasonable sheets should be sent among our citizens.

We hear that some persons who took it were deceived as to its character, and, upon reading its treasonable contents, refused to have it come into their houses.

We have no doubt, if any considerable number of the paper is taken, their subscriptions have been obtained by deception.

It was pressed upon some as the most reliable paper to give the war news so interesting to every person; and it is known that where other persons hesitated to take it, the subscription was settled for them as an inducement. The "Day Book" has been indicted by the grand jury of the Supreme Court at New York for its treason; it has been excluded from the U. S. mails for the same reason, and seized in large quantities at express offices on their way to the South.

It is in the service of the Southern rebels, and supported by them for the purpose of villifying the national administration, misrepresenting it both at the North and the South, and fostering a partisan prejudice against it; also to deprecate and condemn the war—give false reports in regard to its progress, operations and objections, &c.

It is unfit to be circulated among a loyal people.

Volunteer Rifle Company—

Attention Jerseymen

It is determined to raise a company of rifles from Gloucester county, for immediate active service. Pay: \$13 per month by the U. S. Government. The State pays \$6 additional to a married man and \$4 to single men per month, and at the end of the service the government will pay \$100 bounty to every volunteer.

A recruiting office is now open at Phipps Hotel, Woodbury.

William H. Fullerton,
Recruiting Officer.

Rally, men of Gloucester, under the Stars and Stripes, to the defense of your country and liberty.

Letters from the Army

The following portion of "J. R's" letter was omitted last week for want of room:

(For The Constitution)

Camp Seminary, August 25, 1861

Friend Barber—It is at this late day, after many fearful and almost irreparable disasters to the cause of constitutional freedom, that the loyal mind of the North is beginning to fully comprehend the length and breadths, the nature and force of the present rebellion against the government.

Now the people are awakened to the necessity of strong and energetic measures to successfully suppress it. And it is cheering indeed to us that the patriotism of the people is truly aroused and the warlike preparations of the government begin to assume adequate proportions for the proper vindication of the sovereignty of the government, by the complete establishment of good order and law in every section of the country.

In some sections of our fair country, it has set up its tyrannical power, but wherever it has been allowed to triumph, it has destroyed civil and religious freedom, and inaugurated an oppressive military despotism.

It has blasted the prosperity of the country, and organized and equipped armies for the overthrow of our free institutions. It has daily made itself more and more hideous and barbarous by acts of wanton cruelty, rapine, murder and arson.

One year since and every one of those who are at present engaged in carrying out its plans, would have turned its now dastardly acts as inhuman and shameful indeed.

The flimsy mask, under which treason has long been maturing its plans, has been thrown aside, and it now boldly presents its hideous front stamped with the characteristics of all that is un-Christian and inhuman, at the very gates of the Capitol.

Under the circumstances, politically so favorable to the South, never in the history of the human race, did the unholy ambition of man attempt to inaugurate such a military despotism.

The South has become imbued with the fanaticism of secession, and as

they lose their civilization, they become ravenous for blood.

A few weeks since and we were almost discouraged. Misfortune had dampened our ardor, and the Army of the Union had turned and disgracefully fled from the enemies of the country, and it seemed as though we could not turn the hand of the incendiary from our Capitol.

There was hardly anything but the justness of our cause upon which to base a hope for the future. None could point to us the least appearance of a dawning morning. True, the sympathies of the civilized world were with us, but for a season the heavens were dark and fearful with forebodings.

We have never feared for our ultimate triumph, as we have ever believed that our cause was the cause of civilization and Christianity, and have been at all times able to exercise such faith in the wisdom and justice of the Supreme Ruler as to hold that not withstanding we might be led to pass through unparalleled national tribulations, we would eventually triumph, and the people would again unitedly and peaceably enjoy the blessings of a purified Union.

Already the loyal sentinels upon the towers of the Union are heard to say: "The Morning Cometh."

There is but one real issue in this great contest, and perchance the blood of thousands of noble patriots, with the blood of as many thousands of passionate traitors, may curdle together as they fall hushed to the bosom of Earth, before it is forever settled.

The question to be decided is, whether we shall continue to enjoy the rich blessings of a beneficent Union, or instead thereof, of the tyranny of a dismembered Union.

As men, we are called upon to make the choice between national prosperity and freedom and national dissolution and tyranny.

If we are loyal and have any measure of respect for humanity, we cannot be long in making the choice, and as true men stand forth united in supporting the administration in the unconditional suppression of the present causeless rebellion.

This alone will ensure us lasting and enduring peace, and preserve our na-

tionality from total annihilation. Unit- ing our efforts as patriots in support- ing the administration is no evidence that we have any political affinity with it. We are stronger than ever in our opposition to its partisan views. But what of these; they are mere abstrac- tions and the matter which gave rise to them has been settled forever.

They will never come up before the American people again. Last Fall we frequently expressed our conscientious views in different parts of the county, and repeatedly said that we believed the election of Mr. Lincoln would lead to an attempt to destroy the American Union.

We believe this then, because we thought the South entertained strong misapprehension as to the stability of their rights, by reason of a want of a proper comprehension of the aim of the party which at last placed Mr. Lin- coln in power.

But we are now fully satisfied that the present rebellion is merely the re- sult of the deep and intense hatred of the southern nabobs to the democratic element, socially and politically, in the North.

There is not, or at least there should not, be anything of a partisan char- acter, brought up in the present con- test. In considering it, we should rise above everything of this character, and as patriots and free men dis- charge our duty without fear or the hope of reward.

It is an unhappy contest, and will bring desolation upon many hereto- fore pleasant households. We are young and of but little experience in the political world, yet it is painful to see persons who have always belonged to the same great political party to which we have been devotedly attach- ed, endeavor by every instrument of sophistry to bring this party, at the present time, in opposition to the ad- ministration and in antagonism to the government.

They are partisans and not patriots, and would presume to shield treason and wrong, and would thwart the pur- pose of the government by every means within their power.

All are willing to obey the orders of the government in preference to any municipal authority, and are willing to contribute their influence to punish the treason of the South, or if any

there are who would seek a humiliating peace by surrendering our national honor, they thereby, under existing circumstances, favor the treasonable practices of the southern rebels, and lend their influence to sustain disloyalty and treason against the United States.

For peace purchased by a compromise with armed traitors, would be the first step to our total annihilation nationally, and the establishment of military despotism.

Peace can again be restored only by conquering those now in arms against the government that has built them up to wealth and prosperity.

We rejoice that the efforts of these partisans are proving so futile and that the true sentiment of the great party of Jefferson and Jackson is vigorously manifesting itself everywhere in acts of loyalty to the government.

These men are all disloyal to the Constitution and the first great principles of our free institutions, so far as their efforts extend to subvert the democratic sentiment to the interests of the enemies of the country.

They deserve a worse punishment than that of Tantalus.

The present immense army of freedom, now in the field, is sufficient evidence of the absurdity of such a thing ever possibly existing, as a peaceable dissolution of the American Union.

We cannot, it appears, at all times live on amicable terms in the Union, and how much less the probability of our living even on terms as amicable without as within the Union.

The South must be brought back to its former loyalty, and the Constitution maintained at any cost, or the North must be subdued and its social institutions destroyed.

The latter cannot be done until the spirit of our people is broken, and the glory and blessings of our constitutional government are forgotten—not until every monument of our national greatness is prostrated, and our people remember not that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Social, religious and political errors have frequently been eradicated and destroyed, but social religious and political truths have always lived and continued to develop their beauty and

excellency, amid all the vicissitudes incident to the human race.

The present great design to subvert our social, religious and political institutions, has had a tendency to increase our devotion to them, and we now more clearly discern their excellences than we did before the present national calamity was brought upon us.

And if the present administration had not resisted by force the mean and dastardly attempts of those who endeavored by force to break up the government of the Union, the indignant and loyal people would have done so disregarding of the policy of the administration.

The government belongs to the people and they have given to each branch its proper functions, and are determined to see that these are so exercised as to perpetuate and not so as to forever destroy the government.

American loyalty to free institutions will sustain the government and restore the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, though two loyal lives must be given upon the field of battle for every fallen foe.

How subtle, yet how brazen, was the disloyal attitude of that peace-traitor, John C. Breckenridge, during the special session of Congress. How unworthy a representative of the high-minded patriotism of a long line of ancestors! How false to the sentiment of the loyal State which placed him in the Senate of the United States!

His disloyal sentiments were then more or less disregarded, but they were uttered from the Capitol, and have encouraged and excited the disloyalty of certain partisan editors throughout the North.

It was always a matter of wonder to us that such demonstrations of disloyalty should have been allowed, when men and women whose only crime was loyalty to the government of their fathers, were hunted out in the South and mercilessly murdered or driven away into exile.

This indifference on the part of the authorities heretofore has greatly injured the Union cause in the border States. Hundreds have been obliged to flee from Tennessee and Virginia, and have been treated with less courtesy

than these sympathizers with treason in the loyal States.

But the order of things has greatly changed, and there is nothing that could be done which would so restore confidence in the strength of the government, as the present determination to consider all sympathizers with treason as enemies of the government.

In times like the present, danger must be removed, no matter in what shape or form it may assail us, and it is truly gratifying to us that those entrusted to administer the powers of the government are now ferreting out the enemies of the republic, and interdicting the papers which have been offensively antagonistic to the Union.

And we rejoiced upon learning, through one of the Washington papers, that the "True American" of our State was suspended. These papers are not interdicted because of their antagonism to the political principles of the administration, but because of their slanderous abuse of the government, and public sympathy for the enemies of the Constitution.

The abuse of the freedom of the press is the most dangerous enemy to freedom in the country. When licentiousness takes the place of liberty, in order to secure the destruction of liberty, there can be no doubt about the duty of the administration at the present time.

Constitution, Sept. 10, 1861

J. R.

Communicated for "The Constitution."

A Leaf From My Diary, No. 15.

Outside Picket, 1 mile beyond Clouds Mills.

Saturday, Aug 31, 1861.

Friend Barber, I had almost concluded not to write this week, but having given my promise to the Citizens of old Gloucester that they should be kept posted in news from our Camp, I again take my pen and give details as follows:

Thursday 29th.-at 8 o'clock this morning Company A left camp and marched out the Fairfax road, passing Artillery Hill & Cloud's Mills, to the Blacksmith Shop, as it is called by us, one mile beyond Cloud's Mills.

We were detailed as pickets to relieve Capt. Stickney's company, letter

F, from Bridgeton. This is the outer picket, and having received from company F all necessary information of the position of the enemy's pickets, the bid us good bye, and we took up quarters in the Blacksmith Shop and a comfortable dwelling near by. A barricade is erected here of large logs, 6 feet high and extends across the road from the shop to the dwelling.

This house was used as a tavern and toll house. Two families now occupy parts of it, one a widow woman with 5 children, whites; the other a black woman and 7 children, slaves. Having arranged things in apple pie order and taken a peep around the corner to see if our cooks had commenced operations for dinner we thought to have a little brush with the outer pickets of the enemy, but it came near being poor fun for us.

Headed by our Captain, we took our muskets and passing two pickets came to our 3rd and last picket on this road. This post is $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile from the shop and one mile only from a large fortification of the rebels.

Their pickets extend near to ours. A short distance above this on the left are 2 dwellings one inhabited by a family of the name of Carver, who were acting as watch for the rebels.

We went on up the road beyond our pickets but had not gone far before we heard signals from this house; they were made by blows giving our numbers. We came back to the post and gave orders for 3 pickets to advance straight to the house in fifteen minutes, as we would be in a Nursery opposite the house in that time and cover their entrance.

We made a detour to the right and keeping under cover entered the Nursery and took position just opposite the house. Our pickets came up and a woman from the second story immediately raised the window and made signals to the enemy.

Two or three raised their guns but were ordered by our Captain not to fire. The pickets entered the house and we went over. The man and woman denied having held intercourse with the enemy and declared themselves as unionists and that no enemy was near by.

We went out on a small hill and could distinctly see the rebels at work

upon their battery. Some 50 yards above this house the road inclines to the left, and we thought to go to the bend and take our observation.

A large cornfield extends to the bend, and we had just got to the edge of the field to look down this road when a shower of rifle balls came whistling by us and cut the corn over our heads.

The rebels were concealed in a clump of bushes a short distance above us. Four of us put up for them, but three of our guns missed fire as it had been raining all the morning and the caps had got wet.

We immediately jumped over the fence knelt down recapped and fired again. As I turned to recap I saw a rebel in a kneeling position take dead aim at our Captain who did not see him. The cap bursted but providentially the rifle missed fire.

At this moment hearing the tramp of a large body of men passing through the woods on our left to surround us, we struck a bee line through the corn field in a stooping posture while the balls were topping the corn all around us.

As soon as we got out of the corn field, we gave the signal to assemble. We counted noses and found we were all alive and well. We took an inventory of the damages sustained and found 5 empty muskets that had lost their loads and Sgt. Franklin had lost one trousers leg.

To sum up all, it was fortunate that we made out as well as we did as circumstances will show. We immediately went to the house and arrested the man Carver, and gave his wife orders.

We sent him to General Kearney who took care of him. Not long after we took her husband she was seen band-box in hand entering the rebel encampment.

Thursday night 8 o'clock.- We have just drawn in our 3 pickets and leaving 8 of our men under Sergeant Franklin at the barricade, we fell back a short distance with the main body and took a position in a piece of woods on the right, where we could make a destructive fire on either cavalry or infantry.

Friday morning.- We are again at the barricade. No alarm of consequence occurred during the night.

7 o'clock.- We were just eating our breakfast when a brisk firing was heard up the road. In a short time we saw three men approaching the post.

Three of the company D had passed the barricade in the morning on a scout, they had passed the outer pickets not heeding their warning and got as far as the bend where we were fired upon yesterday, when a volley was fired at them and a man named Bond from Newton, N. J. was shot, the ball passing through him entering the left breast and in its exit making a terrible wound in the shouldered blade.

He walked a quarter of a mile and got so weak from loss of blood. He was then taken to the house of Mrs. Denning, a kind old Quaker lady, who kindly dressed his wounds and lent her wagon to get him to camp.

This Denning family are great favorites with our soldiers and are preparing to move with-in our lines; one load passed early this morning.

12 o'clock.- An open one horse wagon containing a woman and 3 children and goods, are at the post. She carries a pass to permit her to pass their lines. She states her husband is a Union man, and when our army retreated from Bulls Run, he came along with them, and she is to join him at a little home in Pennsylvania. They looked very poor.

Friday night.- We have just picked out a lot of our best men and put them on the upper-pickets for all night, we also intend to hold the barricade, unless driven from it by a superior force.

Saturday morning, 5 o'clock.- We have done what no other company has done yet Viz: We have held both post and upper picket stations the entire night. A few scatter shots were heard and a few cavalry seen at a distance.

Half past 5.- 2 large volleys of fire arms just heard in the direction of the 3rd picket.

In a minute without confusion, our entire company formed and had marched but a short distance when we met a retreating party of our regiment numbering 40 men composed of parts of Companies I. and K. commanded by Col. Taylor.

They were leading one man who had been shot through the neck, and

in great confusion. They had passed through the woods to the right of our post and thought to surround several of the pickets and bring them in as prisoners, but a trap had been prepared for us and they fell into it.

A large force of the rebels, numbering 200 of infantry and 100 cavalry, had in the night taken position in the cornfield at the bend to surround and take us prisoners; but Col. Taylor thought to find their men in the woods to the right and after scouring the woods through and not finding them he heard a noise in the cornfield and jumping the fence he lead his men into the field and on getting to the top of a little hill in the field, he found that they were within 10 feet of 200 of their infantry who had their pieces aimed for them.

At this moment one of Company K's men stumbled on the hill and his gun was discharged.

As soon as his piece was discharged, the rebels discharged a terrific volley of Minnie balls, and had they fired as well as our men did in return, and as soldiers should, the entire company of our men would have been killed.

Our men were ordered to fall back into the road; and by doing so hastily they fortunately got entirely clear of them. The poor fellow who was shot through the neck came in the shed just as we were starting off.

I undertook to dress his wound, but it was a serious one and I could not properly staunch the blood or dress it; as the minnie ball makes an awfull wound.

His name is Hackett, from Patterson, N. J.

Half past 7 o'clock,- The surgeon and the bodies of two dead men have arrived at the barricade. One was a corporal Hand from Plainfield, shot in the thigh severing the artery.

He had bled his life out before assistance could reach him. He was known to have had \$30 in his pockets but they were rifled and every button cut from his coat.

The other was the body of Andrew Daily, of Elizabethtown. He had been shot in the neck and must have died instantly. His coat also was minus the buttons; he was a member of Company I and Corporal Hand from Company K.

The ambulance has just come with the wounded, one a William Lawson, Company K, from Newark, shot in the eye. The other, William Cole, Company I, from Mauricetown, shot in the knee.

So far the rebels have killed two and wounded four, and it seems almost impossible that so few of our men should be killed or wounded for the enemy outnumbered ours many times and armed with rifles.

Either they are poor marksmen or Providence has certainly smiled upon us.

It is impossible to tell the number of the wounded of the rebels, but we are confident many of them are dead and numbers were seen to fall.

Sunday morning—Still in possession—some firing through the night. Shortly after sunrise heard firing in the direction of Bailey's Corner, and before breakfast the roar of cannon tells us there is trouble there.

10 o'clock—Company G, Capt. Campbell, is just coming to relieve us. We gladly get ready to go to camp once more and get a good sleep.

2 o'clock—Orders came to shoulder arms and up and away to Bailey's Cross Roads, boys ready and full of fight.

Monday morning, Sept. 2—The enemy made a bold attempt to take this point but were driven back. Our pickets brought in 3 rebel soldiers prisoners this morning.

Tuesday—Three more prisoners taken this morning. Wm. Cole, who was shot in the leg, is dead. The rest are doing well.

Wednesday — Our camp presents a lively time this morning; 5 men from each company are practicing at striking and pitching tents.

In just three-fourths of a minute 5 men can strike a tent, roll it up, and have it stowed in the wagon. Our regiment will possibly be relieved from the Cross Roads today. I must close. I could give you other news and good, too, but the rules of the camp forbid.

Most respectfully yours,

FRANK

Constitution, Sept. 10, 1861

The Sham Cannon

The telegraphic dispatches of Thursday, in stating the particulars of the recent skirmish near Bailey's Cross

Roads, credited the Michigan Regiment with having adopted the ruse of placing a stovepipe on wheels in order to deceive the enemy.

It was the New Jersey troops and not the Michiganders. Observing that the enemy had a field-piece planted in the road the New Jersey boys were desirous of ascertaining its size, and, accordingly, rigged a stovepipe upon wheels and placed it in the road.

The rebels sent several shot at it, one of which being secured was found to be a 12-pounder rifled ball. The object of the investigation being attained, the sham cannon was removed.

(Communicated)

Camp Seminary, Sept. 5, 1861

Friend Barber — Daily we receive the New York papers in camp, and it is laughable, indeed, to read the accounts therein given of our occasional skirmishes with the rebel pickets.

The Herald of yesterday stated that the "rebels had a sharp collision with the Third New Jersey pickets, whom they endeavored to surround with a force 500 strong."

The truth of the matter is just this: Company A, under Capt. Vickers and Company H under Capt. Bayan, were ordered out on picket duty on Thursday morning, August 29, to remain on duty until Sunday morning, Sept. 1. Company H was stationed at Cloud's Mills, and Company A was posted near a mile further up the Fairfax Court House road at a place called the Fitz Hugh's Blacksmith Shop.

The post is principally surrounded by timber of large size, which extends in front about one hundred yards across a deep ravine.

The farm of Mr. Fitz Hugh is in the rear of the post, and that of Levy Deming extends around to the right, along a road leading from the blacksmith shop to Bailey's Cross Roads.

Mr. Deming is a good Union man, and was formerly a resident of the State of New York. His farm extends along the last mentioned road to a distance of about a half a mile, and the house at about half this distance from the blacksmith shop.

In front of Mr. Deming's house was placed our out-picket of eight men, and about half the distance back was stationed our in-picket of ten men while the body of the company remained at

the shop, where a breastwork of logs had been thrown across the road.

The rebel out picket was stationed on the road about three hundred yards above Mr. Deming's house, and the in-picket at the further extremity of his farm where the large timber again commences.

The post at the shop is considered an important one, and a company is in imminent danger of being flanked and entirely cut off while posted here.

Our men obtained but little sleep during the entire three days they were at the post.

On Saturday morning, August 31, Col. Taylor of the 3rd regiment endeavored to cut off the rebel picket by marching during the night to their rear, and rushing upon them in the morning.

For this purpose he took under his command two companies, I and K, and started early Saturday morning through the woods to our right, and approached the vicinity of the rebel pickets at sometime after break of day.

He approached so near that his scouts could hear the rebel officer giving commands to a company drilling in a lot adjoining the woods. Between the lot and our men was a small lot of corn, and here the Col. gave orders to our men to move quickly through this lot of corn, on to the rebels further up near the road.

The men were soon over the fence and out rushing through the corn, but they had not gone far before a volley was poured into them by the rebels hid along the fence.

The firing was very sharp and as our men had approached within a few paces of the rebels Col. Taylor gave orders for the men to fall back to the woods. This they did in good order, after losing two men killed and four wounded, two mortally wounded who have since died.

Our men feel satisfied that they killed at least three of the rebels. When the firing commenced our company started up at double quick along the road past Mr. Deming's house, where they met the before-mentioned companies coming back to our post at the shop.

Several of the men had marks about their clothing of the enemy's bullets. Lieut. Taylor of Company I, lost his hat in rushing back to the woods from

the cornfield, and Capt. Reiger of the same company had a bullet hole torn in his coat, while urging the men onward through the cornfield.

Col. Taylor was the last one to leave the cornfield, and came up to our post at the shop with one of the wounded sometime after the company had reached the post. It was amusing, indeed, to hear the men describe the manner in which the enemy's balls would cut the cornstalks, and with what a humming noise they would rush through the air.

Our company was relieved on Sunday morning, and immediately on arriving in camp was ordered with the regiment down the road near Bailey's Cross-roads, where we remained three days longer, and for the first time in seven days slept last night in camp.

Today we would have commenced working upon the entrenchments around Fort Taylor, but it commenced early this morning to rain, and we will have in all probability a very rainy day of it.

The rebel and Union pickets for several miles are within hailing distance of each other, and the rebel cannon on Munson's Hill is discernable from Bailey's Cross-roads. Our pickets are so near, that they can observe the sentries walking their posts at the battery on the hill, and whether they are at, "support arms" or "arms at will."

We have just received marching orders for the chain bridge. The health of the men is good, and they are generally very cheerful. I dare not give a detail of our work.

Yours truly,
J. R.

Communicated for "The Constitution"

A Leaf From My Diary, No. 16

Friend Barber — I closed my letter to you this morning just in time for the mail.

I wished to write a few lines more but time would not permit. We are now encamped at Fort Taylor, two miles from Fort Ellsworth and one mile from Fort Franklin.

Captain Vickers and myself paid a visit to Fort Franklin yesterday afternoon, with a good glass to take an observation of the works at Munson's Hill. It is quite an extensive work, but is not entrenched.

The rebel flag can be plainly seen but only at half mast. Mason's Hill, another small Fort two miles to the southward but on the same range of hills, is the fort I spoke of in last week's letter, one mile above our barricade.

We had another fight with them yesterday morning. A company of them attempted to burn the church near the smith shop, but our pickets let drive at them with buck and ball, killing five and running the rest.

While at Fort Franklin we had a beautiful view of Washington, Georgetown Heights and Alexandria. The rays of the setting sun gave Washington the appearance of the city of the orientals. A few vessels were gliding up the blue waters of the Potomac, and the large balloon was just rising above the chain bridge. The scene is very grand.

Thursday afternoon — Quite a lively time with us. Our regiment is getting paid off. We received our pay in the new Treasury notes. They are a pretty affair and an excellent thing for the friends of the volunteers, as gold will be given at any of the banks for them, and they are worthless to them here.

Our boys have sent \$1360 consigned to one of your Woodbury citizens.

Friday morning — Intelligence reached us this morning that the rebels are advancing with a large force. Over 1000 Mississippi troops came into Centreville yesterday with 60 cannon.

Friday afternoon — We had a grand Harvest Home, as the boys call it, this afternoon, and carried it on three long hours, throwing dirt on the fortifications. 1000 work at a time and are relieved every three hours.

Beauregard has thrown a large force within three-quarters of a mile of our pickets. It is confidently believed that they intend making an attempt to advance toward Washington very soon.

Saturday—Considerable cannonading this afternoon. A trial of guns at Fort Runyon causes it. The rebels are landing their forces at Burk's Station in considerable numbers. Their cheers as they arrive at this point are distinctly heard by our pickets. They march from this point to Springfield.

Sunday, Sept. 8—A beautiful day. Two thousand four hundred men at work on the fort in two reliefs.

all are writing letters for tomorrow's mail. I regret being unable to give you a more satisfactory letter but will strive to give you something better in my next.

A full regiment of Mississippi Volunteers on Saturday night last at Leesburg revolted and, breaking their guns to pieces, started for home.

This is reliable, by one who witnessed it. The smallpox has broken out among the rebel troops; over 500 are down with the disease and numbers die daily.

Fourteen of the rebel pickets left their posts and gave themselves up to our men last night. They did so willingly. Two contrabands also came in and wished to be cared for. I left the mill this afternoon to bring our letters in to meet and mail. I had hardly reached the camp when a brisk cannonading commenced at Bailey's Cross-roads between our troops and theirs.

The firing continued over an hour and was a continued roar. I have delayed this letter to give details but am unable to do so at 6 o'clock tonight.

Most respectfully yours,

FRANK.

Constitution, Sept. 17, 1861

Rifle Company

The effort to raise a rifle company in this county promises to be successful. Its ranks are filling up rapidly, and will be full very soon. The company has been accepted. All who propose joining it should lose no time in doing so.

James W. Wall a Traitor

On Wednesday last, James W. Wall, of Burlington, was arrested by the U. S. Marshal and taken to Fort Lafayette. He had become quite notorious for his treasonable sentiments.

He behaved in a very undignified manner on being arrested, in opposing the officer, kicking, striking, and blustering. What a shame that the son of Senator Garnett D. Wall, the eminent statesman and patriot, should prove false to his country, and an honorable paternity!

Last week ten or more members of the Maryland Legislature were arrested, also, Ross Winans and other notorious secessionists. These arrests

were producing a far better feeling in Maryland.

Constitution, Sept. 17, 1861

The Volunteer Company

The roll of this company numbers, we are informed, over 75 names. On Monday of last week 50 of the men were taken to camp Olden at Trenton, where they will be uniformed and fitted out.

A number more went yesterday. The others are to come in a few days. The recruits will be sent up in squads to Trenton as they arrive. An election was held on Monday for commissioned officers.

John M. Clark, of Woodbury, was chosen Captain; F. M. DuBoise, of Bridgeton, who had been in three months service, 1st Lieutenant; J. H. Johnson, of Carpenter's Landing 2nd Lieutenant. Lieut. DuBoise has charge of the company for the present at Trenton. It will be Company H of the 7th Regiment.

Cavalry

The attention of those wishing to join a cavalry company is directed to the advertisement of Joseph Wright, Recruiting Officer. We understand a number of prominent citizens in the lower part of the county are taking an interest in the formation of this company.

A rendezvous will probably soon be appointed at this place.

Rifle Company

A company of Rifles are forming at Salem with good prospects of being filled up soon. Henry F. Chew, late 1st Lieut. of the Johnson Guards, will be the captain.

We had occasion a few months ago to speak favorably of this young man. During his three months duty under the first requisition, Mr. Chew won the confidence of the company in a marked degree, a number of whom have determined to volunteer for the war with him as their captain.

He has the highest testimonials of character and for soldierly bearing from his superior officers.

If any of his friends or acquaintances have a desire to give their services to their country in this, her hour of need by joining his company, they may

be assured he will look well after their interests and comforts.

National Fast Day in Woodbury Churches

There will be appropriate services in the M. E. Church and Baptist Church of this place in the morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Owing to the absence of Dr. Baird (who is filling an appointment as chairman of a committee of inquiry into the spirited and moral welfare of our army on the Potomac) there will be no service in the Presbyterian Church.

Fast Day

According to the Proclamation of the President of the United States, the citizens of Carpenter's Landing and surrounding country will keep Thursday next, the 26th of September, as follows:

There will be preaching in the M. E. Church at 10½ o'clock, a.m. The Sabbath School will meet in the church at 2½ o'clock p.m. Addresses will be made to said school, after which the school will be formed in line of march and proceed through the most public streets back to the church, where they will be seated, a short address will be made and the school dismissed. Micke C. Paul's school will also be present. The Cornet Brass Band is expected to accompany the procession. All are invited to attend who love the Sunday-school cause. There will also be preaching at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

Wanted Immediately—60 Able Bodied Men

To fill a cavalry company accepted in Col. Halsted's New Jersey Regiment of Cavalry. Pay \$14 per month from the United States, and everything found, and \$100 bounty at the close of the war.

The State pays \$6 per month additional to the family of a married man, or to a dependent, widowed mother, and \$4 per month to a single man when he is honorably discharged.

The county pays \$1 per week to the wife or widowed mother, and 25c per week for each child under 12 years of age.

Rations furnished immediately on enrolling the name, and clothing and

pay immediately on being mustered into the service of the United States and going to camp.

For further information or enrollment, apply to John C. Smallwood, Woodbury, N. J., or address or apply to

Joseph Wright, Recruiting Officer, Swedesboro, Gloucester County, N. J. September 22, 1861.

(For "The Constitution")

Song

Come, haste to our standard, ye loyal and brave,

Shall the sons of New Jersey consent to be slaves?*

March! conquer the rebels ('gainst union that wars),

That would trail our bright banner in dust and disgrace,

Let your souls thrill with glory 'neath the Stripes and the Stars.

When a Jerseyman falters, who then fills his place?

Come, haste to our standard, ye loyal and brave;

Never, never surrender! far better the grave.

Monmouth and Trenton, their blood-stained fields;**

Red Bank and Princeton, where your forefathers bled.

In heaven the record, they never would yield;

Their spirits implore you, whilst they sleep with the dead.

Come, haste to our standard, ye loyal and brave,

Our flag and the Union from their enemies save.

—WILO

*In the American Revolution.

**Monmouth, Trenton, Red Bank and Princeton battlefields in New Jersey during the Revolution.

Letters from the Army (Communicated)

Camp Seminary, September 19, 1861

Friend Barber—All may be considered as quiet along our lines, and the relative position of the two menacing armies have not changed since my last communication.

During the last two weeks there has been more or less firing between the pickets of the two armies, in consequence of which some of our bravest soldiers are occasionally shot down,

As I stand upon the immense works thrown up, amid the din and clatter of pick and shovel, wielded by thousands of willing hands, I can scarcely realize that today is Sunday. That it is the Sabbath, so highly prized by the laboring man north as a day of rest, and by the Christian as an especial day set apart for the worship of his God.

Yet here, military discipline and duty rule; and from the demonstration made by the rebels we cannot get along too fast with our works. We all see the great necessity of working night and day if we would maintain the important positions we now hold.

And here let me say that the New Jersey 3d is under an excellent system of discipline, under the eye of General Kearney daily, who, in person, makes general inspection for the good of the regiment.

Our officers also are gradually gaining that perfection of ability to command that in every case is necessary for the making of good soldiers.

Our regimental band under that prince of musicians, Wm. R. Bayley, is making rapid progress and bids fair to rank as a No. 1, this side of the Potomac. Success to them.

Captain Vickers has very successfully brought Company A out as one of the best drilled companies in the several regiments here. General Kearney passed quite a compliment on our company yesterday at inspection, which really made the boys a little proud.

Last night at 10 o'clock I received orders to call out all the cooks and order two days' provisions cooked, and to keep two days constantly on hand, as we are under marching orders for Chain Bridge.

Monday morning — Our harvest home still continues, and will last for some weeks yet. We hold it six hours each day and have some 2000 and over of visitors daily.

We have reliable information from Manassas Junction that Beauregard has left Manassas. They have been moving since last Thursday and he has left but a small guard there over the property.

General McClellan and Lowe, the aeronut, made an ascension in the monster balloon this afternoon; they remained up two hours taking observation.

Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock — Co A on the march again, enroute for Cloud's Mills. We shall occupy this post for three days as pickets.

We are much pleased to see by the northern papers that reach us, that every exertion is being made by our Union friends in the North to aid us in maintaining this great and glorious Constitution, which has been handed down to us by our fathers as their last, best gift.

We feel it our duty to transmit the same to a future generation as pure and unsullied as when received. We engage ardently and willingly in the cause, because our Constitution is in peril; because there is everything to animate us in the discharge of our duties.

Ours is a holy cause—one of law and order—of civilization—of constitutional freedom, both now and for all future time. The brightest of omens cheer us on every side, and from the cheering news we receive from our northern states, we know that the hearts of the people are with us. Our glorious tri-color flag still triumphantly waves over all our forts on this side of the Potomac and the lustre of the bright star of Freedom is still undimmed.

Wednesday morning — All right at Cloud's Mills; two or three alarms last night, but of no consequence. The weather is delightful, and all is quiet and still. Indeed, one can hardly imagine that war is upon us; in fact, our boys have been talking this morning as though they were on a Summer excursion, and think that as the climate is so salubrious and they like this part of the country so well they cannot yet think of returning home at camp, but we have cleared out the second story of the Mill, and hold a soiree and promenade daily, and though from the size of the shoes Uncle Samuel provides for us, we cannot trip on the light fantastic toe, yet we have good music, and in polkas, waltzes and cotillions the hours glide merrily by.

The health of our company still continues good. We have 3 in the hospital and 3 more unfit for duty, but all the rest look very well and are gaining flesh.

Two o'clock in the afternoon — Our boys have stopped dancing and every hole and corner of the mill is filled up,

without any knowledge indicating the position of the lurking enemy.

Firing on the pickets, when they are not stationed upon what is considered the enemy's ground, is certainly a barbarous practice, and should be discountenanced by every commander. It is nothing more or less than cold-blooded murder to steal quietly up to the post of an out-picket, either under cover of near timber or during the silent hours of night, and deliberately shoot down the sentry at the post in the honorable discharge of duty, without any warning or provocation whatever.

It is in a military point of view dishonorable, and our out-pickets have positive orders not to fire upon the enemy, unless they attempt to advance within our lines.

Sometime since our generals were not so particular in this respect, and the result was very manifest along our entire lines, but only the other day a captain of one of the companies of our regiment was called up before the general of our Brigade to account for firing upon the enemy's pickets.

By such a practice many lives are lost and no military purpose gained thereby, and it also is frequently the cause of false alarms in camp. The great principle of civilized warfare is to do as much damage to the enemy as possible with as little destruction of human life as practicable.

And that man who is willing to lead his troops into the shades of death impetuously to gratify an ambition for dashing courage and military renown, or has no sympathy for the suffering men under his authority, is unworthy of the position to command.

I do not think our pickets ever commenced the firing. They have endeavored, according to instructions, to act upon the defensive. In the silence and darkness of night many depredations have been committed by the rebels in front of the lines of our army, and down in the neighborhood of Occaquam.

But measures have been taken to arrest the progress of incendiarism and murder, and to afford protection to the peaceable and loyal citizens in the vicinity of our army.

There is hardly a day passes by that we do not meet good and loyal men in our camp here, who have been obliged

to flee from their homes and all they hold dear, in order to escape from the madness of secession.

There is now no doubt of the fact but that our military men in authority have been too lenient towards the disloyal citizens within the lines of our army.

They have been allowed to do almost as they pleased.

They are generally very aristocratic in their demeanor, and it sometimes appears as though this of itself, notwithstanding the great idea our people from the North have a social equality, commands their attention and obedience.

Many loyal men have been allowed to greatly suffer in consequence of some of the military men succumbing to this local aristocracy. In fact many of our officers court such society in preference to that of a more democratic kind.

They frequently prefer the aristocratic demeanor of disloyalty to the plain and unassumed simplicity of loyalty. The disloyal and loyal citizens of Virginia have these marked and distinct characteristics.

One is the representative of a haughty and imperious spirit, which is not unfrequently miscalled the spirit of chivalry, while the other represents the mild spirit of simplicity.

This rebellion has been the ruin of the State of Virginia, inasmuch as this State has been made the great battleground. No doubt here the great battle between loyalty and disloyalty is to be fought; the supremacy of Southern ideas as in antagonism to northern civilization established or overthrown.

Many years will elapse before the "Old Dominion" will recover from the desolation brought upon her soil by reason of her own treachery to the principles of self-government. Large tracts of timber have been cut down to give range to our guns, and farms have been dug up to build breastworks for the army.

Devastation and ruin generally follow in the path of an army of so many thousands, but our military leaders have spared and left everything clothed in its natural beauty, except where the principles of safety and military necessity have required it otherwise.

The owner of the place, which a few weeks since was a well cultivated farm

commanding a good view of the waters of the Potomac, is a captain in the rebel army, and the place now looks as though it had never been under cultivation.

In front of where the mansion house once stood is now a strong fort around which is a ditch 20 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and the fort has been so constructed that the ditch passes along including the former cellar of the house.

In every direction the timber has been cut down, and the largest trees, with their heavy tops left just as they fell one upon the other, until the vast scope west of the fort now presents the very picture of desolation.

Since the battle of Sunday the 21st of July, many thousand yards of entrenchments have been thrown up, and several forts have been constructed.

We are now prepared for the enemy. The army has been divided up into divisions, and the divisions into brigades, and these properly officered, so that the men animated with the sacred fires of patriotism, the army will prove almost invincible.

Our commander feels such confidence that he has publicly said there were to be no more Bull Runs, but that the rebellion which so rapidly dissolved the elements of society will be forever crushed.

We have now been over four months in the service, and our regiment numbering over one thousand men, has not lost one man by sickness. We have lost ten: three from accidental shooting have been killed; one, his arm shattered and amputated, and three have been killed by the enemy and the same number wounded.

The health of the regiment continues very good indeed, and it is fully prepared to render good service as soon as required.

But there is one thing Jersey should never submit to, and that is permitting a regiment to be in the service without any regimental colors.

Our men feel that it is a humiliating disgrace indeed, every time the regiment goes out in review, or inspection, or on the march. One can frequently hear them ask, under such circumstances: "Where are the Stars and Stripes?" In battle it may cause the

destruction of the regiment by our own friends.

Yours truly,

J. R.

Communicated for "The Constitution"

—A Leaf From My Diary, No. 17

Cloud's Mills, Sept. 13, 1861

Friend Barber—This is Friday morning and our last day of picket duty.

Everything is quiet and has been since we have been here. We like our quarters amid this crumbling old mass of ruins; the people around are kind to us, but we can only remain out three days.

The outer pickets brought in two soldiers with them, one a young man from Baltimore, the other a middle aged man; they belonged to the Maryland volunteer regiment.

They seemed glad to get among us and said they had been with the rebels since the 8th of May and had not received any pay and were tired of it; and that they, as well as many others, had only awaited a chance to desert.

They were sent over to Gen. Kearney, to whom they said they would give important intelligence. They were dressed in gray linsey woolsey or the common negro wear of the South.

Friday afternoon — Again in the trenches. A handsome dwelling has been leveled to the ground since we left our camp; it obstructed our view, partially of the Potomac.

Saturday, 14, 6 o'clock—Went through a skeleton drill this morning from 6 to 8; at 9 our men paid another visit to the harvest home. Having some letters for our sick men I visited the hospital this morning.

We now use the left wing of the Theological Seminary as a hospital. It is over a half mile from Fort Taylor. I found the sick quite cheery and comfortable; even Edwards, who had been given up, is much better and says he wants 5 meals a day.

I was invited to take a view from the Observatory upon the main building. The cupola and spire are reared to a great height upon this building. I commenced the ascent of the winding stair in good earnest, and after ascending seven flights of steps I

sought a seat in the large and beautiful observatory that entirely surrounds the cupola.

The ascent is very fatiguing, but one glance from this elevation will reward the adventurer for his trouble. Some idea may be formed of its elevation, when you learn that the hill upon which the building stands is 251 feet above the level of the Potomac.

You ascend by the stairs some 80 feet higher, and then as far as the eye can reach you have an unobstructed view. The vast forests and shade trees upon the seminary grounds sink into insignificance, and the city of Alexandria, nearly 4 miles distant, looks like a little Hamlet in a valley at your feet.

The city of Washington, with its monument, capitol, and towers, presents a beautiful appearance and the green valley of the Potomac presents a picture superbly beautiful.

From this point can be distinctly seen with the naked eye eleven fortifications, 9 of ours and 2 rebel forts at Munson's and Mason's Hills; and our beautiful Star-Spangled Banner can be seen floating from 43 different posts and encampments.

Looking down the different camps a hundred different scenes and sounds can be seen and heard.

You hear the clarion notes of the trumpet and three hundred cavalry come charging down the road on your right; the rumbling of artillery causes you to look behind you and the flying artillery can be seen practicing; while dozens of squads and companies in all directions can be seen drilling and many drums, fifes and brass bands all playing at the same time would make a novel picture to the uninitiated.

Very unwillingly I turned from this beautiful picture and prepared to descend.

My guide kindly conducted me thru the various handsome apartments, of which there are very many. The ceilings are handsomely frescoed and no expense has been spared to render it a magnificent work of art.

All the rooms are occupied, but look odd in their grandeur, being filled with cots of the sick soldiers, stacks of muskets, &c.

A very handsome stone chapel is nearby, and is used as a band room by the regimental band; a powerful organ

touched by a skillful hand seemed to cause the vast edifice to tremble to its foundations; as I entered six members of the band sat in the choir practicing music for the Sabbath.

Soon the powerful notes of the organ had given place to a low but brilliant prelude, when at a signal from the leader, our ears were saluted with that grand and beautiful chant of Gloria in Excelsis, and as the words were chanted of "Glory be to God on High, On Earth peace and good-will to men," we were carried back in imagination to your own little chapel at Woodbury.

From 11 to 12 is devoted to opera music.

Taking a seat in the chapel, we listened with delight to the enchanting strains of "Hear Me, Norma," "Casta Diva," and the "Potpourri."

But it was now noon and my duties called me away. With great reluctance I left for my own encampment, but shall remember this day as one of the happiest I have spent this side of the Potomac.

There are three very excellent nurses connected with the hospital. Miss Painter, from Camden, N. J., is the Florence Nightingale of the establishment, and gives the greatest satisfaction to all.

This morning our pickets visited the house of Mrs. Deming, of whom I wrote in my last letter but who has since moved into Alexandria.

The rebel pickets had slept upon the floor last night and must have been very hungry, as our men saw many ears of green corn upon the floor, partly eaten without being boiled.

We still hold our position on this road.

We have the following news in camp:

The rebels are destroying much valuable property of Union men in the neighborhood of Bailey's Cross-Roads. A Mr. Basil Hall has lost over \$6000 by them.

Many houses are burned. A lieutenant of the Vermont 3d, and three men of the Massachusetts 9th, were taken prisoners by the rebels. The position of affairs at Munson's Hill remain unchanged. The rebels at Bailey's Corner have now a large number of negro pickets out. Yesterday afternoon two

of their pickets, whites, ventured beyond their lines and were shot by our sharp shooters.

Two rebel officers who were spying round the camp at Elkwater were shot by pickets; when the bodies were brought in, one was recognized as the body of Col. John A. Washington, (grand nephew of George Washington) the former owner of Mount Vernon and the speculator in the bones of the Father of his County.

A balloon reconnoissance today develops the fact that the rebels are falling back upon Manassas and gradually withdrawing their pickets. They think to again draw us amid their masked batteries.

The magazine blew up at Fort Ellsworth this afternoon. We have not learned what damage was done.

I must close in time for mail, as there are many other Franks in our regiment who would not care to be thought the authors of these scrawls, allow me to sign myself, most respectfully yours,

FRANK H. COLES.

Proclamation

By Charles S. Olden, Governor
of New Jersey

In accordance with the appointment of the President of the United States, and with a full realization of our dependence upon God for help in these "times of adversity," I recommend to all citizens of New Jersey the observance of

Thursday, the 26th day of September, as a day of Fasting and Prayer, during which individual and national sins may be confessed with profound humility, and united prayers ascend for the success of our cause, and welfare of our army, the establishment of good government and the restoration of peace.

Given under my hand and privy seal this nineteenth day of September, A.D. eighteen hundred sixty-one.

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

Attest:—C. M. HERBERT,
Private Secretary.

Communicated for "The Constitution" —A Leaf From My Diary, No. 18

Fort Taylor, Sept. 20, 1861

Yesterday a large number of the enemy were seen on the premises of Col. Edsell.

This morning they were discovered with wagons, carting off his grain and hay and committing other depredations. Early in the afternoon Gen. McClellan and suite came into camp and, mounting upon the ramparts of our Fort, took an observation of the enemy's movements.

Soon orders were given to our artillerymen to range our rifle cannon for the hill and barn, where they could be distinctly seen with a glass. The cannon were ten-pounders and a fire was opened upon the rebels with shot and shell.

But the distance was most too great for any of our shells, being three and one-half miles, and the longest fuse we had would only burn twenty seconds, so that our shell would explode before it hardly reached them. They could, however, be distinctly seen to run and scatter when a shell approached, and pull off their hats to cheer when it fell short.

Loads of Edsells property can be seen going up the hill, and under the trees groups of cavalry are stationed.

Our works here are nearly completed, and all this afternoon large teams have been conveying large 64 pounders for our fortress. They have a range of over 6000 yards or about 4 miles. When mounted we can deal death and destruction upon any batteries of the enemy in sight.

Saturday 21st—The rebels are still at their depredations. This is the day upon which we expect to have a grand set-to with Beauregard's forces, as the rumor has been quite current that they expected to advance upon us by the 20th. But the threat has had but little influence upon our movements, as we are always ready.

Afternoon, 5 o'clock—Nothing has yet transpired to give us any trouble. Co. A has just returned from bathing and washing. More large guns are coming in, and a terrific rain storm is now breaking upon us and the wind is having fine sport with our tents and awnings.

Household Goods Taken by Soldiers

Sunday morning, 22, Barricade—We are at 10 o'clock this morning again at the blacksmith shop on picket for 3 days. A short distance from Edsall's property are two dwellings belonging to the secesh; one of them moved away on Friday and as the victor is entitled to the spoils, and the property would be taken by the rebels, the New Yorkers who join our pickets and our boys have made several encroachments on secesh property, and appropriated to Comp A a considerable amount of the movables.

By 3 o'clock this afternoon three wagon loads have been taken from the house, and the boys are still arriving, each bearing some particular property he calls his own. A great many valuable books found owners soon.

Chairs, tables, lounges, quilts and blankets seemed to be in great demand. Upon the mantle in the large sitting room a miniature steamboat was seen as if just laid down by the little boy who claimed to be its captain.

Appearances spoke plainly that the occupants had hurriedly left. A large number of hampers containing empty champagne bottles proclaimed the owner to be quite a bon vivant.

Returning from our pickets and securing a good glass, we managed at the risk of breaking our necks to gain the roof of the old tavern, from which we had an excellent view of both Mason and Munson's Hill.

The enemy appeared to have deserted Munson's for the present, and several hundred of them can be distinctly seen at work upon a new fortification some distance to the right of Munson's. To the right of the work officers are drilling a company of men, and a company of infantry and cavalry were seen just before dark going out to post pickets.

9 o'clock—We have now 45 pickets posted in such a manner that we feel as safe as if resting in our own homes, and upon shutters, doors, lounges, &c., placed under the shade trees of the inn, we lay down to rest, but not to sleep.

I received a large arm chair, and back against one of the trees, arranged my rifle and equipments so as to be handy and retired for the night.

The men are lying down or sitting in little groups and listening to the

many stories told of home associations. It is very clear and cold, in fact at 11 o'clock our ears and finger ends became quite chilled, and lying or sitting down we were very uncomfortable. At one o'clock a roaring fire was started in a large cook stove captured yesterday and we managed to keep tolerably comfortable till morning.

No alarm last night, though our pickets are but a short distance from theirs. As soon as our bivouac broke up large fires were built in different rooms of the inn and throwing down our arms we lay down to sleep.

After a nap I called two of my companions and shouldering our rifles we proceeded to make the grand round of our pickets. On arriving at our outer and last picket, near Edsall's, we had an excellent view of the enemy and their pickets.

Friendly Pickets

They were in quite a merry mood, and talked and laughed quite friendly with our boys and finally threw out a challenge to our pickets to meet them half way.

At this time we were joined by six of the New York pickets, our four making ten in all. Counting ourselves good for their number, which was fourteen, we advanced toward them and soon stood face to face with the enemies of the North, but at this time as our friends.

We grasped the offered hand and passed the usual salutations of the morning, and then for half an hour a running conversation of everything except war matters, was held on both sides.

They told us they had strict orders not to fire upon us unless we commenced it. That they held no enmity against us, but thought we ought to stay on the other side of the Potomac.

They spoke of Fort Taylor, but said nothing of the shelling of Friday. They bartered some of their buttons for ours; also traded caps, handkerchiefs, &c.

They gave us two Southern papers and asked us to give them a Northern paper. We told them we could not do so. They told us there was a whole regiment of them just over the hill, the Twelfth Mississippi.

They bid us good-bye kindly and said they would see us again.

It is very amusing to read the different items in their papers. In one of those they gave us, we saw a statement that Fort Ellsworth was entirely deserted, on account of the itch breaking out among the men and it was to be hoped that they would not contaminate the southern army.

We had thought it was next to impossible to introduce any new evil here, for the immense amount of vermin that abounds make it almost a purgatory.

Monday night — Some considerable firing through the night, but no alarm caused.

Tuesday, 9 a.m.—General Kearney and suite have just passed the barricade. They are examining the ground in this vicinity for some purpose.

Wednesday—No change at 6 o'clock this afternoon. We were relieved by Co. E., and arrived in camp about dusk.

Thursday — Thanksgiving morning. No work nor drill today. Rest for all.

I must close in time for mail. Most respectfully yours,

FRANK H. COLES.

Editorial

Union for the sake of the Union, is, we believe, the sentiment of the masses of all parties at this time in the loyal States. It is so in New Jersey in the Republican ranks; and if our Democratic brethren meet them fairly and frankly on this platform, it will be carried out at the coming election.

It should be, for there is but one question before the people — government, or no government.

In such a contest, we are willing to lay aside all party feelings, and unite heartily in the support of free, outspoken Union men, without regard to old party lines.

The policy should be general in its operation throughout the state, and not partial. A great work is before the true friends of the county, and it will require their united energies to accomplish it—the maintenance of the national government, the Constitution, and the laws, against the treason and rebellion that have attempted their overthrow.

A correspondent in another column gives his views upon the subject.

Editorial

Our camp letters will be read with much interest this week. Three of the

Gloucester county boys, we are pained to hear, were severely wounded in a skirmish with the rebels, one of whom, Frederick Nehles, it supposed has had to have his arm amputated. Our boys behaved nobly.

Editorial

Our second company of volunteers, Capt. Clark, left Trenton for Washington last week, to join the Seventh Regiment.

Much credit is due to Mr. Wm. Fullerton of this place for his zeal and untiring efforts in recruiting for the company. Gen. R. F. Stevens also rendered efficient aid in getting up the company.

The cavalry company forming in this county is nearly full. The election of officers will take place in a few days, possibly tomorrow.

A good opportunity is now offered to those desiring to distinguish themselves.

Editorial

The 8th New Jersey Regiment went to Washington on Tuesday last. The regiment was nearly full—between 900 and 1000.

The following are the officers:

Colonel—Johnston, of Newark.

Lieut.-Col.—Martin, of Newark.

Major—Trawin, of Newark.

Adjutant—Johnson, of Newark.

Surgeon—McKelway, of Blackwoodtown.

Assistant Surgeon—Taylor, of Camden.

India Rubber Blankets for the New Jersey Troops

Winter is coming on, the nights are cool and damp, and our gallant volunteers are exposed to the inclemency of the weather. The commanding officers and surgeons of the New Jersey Regiments represent that the health and comfort of our troops would be more promoted by supplying every soldier with an Indian rubber blanket, than by any other means.

The U. S. Government does not furnish them, and the governor of the State has no authority to provide them. They are necessary to the comfort and health of our men, and must be provided.

The governor recommends that subscription be opened in all parts of the

State for the purpose of raising funds for this object, and the money be sent to him as soon as possible.

Upon the receipt thereof he will expend it in the purchase of India rubber blankets, and forward them to our regiments in the field.

It is to be hoped that a prompt response will be made throughout the State to this recommendation.

Our troops, who are braving the exposure and deprivations of the camp, and hazarding life itself before the enemy in their patriotic zeal for the defence of their country, should not want for anything that will add to their comfort, or tend to secure their health and vigor.

Alexander Wentz, Esq., at Woodbury, N. T. Stratton, Esq. Mullica Hill, and John Pierson, Esq., Swedesboro, have been authorized to receive subscriptions. There may be others in other parts of the county whose names we have not heard.

Woodbury, Oct. 1, 1861

Dear Sir:—It seems to me that no honest or patriotic man should hesitate or doubt at this time, respecting his duty as a citizen.

I care not what his party antecedents may be, he is bound to support the government at this crisis, as much as the soldiers in the camps on the Potomac.

Indeed, the whole country, is but one military camp, in which but one spirit should animate all—a spirit determined on the subjugation of rebellion.

Party spirit, in a Republic, is excusable in ordinary times, because its professed object is the public welfare. But when a common enemy threatens the nation with destruction, the undivided strength of the people is needed for its defense.

Then, party spirit should cease, party conflicts come to an end—and all the energies of a united people be concentrated for a generous support of the government.

In times like these the division of the people into hostile parties can serve no purpose but that of weakening the government — diminishing its moral strength in the eyes of rebellion — giving its aid and comfort.

In the Revolution, there were no parties. Men were then patriots or Tories. So now no distinctions should

exist, but those between loyal citizens and traitors.

I care not in presence of the existing exigency who are in or out of power — what the abstract political principles of the administration may be—nor to what political principles they may ultimately give practical effect.

In the portentous danger which now confronts us, all these things are but as bubbles on the storm-ridden sea. The national edifice is in conflagration, and it is the duty of all to unite in extinguishing the flames.

In laboring for this object side by side with my neighbors, I shall not ask them whether they voted for the Republican Lincoln, or for the Traitors Bell or Breckenridge. If this course shall be pursued at the north with reasonable unanimity, the Civil War will be short and the effusion of blood soon cease.

But if party spirit shall erect its baleful crest, and seriously distract the northern people, the rebellion will be encouraged—hostilities protracted, and the national expenditures vastly augmented. And what will become of those who insanely lend themselves to the enemy, by dividing and distracting the North? They will only display their own insignificance. The government will triumph. The rebellion will be crushed.

Our Republic will emerge from her present eclipse, refulgent in glory. Her stability will be established on impregnable foundations. And the puny partisans, who in the dark hours of her trouble disturbed our ranks by seeking to rekindle the miserable embers of discord, will be remembered—only to be execrated.

Your ob't servant,

Saml. J. Bayard.

(Communicated)

Camp Seminary, Sept. 30, 1861

Friend Barber — At the distance of over three miles from the high eminence on which we are encamped, is the residence of Mr. Edsall, who is under arrest in Alexandria for rendering aid to the rebels.

The buildings of the large farm of over 800 acres are situated at the foot of a large hill, on the top of which we have frequently observed large bodies

of the enemy from our camp, and through the rich and highly fertile valley in front of the house runs the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

In this valley were about 50 tons of hay and grain in stacks between the enemy's and our pickets, and as the enemy had commenced to haul away the hay and grain from the barn of Mr. Edsall, our general concluded to advance our lines and bring the hay and grain in from the valley for the use of the brigade.

Accordingly, the line of pickets was advanced within a short distance of the pickets of the enemy, and on Friday, Sept. 27, our regiment received marching orders, and early in the morning started up the turnpike road past Cloud's Mills, but had not gone far before they were ordered back to camp.

The men in the morning appeared to be much delighted with the intelligence that our regiment was ordered out upon the enemy's ground, and all were eager to go with the regiment. None wished to remain in camp, and it was a difficult matter to oblige the necessary number to remain as regimental guard.

This being the case, you can readily imagine with what mortification the regiment came marching back to camp after having advanced as far out as our line of pickets, without accomplishing anything.

On Saturday morning, Sept. 28, our regiment again received marching orders, and at 10 o'clock started over to the turnpike road and marched down it to the out-post at the blacksmith shop, where our company has frequently done picket duty, and from this point the regiment crossed, by a road running through the woods, to the farm of Mr. Edsall.

Our regiment deployed as skirmishers, forming a line of about one mile and a half in length, with the right resting on a by-road in the woods near the Fairfax road, and the left on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which passes in front of Mr. Edsall's house.

The entire brigade was out, and moved down the turnpike, in the direction of Fairfax Court House, over a mile beyond the out-post of our pickets, with the exception of our regiment,

which was ordered, as before mentioned, and two companies from the 2d Regiment, which crossed over the valley and moved up along the railroad, with a detachment of cavalry, in front of the house of Mr. Edsall.

But after all there was no enemy within two or three miles of our forces, as they removed from the eminence in rear of the house of Mr. Edsall about 2 o'clock in the morning, evidently not comprehending the movements of our Brigade on the day previous.

Soon after taking our position, we heard that some of our men, who had been ordered out to scout through the surrounding country had returned and reported that the enemy had fallen back during the night from Mason's Hill, which they have been so long fortifying, and no enemy was to be found in that direction.

In the afternoon I walked up to the top of the hill, which has been occupied by the rebels, and passed around among the little bivouacs which they had constructed.

They were principally constructed by setting up forked stakes, on which they placed a pole, and on this, with the ends resting on the ground, they laid boards lapping one over the other, while under the boards they had placed a large quantity of straw which had been stolen from the barn of Mr. Edsall.

From the number and size of these, it was estimated that there had been some 500 of the enemy quartered here, and it was ascertained from a person residing in the vicinity, that they were from three different regiments — the 12th Mississippi, the 5th Alabama, and 5th North Carolina, under the charge of one Major Dickinson, of the Rebel Army.

Judging from the scattered remnants, which were not few in number and indifferently thrown around, one would suppose they had lived principally upon beef which they had driven in from farms of Union men and slaughtered.

Everything indicated that no very high state of cleanliness had been kept up about their little camp. Indeed, it was very unpleasant to linger about the forsaken place.

Throughout the day, men who had been detailed for the service, were loading and carting away the hay and

grain with the teams of our Brigade, and succeeded in bringing away about 44 horse loads.

Our regiment remained until after dark, when we kindled up several large fires to deceive the enemy, and marched back to camp, to which we were as eager to return as we were anxious to leave in the morning, inasmuch as our regiment had nothing to eat during the day, excepting a little corn the men had obtained from an adjoining field, and had roasted over a fire kindled up for the purpose; and this was not very excellent, as generally one-half of the ear would be burned black in the repeated attempts to roast the other half.

Still it was one of the most interesting features of the day to see the men in squads of about twelve to fifteen in number around the fires at work roasting corn.

No spectator of the scene could help exercising sympathy in their behalf, as they would quickly snatch the ear, first with one hand and then with the other, as they repeatedly burned the fingers of the one or the other.

On the following day, which was the Sabbath, our regiment remained in camp, and while it was to us in some respects a day of relaxation from military duty, it was to other brigades along our lines a day of much excitement.

During Saturday night General Newton's Brigade moved out to Bailey's Cross-roads in front of the enemy's work on Munson's Hill, and early on Sunday morning there was musket firing heard in this direction, which caused reveille to be beat in our regiment at 4 o'clock instead of the accustomed time at 6 o'clock in the morning.

This caused the men of our regiment to believe they were going to have a real brush with the enemy. But this supposition did not last long, as we soon received the intelligence that the enemy had fallen back from their works on Munson's Hill, which were not of a very formidable character.

The army of the enemy retired from their positions on the line in front of Washington on Friday night of last week, and the Stars and Stripes were planted on Mason's and Munson's Hill without the loss of a man.

There were no evidences about the fortifications that the enemy had ever

mounted any guns. They had placed upon the works a number of logs and had painted the ends of these logs in order to deceive our men.

The rebels here, as at the hill near the house of Mr. Edsall, had no tents, and their rudely constructed huts clearly indicated that they were in want of such things as are necessary to make camp life anything like comfortable.

The pickets of the advanced portion of the army continued on to Falls Church, which they now occupy. The exact whereabouts of the rebel army is not known, as no traces of them can be discerned, and speculations of every variety of character are rife as to their present position.

On Sunday morning a squad of men under charge of a corporal from Company B of our regiment started out beyond Springfield Station, on the Orange and Alexander Railroad, in order to obtain information concerning the position of the enemy in that direction.

They continued their scout until near 11 miles from Alexandria, when on a farm south of the railroad they discovered a drove of cattle in pasture, and on the western extremity of the farm a body of the rebel pickets. There was a small lot of corn between our men and the pickets of the enemy, and under cover of this, the men surrounded the cattle and started them up the road to our camp.

Only a few days ago there were several regiments in the immediate vicinity of Springfield, and they threw up, while occupying the post, a breastwork of some 500 yards in length. The works here as at other points which have fallen into our possession since the late advance of our army, are of a very temporary character, indeed.

They are not of sufficient strength to have been of much resistance to an advancing force, and were erected merely to protect the infantry.

Tuesday evening, in quarters on Edsall's Hill.—This morning companies A, F, H and C, of our regiment, were ordered out, under Lieut. Col. Brown, to occupy Edsall's Hill, and to protect foraging parties, and to detail scouting parties to proceed beyond the line of pickets for information.

The before mentioned companies now hold Edsall's Hill, and are bivouaced on the same eminence a few days since similarly by the enemy. Soon after

the arrival of the companies at this post, several scouting parties were detailed and sent out in several different directions.

Ten privates and Sergeant Hewitte, of Co. A under the command of Capt. Vickers, started out in the vicinity of Springfield Station, and upon arriving at the station they started down a road leading towards Mount Vernon. They had proceeded but a short distance down the road, when they crossed a narrow ravine, leaving the main road and passed out through the farm of Mr. Daingerfields, who is a notorious Secessionist, and whose family are at present beyond Manassas.

The farm is nearly surrounded by timber, and when Capt. Vickers and his party were near the centre of the open farm, one of them observed a short distance from the woods a rebel soldier leading a horse as rapidly as possible into the woods, whereupon Capt. Vickers gave the command to the men to hurry up at "double quick," in order to take the retreating soldier and horse, but they had not rushed far out into the open field before a body of the enemy, it was afterwards ascertained to be 200 strong, were endeavoring to surround them, and at the time they were observed by our men, they were within musket range, and deployed as skirmishers.

The little scouting party from our company were commanded to halt, and the fire was opened by Capt. Vickers, who had a musket in his hand, shooting down one of the foremost rebels, and immediately upon firing, the men fell back to the woods for protection from such an overpowering number of the enemy.

Three of them took deliberate aim at the rebel captain, and are confident that he was shot dead, which is also confirmed by our captain, who says he observed him as he fell prostrated to the ground. Private Jones was closely pursued by one of the rebels, who was fast overtaking him, when Jones quickly faced about and threw himself flat on the ground, and took deliberate aim at and shot dead his pursuer.

There may have been others of the rebels wounded, but in the case of these mentioned, the captain testifies he observed them as they fell, and is confident they were shot dead. Three of our men were badly wounded, and

one of them made a very narrow escape, indeed.

Edward C. Cattell had a ball to pass through his left arm just above the elbow, which entered his coat and greatly splintered the butt of a revolver which he carried in the breast pocket of his coat.

It was fortunate, indeed, that he happened to have the revolver in his pocket, as he owes his escape to his fortunate circumstance, for the ball was slightly turned from its course in passing through the butt of the pistol, and grazed slightly his left breast.

Frederick Nehls had a minie ball to shatter badly his left arm above the elbow, and it is feared that he will be required to have it amputated. Nehls is the most severely wounded of the three. Charles Gordon had a ball to enter his left leg, which entered behind the knee and came out in front, near the cap of the knee.

The wounded are at the hospital in the seminary, and word has just been brought out here that they are doing well. Our men acted nobly and did not appear to be confused and embarrassed in any respect, and the captain has spoken in very complimentary terms of the party, and requested me to give their names in my letter to you.

Gloucester County Soldiers Wounded

Sergeant Hewitt, Orderly Coles and Privates Edward W. Clayton, Samuel C. Matts, Thomas Jones, George W. Sharp, Thomas F. Zane, Robert Jaggard, Joseph Ore, are on the sick-list.

As soon as word was brought in camp here on Edsall's Hill, Col. Brown took about 200 men from Companies C, F, and those remaining of Company A, and started at double quick for Daingerfields farm.

He brought them up in line of battle upon arriving at the place from which the enemy fired upon the scouting party, and sent out scouts throughout the vicinity of Springfield, but the enemy was not to be found. Corporal Gibson, who was down at the station, learned from a woman that the enemy had gone down the railroad about fifteen minutes before we came up, and had taken with them her husband, charging him with carrying information to our lines.

It was near sunset when our forces commenced their march back to Ed-

sall's Hill, taking with them about 30 cattle and 25 hogs.

The fort here is nearly completed. They have now several very large guns mounted. There are in the fort here two whitworth guns, which were presented to the government by the loyal Americans in Europe. They have a range of about six miles, yet I understand they are not generally thought much of by our artillerists, there being too much tinkering apparently about the loading of them.

There appears to be more sickness in our company at present than at any time before. None are very dangerously sick, but still they are unable to do military duty.

Lieut. Wilson has been in the hospital for near a week. He is down with the intermittent fever.

I have endeavored to narrate to you the incidents connected with our company, and take pride in assuring you that the Gloucester county boys have not yet failed in the discharge of their military duties, and under the command of our gallant captain. I trust may be able to render good service to their country, by the sacrifice of life if needs be, for the maintenance of the sovereignty of our beneficent government, and thereby the political and religious liberties of the people.

Yours truly,

J. R.

Communicated for "The Constitution"

—A Leaf From My Diary, No. 19

Fort Taylor, Fairfax Institute, Va.,

Wednesday, October 2

Friend Barber—Thursday last was an unusually quiet day here; no drill or work of any kind being done. Service was held in the chapel morning, afternoon and in the evening, and with full attendance.

Some 25 or 30 large hay shelvings have been constructed this week to fit upon our large army wagons to enable us to go out upon a foraging expedition, and as we observe General Kearney reconnoitering around Col. Edsall's plantation, we can plainly see his intention.

Friday Noon—Orders from our colonel to arm and form in line ready for a march, and soon 600 of the third regiment were on the road, past Cloud's Mills and filing off into the woods

skirting Edsall's place drew up in front of Gardiners Summer seat.

Soon after we had left Gen. Kearney came into camp and finding the men had been taken out without orders he was much vexed and immediately sent his orderly after us and ordered us all back again.

On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock we were again on the move and took a position upon Edsall's place. Companies H and C were detached as skirmishers; Co. A upon the railroad. A large body of our cavalry upon the hills adjacent. The rest of the brigade were placed in positions to act in concert with us, and leaving our artillery at the barricade to cover us and in a position to rake both roads, some thirty teams were then driven to Edsall's barn to load the stacks of hay and grain; and if ever pitching, loading or hauling hay and grain was done to perfection it was done then.

Before night nearly 40 tons were secured and stacked within our lines, and without a shot being fired or a rebel seen. At 4 o'clock Capt. Vickers took 20 men and went out scouting and scoured the woods for more than two miles beyond Edsall's place but the enemy and their pickets were non est.

At dusk again on the move and got into camp at tattoo.

It is pretty certain that the rebels had seen the demonstration of the 3rd yesterday, and naturally concluding they would be attacked, they vanished in the night.

Munson's and Mason's, as also Edsall's Hill, were covered with their troops on Friday; and at one o'clock on Saturday morning the long roll was heard from all their work and when the sun threw its rays upon their works on Saturday morning not a man could be seen and the works appeared deserted.

The 5th Michigan under Col. Terry, and detachments of the brigades of Generals Richardson, Keyes, Wadsworth and Franklin now occupy Munson's and Mason's Hills and vicinity, and our Stars and Stripes are proudly floating over their works.

As has been anticipated their works at these hills are utterly worthless, being nothing more than rifle pits of very common construction. From the appearance of things generally, they must have been very deficient in the

arrangements that make a camp life comfortable, as they had no tents but rude bough houses.

There were no evidences that they had mounted any guns.

Sunday, 30th—Gen. Smith's pickets advanced toward Falls Church early this morning and now occupy the place. They met with no opposition.

We are pleased to see another valuable addition to our hospital in the person of Miss Barracliff, who arrived on Saturday, and who will assist Mrs. Painter in her arduous duties. She is truly a very estimable lady, and intends devoting her time and attention to the sick and wounded.

At Mount Vernon

A company of soldiers visited the Mount Vernon estate of the late John A. Washington, yesterday and brought away 800 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats and 75 barrels of fish, which are now stored in the commissary department at Alexandria.

Monday Noon—3d regiment under marching orders canteens to be filled, &c. Where we are going nobody knows, nobody cares.

The positions of the Federal and Confederate forces on Friday were as follows: Our forces occupied an extent of country nearly in the form of a half circle, from Chain Bridge to near Mount Vernon, the outer line of which would pass near Ball's Cross-roads, Munson's, Mason's and Edsall's hills, and thence to Mount Vernon, thus taking in a very large tract of Virginia bordering upon Washington, being over 15 miles in length and extending back from the Potomac more than 5 miles.

Beauregard's right column were stationed on the Columbia turnpike near Springfield; his centre halfway between Falls Church and Fairfax; and his left wing at Vienna.

Johnston's right wing back of Lewinsville; part of his force at Prospect Hill, and his main body at Manassas Junction; his head quarters at Leesburg; while Beauregard had his head-quarters at Fairfax. Johnston's main body were held at Manassas to support Beauregard's advance.

A scouting party who went out yesterday morning near Fairfax Court House brought in one lieutenant, 3 privates, and 3 cavalry horses of the rebels of the North Carolina regiment.

Tuesday, 8 a.m.—Our regiment did not go out yesterday but this morning 3 companies A, F and H are on the move for the outer pickets, Co. A occupying the woods back of Edsall's Hill. Company A has been extremely fortunate heretofore in not losing any men or having any wounded, though they have always been assigned the most dangerous positions and many of our men have had hairbreadth escapes from the rebel bullets.

I must close in time for mail.

Most respectfully yours,
FRANK H. COLES

Union County Convention

A county convention, irrespective of party, will be held at Woodbury, at the Court House on

Saturday afternoon next, the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the mode of making nominations for the Assembly, for the Legislative Districts of the county. All persons friendly to the call are invited.

Joseph C. Weatherby
William Knight
C. F. Clark
Alex Wentz
David B. Gill
Jos. L. Reeves
Edmund Weatherby
John R. Sickler
J. C. Smallwood
Benj. P. Howell
Jackson Briant
Jos. Carter
Amos Campbell
D. C. Ogden
John Star
Augustine Sailer
Benj. F. Carter
Jno. D. Smallwood
J. B. Harrison
Charles F. Abbott
Jas. Franklin
A. S. Barber
John M. Kitchen
C. P. Stokes
Charles C. Ford
P. D. Park
John Pierson
Charles Garrison
Thomas L. Ogden
Wm. D. Scott
N. T. Stratton
B. C. Rulon
John Benezet
Samuel J. Bayard
Joseph Jessup

Joseph A. Shute
 S. W. Stokes
 John M. Saunders
 Thomas Sailer
 William Beckett
 A. M. Wilkins
 M. C. Paul
 D. R. Goudy
 Israel Elbertson
 Jas. B. Albertson
 Henry C. Clark
 Nathan Paul
 Jas. Moore
 Henry Tagg
 Joseph D. Pedrick
 William P. Reeves
 Jephtha Abbott
 J. M. Patterson
 Franklin Denn
 J. S. Thomson
 Henry C. Garrison
 Jos. Fithian
 John L. Estell
 J. S. Franklin
 John M. Watson
 Samuel H. Weatherby
 James Benezet
 Richard F. Stevens
 David Cooper
 John Duell
 Thomas Sailer, Sr.
 John Gaunt
 Samuel Tatem
 John S. Veal
 Matthew Gill
 James Loudenslager
 Geo. T. Ford
 Samuel B. Warner
 Benjamin D. Sparks
 Jos. C. Gill
 William A. Mullen
 James Mickle
 Josiah B. Beckett
 Edward C. Talman
 D. Cooper Andrews

Editorial

Frank's letter reached us late on Saturday, and we found it impossible to put it in type for today's paper. Our army letters are read with great interest, and we regret to be compelled to postpone the insertion of this one till next week.

But there is always salt enough in them to keep over. Frank obtained a furlough for a few days, and is now at home. He is looking very well, and is hale and hearty.

W. H. S. — By the kindness of a friend, we have the privilege of pub-

lishing another letter from a member of Company A from this county. We hope hereafter to hear occasionally at least directly from our old correspondent.

The friends of our brave volunteers will be glad to learn that Cattell, Cox and Gordon, are doing very well. The first two are expected soon to be out. Gordon and Nehls, being more injured, will have to be confined a longer time.

The bullet in Nehl's arm was extracted after a few days by the surgeon.

It was a very painful operation, but hopes are now entertained that the arm will be saved.

Our correspondents speak of the excellent care that the sick of the brigade receive. This will be especially gratifying intelligence to those having relatives and friends in the brigade.

Subscriptions for Blankets

Thomas H. Whitney, Esq., is also authorized by Gov. Olden to receive subscriptions for the purchase of India rubber blankets for the New Jersey volunteers.

Alexander Wentz, Esq., will receive subscriptions at Woodbury. John Pier-son, Esq., at Swedesboro, and N. T. Stratton, Esq., at Mullica Hill.

Woollen Blankets

Here is another matter which addresses itself to the warm sympathies and generosity of housekeepers, who can spare a woollen blanket for the use of the gallant volunteer soldier while exposed to the rigors of a Winter campaign.

Quartermaster-General Meigs has addressed asking for blankets. He says:

The troops in the field need blankets. The supply in the country is exhausted. Men spring to arms faster than the mills can manufacture, and large quantities ordered from abroad have not yet arrived.

To relieve pressing necessities contributions are invited from the surplus stores of families.

The regulation army blankets weigh five pounds, but good, sound woollen blankets weighing not less than four pounds will be gladly received at the offices of the United States Quartermaster in the principal towns of loyal States, and applied at the use of the troops.

To such as have blankets which they can spare, but cannot afford to give, the full market value of suitable blankets delivered as above will be paid.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, United States.

Dr. Henry C. Clark

Our young townsman, Dr. Henry C. Clark, has been appointed by Governor Olden assistant surgeon to the Second Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. This is a good appointment.

Dr. Clark is a young man of very fine abilities in his profession, and sympathizes deeply with our gallant soldiers.

No one of them will suffer from neglect at his hands.

Union Meeting

The call for a Union meeting will be found in another column. It is numerously signed by all parties. The meeting is to be held at the Court House on Saturday afternoon next, and is for consultation as to the mode of making Legislative nominations.

We believe it is generally desired to lay aside party for the present, and unite in an earnest support of the government and sustain the war until this wicked rebellion is put down, and the safety and peace of the country secured.

The ultimate purpose of the convention will, therefore, without doubt, be effected, and a Union ticket nominated. The critical condition of public affairs and the state of the country, call for the wisest counsels, and the most patriotic efforts.

We, therefore, need the very best men in the Legislature the ensuing Winter. Men of strict integrity, high personal character, able and intelligent—men who are openly and on the side of the country, and against whose loyalty there rests not a shade of suspicion—should be selected.

It is no time for tricksters, party tools and speculators. The people are deeply interested in this whole matter and they should see to it themselves.

Stockings for Our Soldiers

The ladies of the Township of Woolwich, having formed a society for the purpose of purchasing yarn and knitting 200 pairs of stockings for the soldiers now in the arms from this town-

ship. Donations are requested from all persons in money or yarn.

The ladies are requested to call on Miss Ella W. Hendrickson, or Mrs. Mary B. Garrison, of Swedesboro, for knitting and further information. The Society will meet at the house of Mrs. Mary B. Garrison on Thursday evening next, October 17, to complete its organization, raise money, and distribute knitting. All persons are invited to attend.

Union Mass Meeting

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Mantua Township, was held in the Academy at Carpenter's Landing (Mantua), on Monday evening, the 7th inst.

The meeting was organized by electing Dr. Sickler president, and Mickle C. Paul, secretary. The president on taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting to be to receive the names of recruits for the cavalry company, now being formed in the county.

He also made a minute and detailed statement of the amount of moneys receivable, and the manner in which the same would be paid to volunteers and their families.

He further made some very pertinent remarks, urging the citizens of Gloucester to fall into the ranks of the cavalry company, as an earnest indication of their desire of lending aid to the government, in this, her hour of stupendous trial.

The meeting was then addressed by John W. Hazelton, Esq., Senator Pier-son, and Mr. Joseph Wright, who severally advocated in highly patriotic language the duty and necessity of loyal citizens to sustain to the utmost of their ability, that form of government which has secured to them the inestimable blessing of constitutional liberty.

After the addresses were concluded Mr. Wright, the recruiting officer, produced the roll of the Gloucester county cavalry company, to receive names of recruits, when Isaac Fisher, Henry Arrent, Jerome W. Wolery, Samuel J. Dilkes, and Jacob G. Pancoast, enrolled their names as members of the company.

On motion of M. C. Paul, it was resolved that a committee, consisting of five, be appointed in accordance with

the recommendation of Governor Olden—to solicit donations of blankets or of money, to be expended in the purchase of India Rubber blankets for the use of the soldiers.

The following were appointed as the said committee, viz: M. C. Paul, Thomas Reeve, Mrs. D. R. Gowdy, Mrs. Aaron M. Wilkins, and Mrs. William Shute.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Constitution" and "Union."

JOHN R. SICKLER, Pres't.

Attest, M. C. PAUL, Sec'y.

"Communicated"

Fort Worth, Oct. 9, 1861

Friend Barber — Another week has gone by, yet the relative position of the two armies has in no respect materially changed, and the idea is no longer entertained that the rebels will venture to attack our forces, or attempt to drive us from our long line of fortifications.

The city of Washington is completely surrounded with powerful works, which are defended by an army animated by the sacred fires of patriotism, and of greater strength and military proficiency than was ever known in this country. How long the present position of the great military force of the Union upon the shores of the Potomac will be maintained, I am not able to conjecture with any reasonable degree of certainty.

There was a time when certain approaches of the enemy's forces created much anxiety and fear, but now, instead of fearing, our late movements have been such as to invite an attack, and the invitation has been disdained by the Confederate Army, falling back from the advancing front of our forces.

The rebels boldly and in great strength marched up in front of our lines, and took up their positions in such a manner as to present the alternative of fighting their way through our fortifications to the waters of the Potomac, or morally suffering a defeat by withdrawing from their menacing attitude.

After looking for a season upon our forces, resting within their lines of defence, they suddenly retired from within sight of the City of Washington, and in consequence morally suffered a

greater defeat than if their present position had been taken up after the sacrifice of many thousands.

I cannot believe there are any works of the enemy between the lines of our army and the City of Richmond but what can be readily taken by our forces. It might require the sacrifice of many thousands of our patriotic army, yet its onward march would be crowned with a series of triumphs.

The power of secession will be entombed and epitaphed by the patriot hosts of the country, and history, the unerring Monitor, will point out those vile and base men who have rebelled against the highest evidence of the will of the people, as monsters who would have destroyed the wisest laws by the tyranny of faction.

The enemy our army is to encounter is no ordinary one, and in no respect should the rebel power be under-rated. Many have been the reports which have been circulated throughout the country concerning the distressing condition of the enemy's forces, their want of good and wholesome provisions, of blankets, of shoes, and instruments of war, but such reports are not to be relied on.

They are in many instances circulated by the enemy for the express purpose of deceiving the Union forces. There is no other than the military power in the South. The people of the State which claim to have withdrawn from the Union are subjects of the most oppressive military despotism upon earth, and they have no voice in the administration of affairs.

Before the military authorities of the so-called Southern Confederacy will permit their army to suffer for anything, they will oppress and withdraw every comfort and means of subsistence from the inhabitants of the seceded States.

Self preservation requires this of them, and as soon as the army begins to suffer and endure privations, we may rest satisfied that the rebellious States have been reduced to the greatest extremities, and that the rebel power is fast vanishing away.

They will bring to bear every influence that will contribute to the efficiency of their army, and every interest of the South will be brought in subordination to the military power. In the

rebels we have a bold and proud enemy.

There is a report in our regiment, as well as in the other regiments of the brigade, that General Kerney is going to take his command upon one of the expeditions now preparing for the southern coast. Some say to the coast of Texas, others to the coast of North Carolina; but I cannot vouch for the correctness of these reports.

An officer who called upon the general this morning for a furlough, reports that he remarked in limiting the time that there would be a movement of the brigade within three weeks, and that he was going to give us a searide of some days.

Yet one thing is certain, the regiment is ready at any time to do its duty, either upon the "sacred soil" of Virginia, or the sandy plains of Texas or Carolina. The men have given themselves to their country, and if they are spared to return to their homes, it will be with the honor and gratitude of the country.

Lincoln at Presentation of Regimental Colors

On last Friday afternoon our regiment was presented with regimental colors, consisting of a beautiful national flag and also a flag bearing the arms of New Jersey. The ceremony of presentation was interesting, and was witnessed by many spectators, among whom was President Lincoln.

The regiment appeared well, inasmuch as it was highly complimented by those who witnessed its movements. The general has frequently expressed his satisfaction with our regiment for discipline and proficiency in military duties.

The men generally of the entire brigade think much of Gen. Kearney, and their comfort and happiness is now attended to by him, and a person cannot longer hear repeated complaints from the men about their rations, as was the case during the Summer, while the regiment was not connected with a brigade.

We now have a head who can find time to see to the wants of the men, and one who will not send them hither and thither without regard to their comfort and happiness.

On last Monday I visited the hospi-

tal to see the wounded of our company. The general calls them his heroes whenever he visits them, and spares nothing that will contribute to their use.

Gordon and Cattell were sitting up in chairs, eating their breakfast, while I was there, but poor Fred suffered very much. He could obtain no rest, and it was greatly feared that mortification would set in.

The bullett was in his arm several days, and the operation of taking it from his arm was very painful, and in doing this the surgeon took out some dozen small pieces of the bone which was shattered very much. The sick of our brigade have excellent care taken of them while in the hospital.

No doubt in most respects, much better than in any other brigade this side of the river. There is a young lady here at the hospital, from Bridgeton, who is rendering great service to our brigade by her attention and nursing of our sick. She has a kind word and pleasant smile for each, which has a cheering influence upon the men, and many a soldier's heart is gladdened by her acts of kindness.

The last few days have been very cold for the season of the year, and the night air has been so chilly as to render it almost impossible for the men to keep warm when on picket duty. No doubt it would have been an interesting sight to you to have seen our company when last out upon picket duty at Edsall's Hill.

Behind the barn there had been a large stack of straw. This had been hauled away, excepting the base of the stack, into which the men of our company worked themselves down with their feet until all that remained visible was the head.

This portion of the stack was full of men, armed and ready at a moment's notice to spring forth if the alarm should be given. For three nights the men of our company in this manner disposed of themselves, and they have become so accustomed to this outpost duty as to be able to sleep comfortably in almost any position providing they can only keep warm.

With much regard I remain your truly,
J. R.

A Leaf From My Diary, No. 20

Fort Taylor, Oct. 3, 1861

Friend Barber—I have just visited our wounded comrades and find them getting along quite as well as could be expected. Cox, Cattell and Gordon were quite cheerful, but Nehls is in much pain from the shattered condition of the bone in his arm.

It had been decided not to take it off as yet, as it is thought his arm can yet be saved. Edward C. Cattell has quite a fever, but is getting better. General Kearney has just come in and asked where his heroes were.

He complimented them highly, and ordered their slightest wishes attended to promptly. It was thought that one of Company C was killed, but he has returned, so that the four in the hospital are the only victims of their cowardly attack.

The only wonder is how so few were killed out of at least 200 balls being fired at them, and it can only be attributed to the command of Captain Vickers to open intervals, and to their bad shooting.

Our boys did bravely, and by their superior shooting, told a fearful tale in the rebel ranks. We have the report of a lady from a house nearby the scene of action. She told us that the rebels passed by her house after the battle, bearing three killed and five badly wounded.

Our boys brought all their guns off the field, so that nothing fell into their hands. In our retreat, our men became very much scattered, and had the rebels followed them through the little strip of woods, they could have killed all our men as they crossed the railroad, but the cowards were fearful of a stand being made and gave up the chase.

Captain Vickers killed their captain at his first fire, and then was reloading while on the run. Thomas Jones, from Paulsboro, who was by the captain's side, told him one of the rebels was close on to them.

Jones, who had loaded, suddenly turned, dropped on one knee, and taking deliberate aim, fired, and the rebel was no more. But an end is now put to all skirmishing by strict orders from General McClellan. By this order many lives will probably be saved.

Friday, 4th—Company again on pick-

et at Edsall's Hills. All is hurry, bustle and confusion in camp and such another cleaning time, only equalled by our good Jersey dames' house cleaning. Uncle Abe pays us a visit today, and everything and everybody are expected to have their pretties on.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the monster balloon ascended from Cloud's Mills, and passed slowly in a northeasterly direction towards the Chain Bridge, but meeting another current of air the course was changed due east, the balloon rising to a great height and passing over the Potomac south of Washington, was lost to view.

Saturday morning, 5th—A consultation of physicians is being held this morning in reference to what is best to be done with Nehl's arm.

They have just given him chloroform. After two hours they have succeeded in extracting the ball and eleven pieces of bone from the upper part of the arm, and he is now doing better, but his arm is quite cut up. He hopes yet to save it.

A magnificent suite of colors was presented to the Third Regiment yesterday, on the regimental parade ground. An eloquent address was delivered by Lawyer Bradley, from Newark, N. J., who presented the colors. The State flag was a beautiful one, of blue silk, bearing arms of State, and motto on the reverse—Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers.

The regimental flag is also of silk, and a magnificent affair. Uncle Abe and suite were present at the presentation. The pets are much pleased.

We receive many letters from our friends who desire to visit us. To such we would say that very many come over, but in some cases it is extremely difficult to get passes either by Long Bridge or by boat to Alexandria. A continuous line of pickets extends the whole distance, and one is constantly challenged and obliged to show his pass.

Passes may be procured in Washington of Gen. Porter, to visit and return.

A private of the 4th regiment died in the hospital this Saturday evening of typhoid fever.

Sunday morning, Oct. 6 — This is a most beautiful morning and our day of rest. We have an inspection every

Sunday morning at 8 o'clock; church at 10, 3 and 7 at the chapel.

We visited our wounded this morning, and found Cattell, Gordon and Cox sitting up and doing right well. Cattell and Cox will be out and around in a short time. Gordon and Nehls will have to exercise patience and take time in their cure.

The balloon we spoke of as having passed over us on Friday had broken from its moorings and has disappeared. It will be replaced by another.

Washington's Place of Worship

Our troops ate breakfast at Pohick Church, 16 miles from Alexandria, on Friday morning, driving from thence a large number of rebel cavalry, who quartered in the church. Their beds were still warm when our troops entered.

Pohick church is a splendid ruin, near a small rivulet, from which it derives its name. It is of brick, of very considerable size, and what remains of the interior, indicates the great taste and liberality of its founders. It is surrounded by huge forest trees and is a beautiful relic of the olden-times.

Our northern papers have frequently spoken of this church, and the Saturday Post of August, 1829, has a beautiful story connected with it. The story is entitled Alice Greyson, and is really a gem. The immortal Washington attended this church regularly, and to this fact may be attributed the great interest with which it is looked upon by all.

It was through Washington's instrumentality that the church was built here, as he was desirous that it might be accessible for the many poor people at that time in the vicinity. His pew is still pointed out, and the door at one time was graced with General Washington's name in gilt letters, but the curious have cut piece after piece until not a vestige of the panel remains.

Tuesday, 8—There is much activity manifest now among the troops. All are very busy and many reports are in circulation as to what is to be done and when. The general belief of all is that we shall leave here and soon. Quite a number of men from the different regiments are applying for furloughs, and in many cases with success.

Coles Gets a Furlough

Wednesday, 9—This has been quite an eventful day with your humble servant. I wrote a furlough for myself early this morning and laid it before the colonel and received his signature, as also the captain's.

At 8 I visited our wounded and found them all well and doing well. At 9 o'clock I presented my furlough for General Kearney's signature and after waiting a half hour, was gratified with a sight of the paper, duly signed, as also a pass to the cross the Potomac and return.

Supposing all to be right, as I was told I required nothing more to reach Washington, our worthy Lieut.-Colonel offered his conveyance for my passage to Alexandria, and before 11 o'clock our trunk and carpet bag was aboard the boat for Washington.

The official stationed here asked for our pass, and full of confidence we placed it in his hand, when to our extreme mortification we were told it would not pass without General Franklin's name upon it.

Our baggage was taken from the boat, and we had to ride six miles for Franklin's signature.

Upon arriving at the boat again, at 2 o'clock, and having our pass again scrutinized closely, we discovered that our baggage was missing, and was compelled to wait for the next boat to know if it had went up in it or not.

Upon its arrival we found it had not been seen and made up our mind to return to camp. Just as we were leaving the yard, a big Negro came in with trunk, &c., which he had taken to the centre of Alexandria in mistake.

At 5 o'clock we shook our fist defiantly at secessions sacred soil, and cooled our ire with cheering thoughts of home. Too late to take the through train for Philadelphia, another hour and a half must be lost before the train for Baltimore started.

But we passed the time in commenting upon the extensive preparations that were being made here, for what, we can only say, wait and see. Twelve large steamers were moored at the navy yard wharves, and have had steam up for four days and nights ready to move at a moment's warning. The new and large steamer Pensacola,

was just being warped out in the stream as we passed, with 1500 troops on board.

Hundreds of baggage wagons were moving in and about the city. In some parts in trains of over a mile in length. Regiment after regiment of soldiers, in full marching rig, could be seen leaving the city.

A large freight train has just come in, loaded with artillery wagons, cannon, and mortars, and are hurriedly unloading. The whole of Sickles' brigade passed down through Maryland early this morning. At 6 o'clock we came near losing one tail of our coat by a sharp jerk from another official, who must see our pass before we could enter the cars.

But soon the iron steed with a wild snort, bore us away on our journey. At the different stations along the road our pass was examined, but at 10 o'clock we were enjoying a comfortable snooze at the Malt House, in Baltimore. At 8 o'clock next morning we again started with pass in hand, but at Havre de Grace we were kindly informed that we were clear from examination; and at half past 4 in the afternoon were driving through the beautiful little town of Woodbury, and before 6 o'clock had reached home, after traveling two days and showing our pass forty-four times.

I have cut from the clipper a little gem which I send you for publication, if you think it worth a place in your columns.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK H. COLES.

I WILL NOT FIRE UPON THAT FLAG

By A. Jones, U. S. A.

"I will not fire upon that flag;

So glorious and so fair:

I will not harm the hand that bears
The immortal standard there.

"I will not fire upon that flag,"

The rainbow of the skies

Hath given her glory all to thee,
And bathed thee in her dyes.

"I will not fire upon that flag,"

Streaked with the morning light,
While the vestal vault of heaven
Lends thee her orbs of night.

That flag! its glorious stars and stripes
A father's blessings bear—
And with the rustling of its folds
Is blent a mother's prayer.

Beneath the shadow of thy folds
I long once more to turn—
As wings the dove its homeward flight
Before the impending storm.

Bright vision of my youthful days—
Banner of heavenly dyes—
Thy radiant glories o'er me shed,
And fix my dying eyes.

Heaven preserve that gallant flag,
That banner of the free—
Come weal, or woe, what ill betide,
"I will not fire on thee."

A young soldier in Beauregard's army, named Hicks, of Baltimore, was recently shot for declaring that he would not fire upon the American flag.

Union Meeting

Woodbury, Oct. 19, 1861

At a meeting of the citizens of Gloucester county, irrespective of party, held at the Court House pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the mode of making nominations for the two Legislative districts."

John W. Hazelton, Esq., was called to the chair, and the following named gentlemen were chosen Vice-Presidents: John M. Watson, Alexander Wentz, Wm. Beckett, James B. Albertson, Jos. L. Reeves, Henry Allen, Jr., Joshua S. Thomson, John Pierson, N. T. Stratton, Sam'l H. Weatherby, Woodward Warrick, Thomas H. Paul, John S. Veal, and John Moore, James Moore, and Augustus Sailer were appointed secretaries. After the call of the meeting had been read, a committee was, on motion of B. F. Carter, Esq., appointed, consisting of B. F. Carter, John Starr, Dr. J. R. Sickler and Richard M. Ware, to frame resolutions as a basis of action for this meeting, on motion resolved that all resolutions be referred to that committee.

The committee, having attended to the duty assigned them reported the following:

Resolved, That we citizens of Gloucester county, irrespective of party, in convention assembled, believing that

all political views and party distinctions should be subordinate to the one great issue of government or no government do yield them for the time being and for the sole purpose of sustaining the government vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war until the entire restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws is established throughout the Union.

Resolved, That to execute this determination we will nominate, to represent us in the next House of Assembly candidates, who if elected, will consider themselves in honor bound to discard all party caucuses and distinctions and who will be willing to the full extent of their powers to strengthen the arm of the government in suppressing the rebellion, punishing its authors and protecting all loyal citizens of all sections in their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That as citizens of a state that has ever been most loyal and conservative, we desire the common good, stand by the common rights of our common country; that the only liberty which we cherish is that which is according to law constitutionally expressed; that in defence of this our soil was made sacred by the best of blood and by that blood we are thoroughly cemented into the Union.

Joseph A. Shute offered the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is inexpedient to make any nominations for the assembly districts for the county of Gloucester, but to leave those nominations to the people of the said districts to nominate as they see proper—which was referred to the proper committee.

By resolution each section of the resolutions was ordered to be acted on separately.

After some discussion the first resolution was adopted; the second resolution being under consideration it was on motion laid on the table for the present to allow the resolution offered by Mr. Shute to be acted upon.

After a lengthy debate in which several gentlemen participated, Dr. J. R. Sickler moved to amend by striking out all after the word, Resolved, and insert the following: "that when this meeting adjourns it will be until next Thursday afternoon at Mullica Hill, when nominations for the county officers and

members of the legislature will be made, which was adopted.

The remaining resolutions reported by the committee were then taken up and adopted. On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Constitution" and "Gloucester County Union."

Adjourned to meet on Thursday next at 2 o'clock p.m. at the Union School House at Mullica Hill.

JOHN W. HAZELTON,
James Moore, President
Augustus Sailer,
Secretaries

We received the following letter from Capt. Vickers for publication:

Fort Worth, Oct. 16, 1861

Mr. Barber, Dear Sir: I was much surprised at, and regret the statement of one of your "army correspondents," that I was ordered out, with a party of my men, with instructions to "bring in cattle."

Permit me to say I had no such instructions. I was not in search of forage of any description. My orders were to ascertain the position and strength of the rebels in the vicinity of Springfield.

To be brief, I will only add, a correct account of the expedition was given by your correspondent "J. R." in the same number of your paper. Justice to myself, and the command I represent demands an early insertion.

D. VICKERS,
Capt. Co. A, 3d Infantry, N. J. Vols.

Editorial

Lieut. Charles Wilson, having received a furlough for a short time on account of sickness, has returned home. He is suffering from the effects of intermittent fever.

We hope the change to home scenes, its sympathies and attention, will speedily set him on his feet again, with his health re-established and invigorated for the active Winter's campaign.

Frank returned to camp on Saturday last, after a short but pleasant visit among his friends. The relaxation will do him good.

The "Heroes" of Company A, 3d Regiment, continue to improve. Frederick Nehls is now in no danger of losing his arm. He and the others will soon be home on furlough. Capt. Vick-

ers, we regret to hear, was sick in his tent on Thursday.

In the skirmish in which our boys were wounded, an incident occurred which, while it displayed a spirit of feeling we would expect and look for, is worthy of mention, and is creditable to the hearts of the brave men who acted so nobly.

Gordon, it will be remembered, was wounded in the leg, and was unable to walk. Capt. Vickers and Edward W. Clayton picked him up and carried him off the ground.

The danger was imminent that they would all be killed or seized as prisoners by the rebels. Gordon urged his two friends to leave him and secure their own safety. This they resolutely refused to think of, and succeeded in bearing him off with them.

Captain Clark

The Steam Mill in this town is now in the hands of Messrs. MacNutt & Hargus, the former the miller and the latter the engineer of the establishment.

Capt. Clark having gone to the war, these gentlemen have taken the mill themselves. The mill has a good reputation, which the present proprietors have now a direct interest in preserving. Send along your grists and try them. See advertisement in another column.

(Compiler's Note—This mill was formerly the first Woodbury Railroad station and located at the foot of the hill on the west side of Broad street.)

Fort Worth, Oct. 17, 1861

Friend Barber—Nothing of importance has taken place in our brigade since my last communication to you. Yet, I would not have you to suppose that we are idle, and uneasy as to how we shall spend the time; there is something continually on hand, work to be finished or the military efficiency of the regiment to be increased by daily drills, which keep us employed, and the opportunity for either officers or men to leave the immediate vicinity of our camp is very seldom presented.

If the necessities of a regiment in the field are properly attended to, there is but little opportunity for much idleness and the consequent demoralization of the regiment.

All companies not detailed for spe-

cial duty are required to drill in the morning from 7 o'clock until 8 o'clock in company movements, from 9 until 11 in battalion movements, and from 2¼ until 4½ in brigade movements.

In the afternoon of yesterday our regiment was out to drill upon the division parade ground; and here was presented a sight which would have been both pleasing and interesting to the citizens of Gloucester, who are unaccustomed to the grand paraphernalia of a large army.

The parade ground consists of a large tract of land, formerly a fine plantation belonging to a family of secession proclivities, but the acres upon acres of rich arable land which so lately brought forth in luxuriant abundance the rewards of industry, now spread out before us, barren as the heath, and without a fence separating field from field.

While brother has gone down to meet brother in deadly strife, wild grass and thistle have sprung up, where the hand of human industry had clothed the earth with beauty in the days of our national peace and prosperity.

On the parade ground were six regiments of infantry rapidly going through the "evolutions of the line." The afternoon was very pleasant, the air mild, and as the hundreds of bright bayonets glistened in the sunshine, on the muskets borne by hardy soldiers of freedom, who demand of the rebel enemy of our national honor the restoration of the grand charta of our liberties, or death and a soldier's grave one's heart would swell with pride at such a sublime demonstration of the determined loyalty of a great body of the people.

Hexamer's battery of our State added greatly to the imposing appearance of the occasion. This battery had gained some notoriety and is no doubt equal to many in the regular army as all of the men have seen hard service in Europe; yet it is with regret I am obliged to state the the battery is to be detached from our brigade, and in all probability be connected with one of the New York Brigade.

On last Sunday afternoon I spent near three hours in the hospital at the seminary, and while there was in conversation a long time with the three

wounded men of our company — the heroes of the company.

They are doing exceedingly well, and when I entered their room Gordon and Cattell were sitting up smoking cigars, and conversing freely together upon the various topics of the day. Frederick Nehls, whose arm we feared would have to be amputated, is now doing remarkably well, and there is now no fear of an amputation being required.

Frederick Nehls informed me, that notwithstanding the severe character of his wound, he did not know just at the moment that he was shot.

He deliberately aimed and fired, and after turning and while retreating to get under cover of the woods, he concluded to load his gun and while doing so the first thing he knew he was upon the ground, and he supposed he had laid down in this manner to finish loading, but upon seeing the near approach of the rebels he concluded this position would not do, and upon getting upon his feet again he found he could not lift his gun with his left arm, and as he leaned forward to do so he found his left arm pulled him to the ground. By this he discovered that he was severely wounded, as the only way that he could keep on his feet was by taking hold of and carrying his left arm by his right hand.

In this manner he hastened to the woods and with difficulty got over the fence, just as he had succeeded in entering the woods the rebels, determined upon their man, fired at him, whereupon he thought he was shot again, and continued on down into the wood some distance before he fully convinced himself that he was not shot the second time.

On last Sunday morning our regiment was out and formed in line on the regimental parade ground by sunrise. We all concluded that the regiment with the other regiments of our brigade was going to make an advance, as the men were ordered to have one cooked ration in their haversacks.

But here we remained in line from sunrise until 9 o'clock Sunday morning, when our colonel stepped in front of the regiment and ordered the captains of companies to march their companies to their company parade ground and dismiss them.

It appears that the cause of our regiment falling into line thus early arose

from the fact that Maj. Gen. McClellan, who had been reconnoitering the day previous, observed large bodies of the enemy approaching our lines in different places, late in the afternoon, and in order to be ready for any emergency he placed the army on this side of the Potomac, by means of the army telegraph, under marching orders.

But on Sunday morning no enemy could be seen within several miles of our forces.

Tomorrow our company is ordered to go out on Edsall's Hill to do picket duty, and as Lt. Wilson, who has been in the hospital for several days, is now absent at home, and Capt. Vickers is confined to his tent by sickness, my duties for the last few days have been very laborious and I will be obliged to be alone in command of the company while on picket duty, so that being in no cheerful mood, I will not at present write more, but shall endeavor to remain yours truly,

J. R.

Gen. Casey's New Jersey Brigade

Gen. Casey's Brigade, which is composed of four New Jersey and one Rhode Island Regiment, is still encamped on Meridan Hill. The general has seen service in Mexico and Florida, and is a very strict disciplinarian, and is bringing his brigade to great perfection.

He is very popular with the rank and file.

Mr. John Hall, late clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, is the commissary of the brigade. The encampment is about a mile and a half from Willard's, and is a model for system and cleanliness.

Tuesday, October 29, 1861

For Assembly, 1st District

ALLEN MOORE

For Sheriff

JOSEPH CARTER

For Coroners

WILLIAM H. HANNOLD

JAMES H. PIERSON

RICHARD F. SPRINGER

The Election

takes place on Tuesday next, Nov. 5th

Polls open at 8 o'clock a.m. and close at 7 o'clock p.m.

The Election

Next Tuesday will be election day. But little time is left for preparation. There is no special local interest involved in this county this year, aside from the great national question.

In the first assembly district the Republican party and those favorable to sustaining the National and State government in the great effort to put down the wicked rebellion, nominated

ALLEN MOORE

of Mantua Township as their candidate for assembly. Mr. Moore is a well known farmer and a plain, worthy, intelligent and upright man, whose integrity cannot be impeached.

An old time Whig, he remains true to the great principles of the party, and stands broadly, fairly and fully on the question of sustaining the government against the traitors at the South, whose aim is to overthrow the Constitution, subvert our Republican institution, and destroy the Nation.

The local interest of the district and of the state generally will find in him a safe representative.

The candidate of the second district will be nominated at Mullica Hill on Thursday next.

A number of good men are named for the place, and we doubt not the nominee will be a loyal and true man.

The voters of the county, friends of the Union should give a day to the country and support those who, in the cabinet and in the field, are contending for the Constitution and the laws of the country.

Let no man upon whom rests the taint of suspicion as to his loyalty be elected.

Cannon for Merchant Vessels Nothing New

Messrs. J. W. and J. F. Sarr, of Camden, in this State, are casting cannon which they intend to place upon two of their vessels engaged in the coasting trade. The cannon will be rifled, and the balls to be fired from them are pointed at each end, forming a double cone. The guns are cast from the best Pennsylvania iron.

Republican County Convention

The Republican County Convention assembled pursuant to public notice at Carpenter's Landing (Mantua) School

House on Saturday last, to nominate candidates for sheriff and coroners.

B. C. Tatem, Esq., was called to the chair, and Thomas G. Batten, Secretary. On motion, Joseph Carter was nominated for sheriff.

The following nominations were then made unanimously for coroners: William H. Hannold, Richard F. Springer, and James H. Pierson.

The chairman was authorized to call the next meeting.

The proceedings were ordered to be signed by the officers and published. Adj.

B. C. TATEM, Cham.

Thomas G. Batten, Sec.

First Assembly District Republican Convention

Carpenter's Landing, Oct. 26, 1861.

Pursuant to public notice, the convention assembled at this place today, and organized by the selection of William Miller, chairman, and James H. Pierson, secretary.

The convention then took a recess of 20 minutes, for the purpose of allowing different townships to select their delegates. On the re-assembling of the convention, the townships reported their delegates, as follows:

Deptford—John L. C. Tatem, Nathan S. Abbot, James H. Pierson, Benjamin C. Tatem, Benjamin W. Cloud.

Greenwich — Charles W. Wilkins, Isaac Cowgill, William Miller, James Loudenslager.

Mantua — John S. Somers, Clayton D. Gaunt, James D. Hoffman, John Gaunt, John W. Lamb.

The delegates then retired, and after a short absence, returned and reported that they had nominated.

Allen Moore, of Mantua Township, as the candidate to represent the First Assembly district of Gloucester county in the next Legislature.

On motion, the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Moore was introduced to the convention, and accepted the nomination.

The chairman of this convention was authorized to call the next.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in "The Constitution." The convention then adjourned.

WILLIAM MILLER,

Chairman.

JAMES H. PIERSON, Sec.

Adjourned Union Meeting

Mullica Hill, Oct. 24, 1861

At an adjourned meeting held this day at the Union School House, John W. Hazelton, Esq., President, called the meeting to order.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting which were adopted. After some discussion, B. F. Carter, Esq., moved that a committee of six be appointed to arrange business for the meeting.

The chair selected the following named gentlemen to act in that capacity: Wm. Knight, B. F. Carter, Samuel H. Weatherby, Jno. Gaunt, M. C. Paul, Daniel Bradshaw.

The committee after a short consultation, presented two reports. The majority report was as follows:

Whereas, the object of this convention, as expressed by resolution, was for the time being to do away with party views and distinctions, and to put at rest the bitterness of party spirit and create a unity of effort and sentiment in our county in support of the general government in suppressing the rebellion, and,

Whereas, we now at this adjourned meeting, have reason to believe that this object cannot be realized by the absence of the larger portion of those who signed the call for this convention—by the fact that many of the signers have issued calls for party caucuses and conventions—by the very decided expressions from some of all parties in favor of standing by party organization—and by lack of interest as exhibited by the comparative small attendance, therefore;

Resolved, That while we are still decided in the opinion that the object of the convention was right, and that party should be yielded for the sake of strength of unity of thought and action at this in defense of the government, when its very life is at issue; still, for reasons above set forth, we deem it expedient at this time to take further action in the matter.

The minority report as follows:

Resolved, That we deem it expedient for this meeting to proceed to make nominations for both Legislative districts.

Both reports were accepted.

On motion of Jno. Starr, Esq., the majority report was adopted as the sense of the meeting.

B. F. Carter, Esq., made a patriotic and strongly Union speech, in which he spoke of there being but one issue before the people—that of government or no government—that to this question there are but two sides: one for loyal men and one for traitors—and that it required the united efforts of all parties to suppress the wicked and causeless rebellion, and urged, that though the movement as a union had failed, still the spirit that prompted it was right and proper.

On motion ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in "The Constitution" and "Union."

On motion adjourned.

J. W. HAZELTON,
President.

JAMES MOORE, Sec.

Communication for "The Constitution"**—A Leaf From My Diary, No. 21**

Mullica Hill, Oct. 14, 1861

Friend Barber—I beg you will excuse the non-appearance of my letter for this week until too late for publication. This is my first offense and I plead guilty; but thoughts of my loved home and the anticipated pleasure of again meeting with my many kind friends of Old Gloucester, so completely engrossed my attention that all else was forgotten.

Saturday 19—This is the last day of my furlough, and oh, how reluctantly I parted from home and friends. I dared not think I should never meet them again—but sadly thought of the many changes that might take place.

Philadelphia, 11 p.m.—Having secured a comfortable berth in the sleeping car, I lost my sad feeling in forgetfulness and awoke at 7 o'clock next morning in Washington, and before noon sat within my own little tent at Fort Worth, Va. I was much pleased to find all well. No changes have been made since I left. There has been considerable talk of moving soon, and on last Sunday morning our regiment were up in line to proceed to Accotink to disperse the rebels who were destroying the property of northern settlers there, but before the order to march scouts brought in the intelligence that they were leaving.

Monday morning—Gordon, Cox and Nehls came over to camp this morning. Gordon walks quite well without crutches. They are all improving rap-

idly. Cattel did not come over, but I shall see him tomorrow.

Tuesday 22. It is a dismal dreary day. It has been raining since early this morning, and the streets of our tented city are one vast sheet of mud. The soil is a clayey nature and water remains upon the surface.

A two hours' rain here would drown a duck; and four hours' sun would harden the ground so you could scarcely pick it.

Tuesday night—Still raining. It is currently reported through the camp that we will advance from here on Thursday; I have heard to Fairfax, but cannot tell where or when.

I shall miss it much if I cannot give more news from camp in my next.

Most respectfully yours,
FRANK H. COLES

A Meeting of Ladies

In response to the above appeal of the National "Sanitary Commission," the ladies of Woodbury and vicinity are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday afternoon next at 3 o'clock to form such an organization as they may think best, for the purpose of uniting their efforts in preparing such articles as are needed "For our sick and wounded."

Woodbury, N. J., Nov. 4, 1861

Democratic Convention

The Democratic county convention met at Carpenter's Landing on Tuesday last, with Joseph Lodge in the chair and Stephen Porch, secretary. Joseph Carter was nominated for sheriff; Joseph Lashley, Hiram C. Williams and Joseph R. Norris, for coroners.

The First Assembly District meeting was held at the same time and place, with Judge Watson in the chair, and Dr. Miller, secretary.

On the first ballot Jacob S. Bendler was nominated as the Democratic candidate for assembly, over Israel Elbertson and Jackson Briant!!!

Second Assembly District Republican Convention

Mullica Hill, 10th Mo, 31st, 1861

The convention assembled, pursuant to public notice, and organized by appointing Charles P. Shivers chairman and C. Carrol Lippincott secretary. On motion, resolved, that each township be represented by five delegates.

A recess of 20 minutes was then taken, to allow the different townships to select delegates, which was done, and they reported as follows:

Harrison Levi B. Davis, Jeremiah Adams, John Duell, Joseph A. Shutt, Edward B. Knight.

Woolwich—E. B. Madara, Chas. P. Shivers, A. A. Jordan, Ephraim Waters, Henry C. Garrison.

Clayton—Joseph T. Paulin, John Z. Stanger, Richard G. Stanger, Thomas B. Cunningham, Jacob Andress.

Franklin — William Bowers, John Robbins.

There being but two delegates present from Franklin, it was on motion, Resolved, that they be privileged to cast as many votes as the other townships.

The delegates then retired, and after a short absence returned and reported that they had nominated

Thomas G. Batten, of Harrison, as the Legislative candidate for the second assembly district of Gloucester county, which was made unanimous. The nominee was then introduced to the convention, and accepted the nomination.

The chairman was authorized to call the next convention. On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings be signed by the officers and published in "The Constitution."

After some stirring and patriotic remarks by John W. Hazelton, John Pierson, Joseph A. Shute and Edwin H. Coates, the convention adjourned.

CHARLES P. SHIVERS.

C. Carroll Lipincott, Sec., Chairman.

The Election

Takes place today. Are the friends of the Union, the Constitution, and of Law and Order awake to the importance of coming out and voting?

Amid the treachery and disaffection that manifests itself all around us, it certainly behooves them to omit the exercise of no one duty by which the government shall be sustained, the hands of the executive upheld, and the army and navy kept in the field, until this wicked rebellion is crushed and order re-established.

It is always safest to rely upon our friends, we should see to it that those who are with us in sentiment and action are elected to represent us in the Legislature. The honor and credit

of the State must be maintained, and from the many dark hints thrown out by the sympathizers with treason, we have reason to apprehend trouble from them if they have the power.

The friends of the Union can keep the control of affairs if they will give a few hours to their country today and vote for the Republican Assemblymen.

Republican County Ticket

For Assembly, First District

ALLEN MOORE

For Assembly, Second District

THOMAS G. BATTEN

For Sheriff

JOSEPH CARTER

For Coroners

WILLIAM H. HANNOLD

JAMES H. PIERSON

RICHARD F. SPRINGER

Communicated for "The Constitution"

—A Leaf From My Diary, No. 22

Fort Worth, October 27

Friend Barber—The materials necessary for the formation of an interesting letter come up very scattering this week. Indeed there is no news of any importance in our regiment or brigade.

Still we are not idle by any means. We drill regularly five hours every day, Sunday excepted, and one hour or more each day is devoted to target shooting, in connection with company and battalion movements.

We are rapidly being perfected in the skirmish drill. Many of our officers are adepts in this, and all like the method very much. We understand that skirmishing will be the principal more of warfare practiced for the future in an engagement.

Nehls, Gordon and Cox are over to camp almost every day. Cattel has not as yet been over. His hand pains him yet. The nerves have been cut or injured and he is unable to use three of the fingers on the wounded arm.

Oct. 28—Brigade drill this afternoon, in which from three to four thousand men took part, superintended by General Kearney. It was really a magnificent affair.

Oct. 29—It is quite cold here now, and at night it is really uncomfortable.

Our camp now presents a lively ap-

pearance from the number of mud wasps that are building chimneys and ovens to warm our tents. Each one seems to have a peculiar idea of his own, and ovens or mud stoves of every imaginable shape are constructed.

A few have been disappointed as upon building a fire in them they were found to be deficient. With one exception the knights of the trowel in company A have been quite fortunate and the tents are quite comfortable.

We have brick in abundance and the clay soil here is an excellent substitute for mortar.

From appearances we shall stay here some time, at least provision is being made to render our quarters comfortable during our stay.

Most respectfully yours,

FRANK H. COLES

John A. Washington Estate

An application was made a few days ago, to Provost Judge Frieze, of Alexandria, to have the government take possession of the estate of the late John A. Washington, at Mount Vernon, for the purpose of securing the claims of Union men.

When John A. Washington left for the confederate army he placed the care of the estate in the hands of one Turner. Turner, however, soon caught the Secession fever, and went to Occoquan Creek to join the confederates there.

Nearly all the slaves were either taken away or ran away.

The army captured all the horses and cows, and only one able-bodied man, a slave named Gabriel Johnson, was left on the place with a few superannuated contrabands.

Gabriel was, however, true to his trust, and worked the farm as best he could; hiring help, selling grain, paying claims, and acting as general agent. There is now standing on the farm one hundred and fourteen acres of corn, of which Gabriel has sold one hundred acres at ten dollars per acre to be cut, measured, husked, and carried off at the expense of the purchaser.

Judge Frieze complimented Gabriel for his faithfulness, and promised to see him taken care of. (John Washington was killed in a skirmish with New Jersey troops near Mason's Hill.)

Proclamation

By Charles S. Olden, Governor of
New Jersey

While under the rod, and suffering chastisement for our many national sins, let us not forget the many unmerited blessings that are yet spared to us, lest they too be withdrawn.

That we may give meet and united expression to our gratitudes I recommend that

Thursday, the 28th of November inst. be observed by the people of this State as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, and that, abstaining from every needless secular employment, they assemble in their several places of worship to offer to him the sacrifice of Prayer, Praise and Thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and seal, this first day of November, A.D. 1861.

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

Attest: C. M. Herbert, Private Sec.

**Contributions for the Sick and
Wounded Soldiers**

In response to the call of the Sanitary Commission, ladies of Woodbury and vicinity, met at the Court House on the afternoon of Saturday the 16th inst., and organized a society to make up articles for the sick and wounded of our army.

Mrs. Dr. Fithian was elected President; Mrs. Sidney Dyer, vice-president; Mrs. Asa Alson, Mrs. B. F. Carter and Miss E. Terry, secretaries, and Mrs. Josiah S. Franklin, treasurer. The following ladies were appointed to solicit contributions of either money or material, and to report at the next meeting:

Mrs. Thomas D. James
Mrs. Dr. Howell
Mrs. Jos. Starr
Mrs. Wm. Sparks
Mrs. Thomas D. Clark
Mrs. James Roe
Mrs. B. W. Cloud
Mrs. D. J. Freas
Mrs. J. S. Clair
Mrs. John B. Jessup
Mrs. Jos. Carter
Mrs. J. L. C. Tatum
Mrs. C. P. Abbott
Mrs. A. Terry
Mrs. John Phipps
Miss Mary Armstrong

Mrs. C. Barton
Mrs. Saumel Willis
Miss Eliza Hugg
Miss M. Budd
Miss H. P. Thompson
Miss Sallie Clark
Miss Jennie Bayard
Miss Anna Smallwood
Miss Anna S. Barnes
Mrs. Mary Snowdon
Mrs. Anna Scott

It was ordered that the time of meeting be Tuesday and Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock. After some appropriate remarks from the ladies in reference to carrying out the suggestion of the Sanitary Commission, they adjourned to meet at the Court House in the grand jury room on Friday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. All ladies interested are requested to be present.

New Jersey's War Expenses

The whole amount expended by this State in equipping the thirteen regiments furnished for the war is \$665,303.81. Of this there was expended in the first requisition—for four regiments of militia—three months' men—\$167,817.21.

On the second requisition—four regiments for the war, \$179,015.40; and on the third requisition—also four three years' regiments—\$318,417.20.

Besides this the State has furnished extra clothing to her men, amounting altogether to \$19,914.09—making the total \$685,217.90. That the funds have been most economically disbursed every one knows, and we are informed that the amount specified above is less than is allowed by the government contracts by \$30,000.

As the expense of arming and equipping the thirteen regiments is to be refunded by the general government, the State has saved the War Department just the amount specified above.

If all the States and departments of government managed their affairs with equal prudence and economy the expenses of the war could be very easily borne.

Thanksgiving Day

By executive appointment, Thursday next has been set apart as a day of Thanksgiving. The Methodist and Presbyterian churches at Woodbury will unite in holding appropriate services in the Presbyterian Church at 10

o'clock a.m. Dr. Baird will deliver a discourse bearing upon his recent visits to the army on the Potomac.

The public is invited to attend.

The New Jersey Regiments

New Jersey has now in the field, one regiment of cavalry, and eight infantry regiments. All these are with the army of the Potomac, and they will be joined by the 9th. The following list gives the names of the colonels of each regiment:

- Cavalry regiment—Col. Wm. Halsted.
- 1st Infantry regiment—Col. Alfred T. A. Torbert.
- 2d Infantry regiment—Col. George W. McLean.
- 3d Infantry regiment—Col. George W. Taylor.
- 4th Infantry regiment—Col. James H. Simpson.
- 5th Infantry regiment—Col. Samuel H. Starr.
- 6th Infantry regiment—Col. James T. Hatfield.
- 7th Infantry regiment—Col. Joseph W. Revere.
- 8th Infantry regiment—Col. Adolphus J. Johnson.
- 9th Infantry regiment—Col. Joseph W. Allen.

Movements of the New Jersey Brigade

On Friday a portion of the New Jersey brigade, under Gen. Franklin went to Springfield station, and one regiment from Gen. Hentzleman's command proceeded to Burke's station on the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

The latter is 14 miles from Alexandria. No evidence of the enemy was to be seen near either place. The 3d New Jersey regiment remained at Springfield during the night and returned to their quarters on Saturday morning. The pickets from Gen. Hentzleman's division daily visit Occoquan Creek, about 16 miles below Alexandria.

Fislerville, November 21, '61

Mr. Barber—You will please give the following a place in your paper of next week, if convenient. The ladies of Fislerville (Clayton) are at work most vigorously in response to the call of the Sanitary Committee, in procuring articles for the sick and disabled in the Federal Army.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of ladies united and organized a society

known as the "Soldiers' Aid Association of Fislerville."

Mrs. S. Wright was elected President; Miss Ann Harding, vice-president; Mrs. Firman Robbins, secretary; Miss Sallie Moore, treasurer.

Committee to solicit funds and material—Mrs. Sooy, Miss Emma Cake, Miss Sallie Moore, Miss Mary Pierce, Miss Mary Jane Hewitt, Miss Almira Iszard, Miss Susanna Fisler, Miss Hannah Holston.

The ladies on the soliciting committee readily waited upon the people of the place, who very generously contributed of their means.

A large purchase of material has been made, which is rapidly being made up into articles of comfort, and will be speedily forwarded to the sick and wounded.

MRS. S. WRIGHT,
President.

Mrs. Firman Robbins, Sec'y

"Communicated for the Constitution"

—A Leaf from My Diary, No. 23

Fort Worth, Va., Nov. 7, 1861

Friend Barber—We are still at Fort Worth, though very many prophecies have been made that long ere this we should be far from here. I have stated to you in former letters that we should advance from this position soon, and appearances warranted the statement, but at present so many conflicting rumors are heard, that one would judge our next movement is as likely to be a retrograde as an advance.

We have had very little news of importance in and about camp. The cheering news of the great success of our Great Fleet has been the theme of discussion for several days.

Nov. 8 and 9—Our camp has presented a busy time for two days in the distribution of new clothing to our troops, viz: new uniform coats and pantaloons, and the government has not sent them any too soon, for they have been needed for some time.

Monday night, Nov. 11—Four hundred troops belonging to Gov. Morgan's Flying Artillery, came into our camp and were quartered in our fort.

Nov. 13—A grand review came off this afternoon before Gen. Franklin. Our whole brigade were present and the review was entirely satisfactory.

Nov. 14—This is the day appointed for the great review of our forces, com-

prising Gen. Franklin's division, by Gen. McClellan and staff. Our regiment left camp at 10 o'clock a.m. and marched about two miles to a plain just back of our former camp—Camp Trenton. The ground is very level and a magnificent place for a review.

Some two or three regiments were already on the ground when we arrived and before 12 o'clock the entire extent of level ground, comprising about 500 acres, was entirely covered with troops and spectators.

We were marched to our position on the ground and orders given to unsling knapsacks and rest. About 2 o'clock a grand flourish of trumpets announced the approach of the great commander-in-chief with his entire suite, and at a signal from the bugle three deafening shouts were given for Gen. McClellan and the cannon from our artillery belched forth their thunder tones. As he advanced along the front, the bands of the different regiments played that time-honored tune, "Hail to the Chief." The general commenced review from the right and passed up and down the lines. The troops were formed by divisions so that two companies were passed at each turn and as the suite arrived in front of each regiment, the band played until the review of the next commenced.

This lasted some two hours, and then preparations were made to march in review before the general and staff who had taken a position on the opposite side of the immense field from which a good sight could be obtained of the entire forces.

An immense number of citizens were collected at this point, and we were both surprised and pleased to see some of our Woodbury friends among the number. Upon the grounds to the left of the general and staff a good array of ladies could be seen, anxious to see and be seen.

At a given signal the vast body formed in companies passed in review before them, and then commenced a scene that beggars all description. Company after company, and regiment after regiment, passed, large companies of cavalry and the entire battery of flying artillery.

We have no way of giving the exact number of soldiers present and can only judge by counting sixteen suits of colors pass before the general, and as

each suite of colors denoted a particular regiment, I shall not come far out of the way in saying that, with the cavalry and artillery, there were at the review from sixteen to twenty thousand soldiers.

After the review the regiments were practiced in a few of the battalion movements, and then formed in a hollow square of more than a mile in extent. At length about half past 4 p.m. we commenced our weary march homeward, tired and hungry, and our shoulders aching from the weight of the knapsack.

It seems almost impossible to get used or hardened to this particular part of the soldier's costume. Our men wear their knapsacks from three to four hours a day, in order to accustom them to their weight, but still the men complain about carrying them so much.

It is with deep regret that I report the first death that has happened in our company, and take from our little band one of our best men. We have been extremely fortunate, while nearly all the other companies comprising our regiment have lost several of their members; and yet death came within our midst so suddenly and unexpected that one could hardly realize the fact that McClure had really left us.

The deceased, John McClure, had been with us on the grand review, and was in apparent good health. He complained while on the review that his knapsack hurt him; but up to half past 8 of Thursday night was well as common.

About 9 o'clock he complained of feeling chilly and did not fall out to answer his name at tattoo. He was in a good deal of pain during the night and was out of his head most of the time.

Towards morning he got up and walked around on the parade ground saying he was going to work at splitting rails. His comrades at length got him within the tent.

From this time he was unconscious, as there was no doctor present (though he had been sent for several times), everything that could alleviate his sufferings was done by his comrades; but it was plain to be seen that his sands of life were nearly run.

By reveille death had set his stamp upon his brow. Just before he died the

doctor came to see him, but all was of no avail and before 9 o'clock he breathed his last in the arms of his comrades.

An ambulance was soon procured and the body laid upon it and taken to our company grounds, and our company sadly and reverently passed to take a last look at the form of one who had been with us from the beginning, and through all our trials and sufferings had ever cheerfully done his duty, and who by his many acts of kindness had endeared himself to his companions.

By his death Company A has lost one of its best men, and time only can efface the deep gloom that has enshrouded our company since he has been taken from us. His body was conveyed to the hospital and preparations made to send his body home.

Captain Vickers in person superintended the preparations and the body was sent home in charge of his brother, Robert Jaggard. His sickness was of such short duration; and he has passed from us so suddenly, that we can scarcely realize the sad change.

Our fort is nearly completed and good and ample quarters are nearly finished, capable of accommodating two or three hundred men. The quarters are deep under ground and bomb proof.

Nov. 18—Pay day today, and the needful comes quite opportunely, as we have had no money for two months. Isaac Jaggard received his discharge today.

Another grand review of thirty thousand men tomorrow.

Lieut. John Roberts has been promoted to the captaincy of Company G of this regiment.

I am most respectfully yours,
FRANK H. COLES.

Pay of Volunteers

The subject of the payment of the families of volunteers of the State and county appropriations, was brought before the Board of Freeholders on Friday last, and created some discussion.

Under the decision of the Chief Justice, only the families or dependent widowed mothers of volunteers resident in the State, were entitled to the State pay; but the family or widowed mother was not entitled to pay, when

the volunteer joined a company out of the State.

The same rule was adopted in appropriating the county allowance. While this is alright and proper for various reasons, it works hardly and unequally. In their ardor and zeal, our gallant volunteers were only anxious to get into the field to fight for their country, overlooking, disregarding, or not understanding the law respecting their pay.

Numerous applications for aid have been made to the Freeholders by the families of volunteers thus cut off. The law will no doubt be amended at the next session of the Legislature to their case; and the Board anticipating such action, and desiring to deal equitably and impartially, resolved to pay all alike—"all wives or widowed mothers of volunteers for this county already enlisted in the service of the United States whether in this State or elsewhere."

It is the pride of New Jersey to do her whole duty in assisting to put down this rebellion. This she has done and will continue to do. It is therefore proper and expedient that her citizen volunteers should enroll themselves in New Jersey regiments. They thus honor their own State, and they share in its glory, and have a right to claim its benefits.

Board of Freeholders

The Board held an adjourned meeting at the Alms House on Friday last. All the members were present, except Mr. Porch.

The Alms House Building Commission reported progress and were continued. Relief to certain beneficiaries was continued. The county collector and the financial committee, were directed in respect to matters given them in charge.

The county collector reported having borrowed \$2000, which he had since paid.

On motion of Mr. Burk, it was resolved, That, hereafter all wives and widowed mothers of volunteers from this county already enlisted in the service of the United States, whether in this State or elsewhere, and have children under 12 years of age, to receive one dollar per week with 25 cents additional for each child under 12 years of age.

No others to receive any county pay; nor any one hereafter volunteering except under the authority of this State; and that this resolution rescind the resolution on the subject passed at the last meeting of this Board.

A case presented by Mr. Allen for the relief of the family of a volunteer, W. H. Dilkes, it was directed should be considered as coming within the preview of the above resolution, and the amount presented by him be paid. The collector was directed to pay the family of Wm. Silvers the State appropriation.

U. S. Army's First Air Corps

Prof. Lowes balloon, Constitution, has been sent to Beaufort. The Coeur de Lion, which carried it down, also towed the hulk of the old steamer Washington Park Custis, now called balloon boat, carrying gas generators, sulphuric acid, and iron filings, for making gas, with other necessary concomitants.

A balloon corps of forty privates, with a corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and aeronaut, went with the expedition.

New Regiments

We learn that the State government does not contemplate raising a tenth regiment for some time to come. The State has expended in raising and equipping the men now in the field, about \$700,000, and is not in funds to raise more troops.

As soon as the accounts are adjusted, and the money due from the Federal Government received, a tenth, and perhaps an eleventh regiment will be raised. We have no doubt that recruits could be obtained to fill up even three or four new regiments.

A Leaf From My Diary, No. 25

Alexandria, Va., Dec. 5, 1861

Friend Barber — I sent No. 24 early this morning. Soon after, our boys came in, and hoping this may reach you in time, I give you such details as far as is now known.

Our scouting party proceeded towards Burke's Station, and at night lay in wait for a body of rebel cavalry that had been seen frequently nearby.

Two wires were stretched across the road so as to obstruct both horse and rider. About 12 o'clock the clatter of

horses feet announced their coming and our men prepared for them.

Instead of coming by the roads, as was anticipated, they came up in single file through an old path by a swamp, and struck the wires diagonally, so that very many of our men had no chance to fire with any effect upon them.

FHS con gal 2

So far as is now known, but one man was killed from Company B on our side, and three wounded — one from Company H, one from Company G, and one fifer who has been acting as a scout.

One man is missing from Company A, viz: John W. Eacritt, from Mullica Hill. It is thought that he is still safe and will come in today. A rebel officer was captured and brought in this morning in the ambulance with our wounded.

He is shot in the head with a buck-shot. The men who brought in the bodies report that many more of the rebels must be wounded, as they heard much groaning in the brushes in the vicinity; but being near the enemy's camp and hearing the roll of their drums calling to arms, our forces retreated in good order, bringing off the dead and wounded.

In the darkness of the night it was not known for some time that Eacritt was missing. Scouts have been sent out early this morning to visit the scene of action. Mr. Secesh looked really uncomfortable, and was as obstinate as a mule.

He is now in our hospital and properly cared for.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK H. COLES.

A Communication

We have received a communication from a responsible source, in relation to some just strictures and pretensions of the Sanitary Committee and Miss Dix, relative to the Army hospitals.

Much complaint has been made that the various provisions made by relatives, kind friends and a patriotic public have failed to reach the objects of their beneficence and love. We understand that the boxes made and making up here will be sent to the care of Dr. Henry C. Clark (of this place), surgeon of the 2d Regiment N. J. Volunteers.

(Communicated)

Mullica Hill, Dec. 8, 1861

Mr. Barber—By inserting the enclosed in your paper, as early as convenient, you will greatly oblige.

L. T. ATKINSON,

H. G. Coates.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1861

I have the pleasure of acknowledging from the ladies of Mullica Hill and vicinity, the following articles, for hospital uses; a number of pillows, sheets, pillow cases, quilts, blankets, cotton and flannel shirts, stockings, dressing gowns, bed gowns, pocket handkerchiefs, towels, pillow tickings, cushions for the feet, reading matter, consisting of magazines, &c.; corn starch, farina, wines, jellies, syrups, catsup, canned tomatoes, all of which were highly acceptable and necessary to the wants of our suffering soldiers, and for which donations I beg you will accept, through the writer, the heartfelt thanks and gratitude of those for whom they were so kindly contributed.

Every article has already been distributed to regimental hospitals, which now seem to be most needy. In a few days I will receive a receipt from the respective surgeons, which I shall be happy to forward to the ladies.

You would, I know, could you be present to dispense the bounties so liberally provided, feel amply rewarded for the sacrifices you have so nobly made.

And not only will their prayers ascend in your behalf, but the prayers and blessings of the loved ones they have left behind, when they know their fathers, husbands and friends are being cared for by those among whom their hard lot has been cast.

Where, we oftentimes hear ourselves asking, are our women? What are they doing? Is it not the duty of every American woman to be up and doing? Is it enough for our brave men to go forth, to sacrifice their lives on the field of battle? Are we to sit with folded hands and look on, sighing at their fate, and raise not a finger for their comfort or relief? Oh! would that every woman could feel it her duty to come to the aid of her poor bleeding country, in this her time of need.

I will again express my sincere

thanks for your timely aid, and subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,

ANNA A. MOORE.

P.S.—To the ladies of Mullica Hill and vicinity.

The Militia

The several counties of the State have all, we are told, completed their military organization, as provided by the laws of the State, except Gloucester county.

Brig. Gen. R. F. Stevens has commenced that duty in Gloucester county. An election for Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the 1st Regiment was held last evening at the headquarters of the General.

The following are the officers of the Gloucester Brigade: R. F. Stevens, Brigadier General; Major Josiah R. Andrews, Brigade Inspector; Major Clarkson Ogden, Brigade Quartermaster; Major Thomas H. Whitney, Brigade Paymaster; Captain John D. Smallwood, Judge Advocate; Captain William W. Fullerton, Aid-de-Camp.

We have frequent applications for the militia law of 1860, which of course, we cannot fill.

The following abstract of the provisions of the law we copy from a communication in the Mount Holly Mirror. It will be found to contain all the most important provisions:

The act for the more effectual organization of the militia approved March 22, 1860 in Section 2, provides: That the militia shall be divided into two classes—the Active and Reserve.

The former or active, shall consist of all persons liable to do military duty who are now or hereafter may be enrolled in any uniformed company—and the latter or Reserve, shall include the residue of the militia of this State.

(Among those exempt from military duty except in cases of actual invasion, are ministers of the Gospel, post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the cars and conveyance of the mail of the Postoffice of the U. S., all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post roads, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any merchant within the U. S., all students of divinity and students of colleges in this State.)

Section B of the same law, provides that the Reserve Militia shall not be organized except in view of the performance of active service thereby; in which case, the Brigade Boards of the respective brigades shall, at the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, organize the same; and when so organized, the same shall form part of the respective brigades in the bounds whereof they reside.

The reserve shall not be officered until thus organized.

Section 31, provides, that for the performance of actual service, the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates shall receive from this State, the like pay and rations as are received from the United States, by the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army.

Section 21, provides, that fines for privates shall not be more than four dollars, nor less than two dollars, for non-attendance at any parade.

Section 19, enacts that every company of uniformed militia shall be required to parade not less than four or more than six times, in every year (exclusive of division parades, of which there shall be one at least).

And Section 20 provides, that the paymaster shall collect the fines imposed upon militia men; and that all moneys so collected, shall be expended for the uses and purpose of the regiments or battalions, as the respective regimental or battalion officers may devise.

Section 42 repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Thus it will be seen that the whole inhabitants of this State, liable to perform military service, shall be divided into two classes: "active" and "reserve."

The active militia are the uniformed companies; and the regulation of which the law makes ample provision.

The Reserve (which includes all not belonging to the uniform companies) "shall not be organized except in view of the performance of actual service thereby."

By an act for the defense of the State approved May 10, 1861, it is enacted that the governor may make requisition on the Treasurer for the expenses incident to the enrollment,

forming into companies, and electing the officers of the Reserve Militia of the State—and if he should think it necessary to form, equip, and arm four or any less number of regiments, for the protection of the State, and to make requisition on the Treasurer for their rations and pay, while actually engaged in the service of the State.

The Trent Incident; Highly Important News; Capture of the Rebel Ministers Mason and Slidell

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 15, 1861 via Baltimore — The U. S. Steamer, San Jacinto has just arrived from the coast of Africa, via the West Indies, where she has been cruising some six weeks.

Old Point was electrified by the tidings that she now has on board the Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who were going abroad as ministers of the Southern Confederacy to England and France.

Captain Taylor, who has arrived here with dispatches, reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfuegos, the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained.

Proceeding thence to the Bahamas, it was understood that they had taken passage on the 7th inst., on the British mail steamer Trent, plying between Vera Cruz, via Havana, to St. Thomas and Southampton.

While the San Jacinto was in the narrowest part of the Bahamas Channel, about twenty-four miles to the westward, they met the Packet, and as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bow and brought her to.

Two boats were then sent to her under the command of Lieut. Fairfax, who boarded the Packet and arrested Mason and Slidell, who were personally known to him.

They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force to that purpose.

However, they were soon after removed without further trouble and conveyed to the San Jacinto.

Messrs. Eustis and McFarland were also brought on board, and they are now on their way to New York.

The remainder of the passengers, including the ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were, therefore, left free to pursue their journey.

The official dispatches are voluminous and include several accounts of the capture, together with the protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

Captain Vickers

Captain Vickers of Co. A paid us a short visit yesterday. He is at home on furlough for a few days. He has been sick, and we are pleased to see him looking as well as he does. He says there are eleven of Co. A indisposed from colds.

New Jersey Troops

The French Prince Duc de Chartres of Gen. McClellan's staff, who is engaged in inspecting the arms and equipments of the Army of the Potomac, has recently completed the inspection of the troops composing the left wing of the army south of the Potomac, and pays a high compliment to Acting Brigadier General Kearney, whose arms and equipment, he reports, are not surpassed in cleanliness and good order by those of any regulars in the service.

Testaments for Our Troops

The 9th Regiment that recently left for the seat of war were furnished with pocket New Testaments, before leaving.

The books were received with many expressions of satisfaction. The previous regiments received the same attention. We learn that in the supply of the New Jersey soldiers with these volumes, an expense of some \$3000 has been incurred.

To meet this help is asked. Our National Bible Society, in this great work at home and abroad, deserves to be sustained.

Communicated for The Constitution—

A Leaf From My Diary, No. 26

Fort Worth, Dec. 12, 1861

Friend Barber—In my last I gave you a hasty account of the late skirmish with the rebels, and in which 12 of Co. A figured.

I started for Alexandria just after our men came in, and, of course, could give but an imperfect account of the whole details. John W. Eacritt is still missing, and though rumors have been in circulation that he is not dead but was found badly wounded by a party of men belonging to Col. Heintzelman's

brigade, still nothing satisfactory has as yet been ascertained.

He was seen after the first fire, and may have been wounded by one of the scouting shots after. Still hopes are entertained by all here that he may yet turn up alive and well.

The death of Tompkins, from Co. B, is peculiarly heart rending. In the darkness of the night and the great confusion that prevailed, he was not picked up and was found next morning by a party of our scouts.

He was still alive and conscious, but had frozen fast in a mud hole by the roadside. He recognized and pressed the hands of his comrades who were extricating him from the ice, but died in about an hour afterwards.

He was an Englishman by birth, and had been in this country but 17 months. He was buried with military honors on Friday afternoon.

Newbury, our scout, is lying in a critical condition at the hospital. The others that were wounded are doing well.

Mr. Secesh is rapidly recovering, but still perseveres in his stubborn silence. Our fire dealt terrible execution among them, as 8 were killed and 17 badly wounded, and 1 taken prisoner, two horses and some arms also were brought in.

Thursday night—A large box has just been brought in for Co. A. It contained 130 pairs of good and substantially knit woollen stockings, the contributions of the generous and kind-hearted ladies of Swedesboro.

Their gifts have come in a good time, when most needed; the members of Co. A will ever remember with gratitude the worthy ladies of Woolwich for these evidences of their generous sympathy in behalf of our volunteers.

This is not the first time we have been called upon to acknowledge the generosity of our friends in old Woolwich. Even now we remember with pleasure their good gifts while at Camp Olden, and of their untiring efforts to add to our comforts since. They have our best wishes for their welfare.

It was quite amusing to see the excitement created at the giving out of the stockings, by the young men of our company striving to secure a pair that had been knit by one of the handsome young misses of Woolwich township;

and well they might, for the fame of their worth and beauty reaches far and wide.

Each pair of stockings was labelled with the fair donors' names tho' several had neglected to say whether by Mrs. or Miss. And such a hubbub to find out who miss so and so was, where she lived, &c.

But soon the taps were given to douse the glim, and all retired to dream of blue-eyed girls with witching curls and teeth like pearls, &c.

I shouldn't wonder if a few of these same misses received a very tender epistle from some of the volunteers tendering due thanks for their knowledge. Our married men kindly exchanged with the youngsters who desired stockings knit by a Miss, and were possibly benefitted thereby, inasmuch as the matrons of Swedesboro and vicinity are proverbial for being good knitters.

Your correspondent, who by the bye has good cause to compliment the ladies of Woolwich, received a pair of extra stockings labelled Mrs. Mary Davidson. She will please accept my best bow for the same.

Friday morning — Orders read on dress parade for all to attend the execution of William H. Johnson, a private in the Lincoln Cavalry. His offense was desertion.

While our men were out on the last scout, and were within the rebel lines, this Johnson came up to them supposing them to be in the Secesh Army. He expressed much joy that he had made his escape from the Union forces, and in a private conference with our colonel he freely and anxiously gave such information as would have been most important to the rebels.

After he had made his revelation, he was told he was a prisoner and much to his surprise discovered his mistake and was taken back to his camp a prisoner.

Two o'clock p.m. — Our regiment on the march for the review ground, near Camp Trenton. About 6000 men belonging to Gen. Franklin's Division, were already on the ground when we arrived. The men were drawn up in two ranks, and in two lines twenty paces apart, facing one another. The line was a mile in length.

Soon the funeral cortege could be seen approaching, and entering at one

end of the line, passed with slow and solemn pace through the entire lines, giving each one an opportunity of witnessing the wretched march of a traitor to his doom.

An officer headed the procession followed by the buglers of the regiment; next came 12 men with carbines, who were to be his executioners; these following by a one-horse wagon containing his coffin; after this an open wagon in which the culprit sat, with a priest by his side, while a mounted guard rode on each side of the wagon.

Last came the entire company to which he belonged. When the procession entered the lines, the band on the right commenced playing a low dead march, and as it advanced each band playing a slow dirge.

As the guilty man passed the spot where I stood, the 2d Regiment Band commenced a mournful air, and he took his handkerchief to wipe away the tears that were coursing down his cheeks.

The priest sat beside him, a Crucifix in his hand, and reading from a book. Occasionally the wretched man would seize the cross and press it to his lips. Still no compassion or pity was felt by any of that vast multitude for the traitor, for his crime was great and the punishment must be fearful.

After passing the lines the procession drew up in front of the centre; the coffin was taken from the wagon and placed upon the ground; Johnson was placed standing near it.

His executioners, 12 in number, took their position ten paces in front of him, and the report of the trial and death warrant read; he was then made to sit down upon the foot of the coffin and a white mask was drawn over his face.

The carbineers at this time came to a ready, and at the moment the commanding officer dropped his sword; five bullets penetrated his brain, and he had passed from earth. The troops were then marched round beside him, giving all an opportunity to comment upon the fate of deserters and traitors.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a large box containing blankets, at the hands of Mrs. Charles Batten, of Mullica Hill. Our best thanks to our kind friends in Harrison township for their contributions.

Sunday evening, 15th — Being somewhat of a meddlesome matty, I passed

an hour in looking over the names written upon some thirty or forty pairs of stockings yet on hand and to be distributed.

It was really a pleasure to look over these names. Many of them the names of companions of our schoolboy days. True, some of them I could scarce remember at first sight, but as I gazed upon the name memory would recall some scene that made it sound very familiar.

I could scarcely realize that thirteen years have flitted by since I was a resident of this same village. I passed several years of my life within its limits, and yet time hath made many changes there.

I looked for the names of friends there in the prime of life and in height of enjoyment of this world's blessing, but I found them not.

Alas! death gathers his harvest there as elsewhere. Many have passed away, and many strangers have taken their places. I saw many names I knew not, and yet I knew them as the kind friends who are ever ready to aid our volunteers by their generous contributions, and though the end is not yet still great will be their reward.

Tattoo has just beaten and all have lain down to rest excepting a few guards who linger round the smouldering campfires.

Several members of Co. A are getting furloughs, and one received his discharge today. We have now but ninety-one men out of ninety-eight, and of these, sixteen are unfit for duty.

I see by the news today that the traitor Johnson made a confession of his guilt. I copy his last words: "Boys, I ask forgiveness of Almighty God, and from my fellow-man, for what I have done."

"I did not know what I was doing. May God forgive me; and may the Almighty keep all of you from such sin."

Tuesday, 17th, 5 p.m.—I have just returned from Alexandria; all is quiet there. I was much pleased to meet in camp, Messrs. Wentz, Franklin and Scott, from your borough. I must close in time for mail.

I am most respectfully yours,

FRANK H. COLES.

Military

Pursuant to orders, the line officers of the 1st Regiment Active Militia, held an election for regimental officers on the 16th inst., when the following gentlemen were elected: Colonel, Thomas G. Batten; Lieut. Col., Lewis Sholk, and Major, Edward L. Stratton.

It will be seen that Companies A, B and C are ordered out to parade on the 11th of January.

From various hints and rumors on the street, there is every reason to apprehend that scenes will occur which will be anything but creditable to the parties and our town.

Whatever may be the evils complained of, there can be question that the means proposed to correct them are improper or unjustifiable—leading to disorder and violence. We trust the intentions will not be carried out.

There are already too many tendencies at work to demoralize and corrupt. If the laws need amending amend them legally; if there are abuses, correct them in the same way.

"Communicated for The Constitution"

—A Leaf from My Diary No. 27

Fort Worth, Virginia

Friend Barber — My time is so limited I do not get time to talk to you but once in two weeks, and if I occasionally write a lengthy letter, you can attribute it to the fact that a furious storm has caused a cessation of the tantara notes of the drum, and for a brief period our drill ground is deserted and the boys have a few hours to rest and write to their friends.

This is Wednesday, the 18th, and this afternoon our boys are washing. Every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons are set apart for this purpose. Our camp, on a wash day, would perhaps cause a hearty laugh from the good dames of Old Gloucester, and yet they would acknowledge Company A were adepts in washing, particularly in wasting soap and scattering suds.

Thursday, 19th—Three of the 2d Regiment, who were on picket, were taken prisoners by the rebels. They were beyond our lines when taken. The rebels have large parties of cavalry continually hanging around the lines watching a favorable opportunity to make a descent upon our pickets, or

capture any stragglers that venture near them.

Companies I and D of our regiment started out today towards Burkes Station to make a reconnoissance. They will be gone two or three days.

Friday afternoon — Brigade drill this afternoon. A beautiful suit of colors were presented to the 2d Regiment by a Mr. Robeson from New Jersey.

Friday evening — Friend Snowden and myself are seated in our little tent, before a good fire, and, need I say, talking of home scenes.

A beautiful maltese cat sits purring upon the mantle, a pot of good hot coffee is steaming upon the stove, while our table is graced with a show of good mince pie and excellent fruit cake sent on to us by our lady friends from Jersey, and though it is quite cold out, we sit cozy and comfortable, for the good cheer and air of comfort that pervades our cabin carries us back to home scenes and associations.

Yet though we have many comforts that others do not enjoy, still there is felt an aching void, caused by our long absence from home, kindred and friends, our deprivation of many of the great blessings we once enjoyed, and, alas! the bright rays of sunshine and happiness that once shone so gloriously over our own pathway have faded and gone.

And yet it is our own seeking. We would not have it otherwise. There is another side to the picture, and though not gifted with any supernatural power, still we can peer far enough into the dim mysteries of the future to see the bright foreshadowings of the brilliant picture that will be presented when the veil shall be lifted.

True, fate may decree that many now full of life and hope shall not witness the using of the curtain and the rolling back of the dark clouds that now hang gloomy and threatening over us.

Still a great nation will rejoice in the new and glorious era that shall dawn upon them, for surely the sunshine cometh after the storm.

Saturday — No drill today. Men all busy in building stockades round their tents to shield them from the winds. Just in the height of our work, orders came in for a grand review near Camp Trenton at 10.30 o'clock.

We had just 15 minutes to get ready,

and were soon on the march, the men wondering whether they were to be reviewed by General Tom Thumb, Baron Pullyournoseoff, of Italian fame, or Prince Liveristowski, of Poland, for truly there is no end to the list of nobles and gradees who desire to see a grand turnout of the forces fully equipped.

Not unfrequently these exhibitions come off on our days of rest, thus bringing things all in a heap on the next rest day. The review was very satisfactory, but we cannot positively say whether it was gotten up for the Tycoon of the Celestial Empire or King hoo choo of the Cannibal Islands.

Col. Taylor is Acting General in the place of Gen. Kearney, who is home on a visit. Lieut. Col. Brown is acting colonel of our regiment at present.

Monday — A furious storm of rain last night has converted our camps into a vast mudhole, and many have given satisfactory evidence of their agility in gymnastic exercise, while floundering through clay and water.

It also snowed for some time this morning and when the storm clears away we shall have it quite cool.

Tuesday — Very cold today. A big blow last night carried away two of our tents, Nos. 1 and 6. I lay for hours on my lounge listening to the wild shrieking of the winds and the doleful creaking of the tent poles, fully expecting every fierce burst of wind would leave me minus a covering, but found on awakening this morning all right, excepting the cap being slightly torn.

3 p.m. — It is Christmas Eve, and a beautiful starry night. I am sitting on my little bunk writing this letter, and thinking of home and the happy Christmas Eve, just one year ago, I passed so happily in your midst.

Christmas Eve — A custom the delight of the young and the old—a night of joy and good cheer in your northern homes, but I sadly fear the havoc of war and the bristling steel of armed men will so terrify old Santa Claus and his horned steeds, that his lordship will not visit on this side of the Potomac.

Christmas with the soldiers is no more than any other day. The same routine of duties must be performed, perchance there may be no drill, but guard and other duties must be attended to, and

yet the soldiers tonight are all thinking of the same absorbing topic.

A group near me are playing domino, but talking of Christmas. Members are writing letters to fond friends at home, but a merry Christmas closes the page. A party of singers in the next tent are singing that old Christmas anthem, "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks By Night."

The sentries meet at the corner of their beats and talk of Christmas. A German near me is singing of Christmas in his Fatherland, and alas! he sings it in Low Dutch, thus barring me from knowing what he says, yet I know the one theme is present with all, and to many causes a feeling of sadness, yes.

Even now while joy is singing

Her halcyon song on land and sea,
Though peace and hope to others
bringing,

She only brought new tears to me.

Yes, the Christmas of 1861 will be a sad one to many in our own little State. How many fond mothers there gather their little pets around the social hearth and tell them of her sad parting from her heart's first love, while their tears mingle together for the absent.

She places them in their little cots, and with a parting good night, sadly descends to the deserted hearth to arrange the little gifts she has purchased from her scanty savings to fill the little stockings now hanging by the fireplace.

A teardrop glistens on her cheek. She is thinking of the loved one who stood by her side when last she performed this duty.

The stockings are filled, and with a fervent God bless him, she retires to her lonely couch, but not to sleep. No merry Christmas for her. And the father and mother now aged and infirm, whose hope and pride now has left them to find a home beyond the blue waters of the Potomac, and perhaps a grave, what gloomy forebodings sadden their hearts as they think of the terrors of war and the uncertainty of life amid these scenes of strife.

Not a word is spoken, but the little clock on the mantle tinkles the hour for retiring and awakens them from their reverie. Slowly and reverently they kneel at the little family altar, and implore the choicest blessings of heaven for the wanderer.

Ah! Christmas brings no joy to them. The maiden who but just now appeared so merry and glad some leaves the group of triflers engaged in the mazes of the dance amid the festive halls, and seeking her chamber, unlocks the casket that contains her treasures and takes from it a little case.

She unclasps it and exposes to view the image of a handsome and manly form, and of one to whom she is affianced. Tossing back her raven tresses, she gazes long and earnestly upon the shadow before her.

She wanders from her happy home in Jersey and is now seeking her loved one amid the tented fields of Virginia. Perhaps he is in the hospital sick, wounded and suffering, or he may be out upon picket duty exposed to danger, or be a prisoner in the hands of rebels.

Oh! can it be that a rude stone marks his resting place. Her heart is full. Pressing the image to her lips, she bows her head and weeps.

Christmas hath no joy for the maiden. I look from my tent and gaze upon the marble tablets that tell of the noble dead, of the brave who have been slain by the foe.

Christmas, Dec. 25—No drill today. Our mail bag was full and overflowing this morning with tender and loving missives to the volunteers. Each one assured us we were not forgotten.

It is now 11 o'clock at night. It has been a beautiful day, though cool. I have spent the day in making a cot and in arranging things for comfort.

You would have been pleased, Friend Barber, had you popped in about 9 p.m. to our magnificent supper of turkey, chicken salad, oysters, &c., a real bonafide Christmas supper; but you could not do so without a pass, and we cannot give them. We are excusable for not sending you an invitation.

It is nearly 12 o'clock. All is quiet in camp. The officers of our regiment have a military ball tonight in the bomb-proof of the fort. It is a magnificent affair.

My best thanks to the ladies of Woodbury and Mullica Hill for their good gifts of last week. But I must close, as I have written a long letter. To you, Friend Barber, and the read-

ers of "The Constitution," I wish a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

Most respectfully yours,

FRANK H. COLES.

The Eighth New Jersey

The Eighth New Jersey Regiment, Col. Johnson, now stationed on the Lower Potomac, are erecting a church edifice which they propose to dedicate in a short time.

The building is, of course, rude in its construction, but it will answer all the purposes contemplated, equally as well as a more imposing structure. The enterprise, we presume, by the chaplain of the regiment, who is never at rest when a useful work is to be done. The regiment is in excellent condition and fully realizes all the expectations formed of it.

Constitution, Jan. 7, 1862

Bridgeton Pioneer

The Bridgeton Pioneer says that Mr. Jacob Keinzl of that village has recently arrived from Germany, with one hundred muskets. They are an improved kind, weighing nine and one-half pounds each with percussion locks. They arrived in New York on Friday last. Mr. Keinzl has ordered one thousand more if they are desired by companies or the state authorities.

Order Revoked

The parade of Companies A, B and C of the 2d Regiment Reserve Militia, ordered on Saturday next, has been revoked. We are glad of it.

Headquarters, Gloucester Brigade

Woodbury, N. J., Jan. 3, 1862

There appears to exist throughout the State a general dissatisfaction with the present militia laws, and a desire that the incoming Legislature should remodel and improve them.

In view of this feeling and the nearness of the Legislative session, I deem it expedient to revoke the brigade order calling out Reserve Companies A, B and C of the 2d Regiment Reserve Militia, on the 11th inst.

By order of R. F. STEVENS,

Brigade General Gloucester County
Brigade, N. J.

M.

Wm. W. Fullerton, Adjutant.

Letters From the Army

Headquarters, 7th Reg't, N. J. V.,

Camp Revere, Dec. 26, 1861

Friend Barber — As I was reading your interesting paper, which I received through the kindness of a friend in Old Gloucester County, I discovered that you had no correspondent in the Seventh Regiment; and, believing that you and many of your readers would be interested in an account of us and our proceedings, I will give you a short detail.

I suppose you are all aware of the fact that in the Seventh Regiment there is a company that claims to be a Gloucester county company, and are known here in the gallant Seventh as Company H.

Mr. Editor, I see by your valuable paper that the boys of Company A, Third Regiment, are receiving much credit and praise from the people of Old Gloucester, and I have no doubt they are deserving of it, but Company H, also think that they, too, have a claim upon the sympathies of the people of said county.

Our company was nearly all recruited by Wm. W. Fullerton, one of the active, patriotic young men of Woodbury, and our thanks are due to him for the untiring zeal that he displayed in our cause.

Perhaps you will recollect that our company was organized at Woodbury on the 16th of September, last, and started immediately for Trenton, where we remained all night, and on the morning of the 17th were mustered into the United States service, donned the uniform and entered upon our new duties; and, in place of the plow and lowing herd, we took up our muskets and learned to answer the call of the drum.

We were encamped at Camp Olden, Trenton, until the third of October, when we pulled up stakes and removed to Washington, D. C., and pitched our tents on Meridian Hill, about two miles from Willards', just beyond the old Columbia College, now converted into a Soldier's Hospital.

There we joined our brigade, the Second New Jersey, composed of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th New Jersey regiments, and at that time under command of Brigadier General Silas Casey.

We remained at Meridian Hill until the 2d of December, when we were

again called upon to strike our tents and take up our line of march, and after many little incidents of army travel, we arrived at our present encampment on the 4th, having been just two days.

We are now encamped in Charles County, Md., about 40 miles below Washington, on the lower Potomac, opposite Quantico Creek in Virginia, while just below are the notorious rebel batteries—the ineffectual blockade of the Potomac.

Every day we hear the booming of their cannon as some government sloop or barque is passing but although every day they continue to fire at our vessels, I have as yet heard of no damage being done to any of them.

They frequently fire as many as 20 shells at a single sloop with no effect. In fact, so imbecile do they appear in the sight of the watermen of the Potomac, that they pass to and fro whenever they have an inclination.

On the 19th of this month our Captain, J. Howard Willits, with a part of our picket guard, was out reconnoitering opposite the upper battery. The rebels threw a shell at them, but it fell some distance short and without exploding.

Captain Willits secured it, and after emptying out the powder, brought it into camp. It was a rifled shell, and weighed, without the powder, 52 pounds. There were 12 pounds of powder in it. The guns of the rebels are of the largest calibre, and only need skillful gunners to prevent effectually all navigation on the lower Potomac.

Our forces on this side of the river number about 30,000 troops, under command of General Joseph Hooker, and we flatter ourselves on a force amply sufficient to prevent any army from crossing and gaining foothold upon the shore of Maryland.

Our neighbors in Sickles' Brigade the other day received a visitor from the Virginia shore. He reports about 30,000 troops, as the force on the secesh side of the river.

He says he was a private in the 6th Alabama regiment; says the troops have plenty to eat, such as it is—for instance, plenty of fresh beef, but no coffee, and but little salt; reports much disaffection in the rebel army; says there are a great many who would fol-

low his example if an opportunity offered itself.

He is taken care of, but allowed no chance to escape. Yesterday being Christmas there was no drill in our regiment, and the boys had a gala day, more particularly those who received boxes of good things from the loved ones at home.

One company in our regiment had a complete Christmas gift. They received 51 files (pairs) of chickens, all nicely roasted and done up in apple-pie order. The boys went at them with a will and seemed to have foul (fowl) inclinations all the rest of the day.

But Company H was disappointed on Christmas morning, as word came that we were detailed to go to Run Point, a landing about three miles above us, to unload a cargo of lumber and grain lying there awaiting us. We have no way at the Point, but unload by means of the flat boat.

But our boys were bound to see Christmas notwithstanding, so after they had removed nearly all the grain out of the barque and stirred up the lumber, they commenced a thorough search and examined very minutely all the dark corners and secret places of the hold, when sure enough Kriss Krinkle was discovered snugly esconced in an old barrel.

He was drawn out forthwith and tapped as promptly, and as the boys in turn tipped the mug, we had faint recollections of the old song, "A Little More Cider," &c., but they could not find it in their hearts to sing when we tipped and shook the keg once more and found it was finished.

But to my story. We received all of our provisions at that point, it being the most convenient of any along this shore. We also have two steamers that ply daily between Run Point and Washington, carrying the mail and what few passengers there are to accept the proffered ride.

The steamers are the Reindeer and Volunteer. The former, I have no doubt, many of your readers will remember, as she run for years on the Schuylkill from Philadelphia to Manayunk, and when I saw her here the other day, it recalled to my mind many happy scenes of the past.

The steamer Eagle, of Red Bank, also runs here as a transport steamer, and when we see Capt. Bender and his

steamer Eagle, it carries our thoughts back to the old farm and its many fond associations.

But, Mr. Editor, I must tell you about the health of the soldiers, in this division of the Army. We have but two cases in our hospital, and I am told the division hospital has but six serious cases. I do not hear of any cases in the hospitals of other New Jersey regiments.

Company H boys are all well, excepting one case, and that poor fellow, although he has been very sick, is now recovering, and in a few days will be with us again in our daily drills. But to be brief, the whole of our division seem to be in excellent health and spirits.

As to the efficiency of our troops, I should say that we have attained that perfection requisite to meet our enemy, or any armed combination of rebels that ever attempted to break down the best of governments, or sever the Union of our fathers.

And more than that, the troops are eager for a fray, and the only complaint we hear from them is the delay of our commanders. It is the wish of this division, and I believe of the entire Army, to commence at once the work we have before us.

Why not at once advance and drive back the rebel armies who have dared to advance to the very borders of our loyal States for the express purpose of tearing down our beloved flag and rearing in its stead the hated Palmetto.

It surely is time they were taught better, and we, as soldiers, are anxious to become such teachers. When we left our homes in Old Gloucester County last September, it was not for the purpose of leaving altogether the pursuits of the past for a soldier's life, but to aid in crushing out rebellion, that those whose lives were spared might speedily see the Union as it was and peace and prosperity once more overspread our loved country, and we once more return to our homes and resume our respective vocations.

But I must close my rambling letter.

We are all much indebted to our many kind friends in New Jersey for the rich gift we received from them, viz: an India rubber blanket for every volunteer.

Although our nation is engaged in war, may those at home have continued peace and prosperity, is our sincere desire. The boys of Company H all unite in sending their respects to the Editor, and their friends (in patriotism) in Jersey.

A. B.

Camp Custis, Near Alexandria
Saturday, January 4, 1862

Friend Barber — Whilst sitting in my cold tent this morning, watching the snow gradually robing the earth in its spotless garb, contrasting the comforts of home, or of the civilian, with the guarded camp, and taking a retrograde view to the days when our title reached the summit of Printer's Devil, we thought of penning you a line relative to our regiment—the First New Jersey Cavalry—which you may publish, for the perusal of our friends, should you think proper.

The ground being selected and most of our horses smooth-shod, we are saved from a drill this morning, being more fortunate than two of our companies, who started upon a scout.

I heard it said that some had to dismount and lead their horses, to save their necks, the ground being so dangerously slippery and hard. Such is the wisdom of our leaders. It would be far safer to be using the sabre upon the heads of the secesh than mounting a smooth-shod horse this morning.

The companies of our regiment take regular turns in scouting, two going out each day. They often get a view of Secessia in some form—sometimes in the shape of masked batteries, forts or soldiers, and one lieutenant, acting captain at the time, had a few leaden pills lodged in his body, but is recovering fast, though two or three of the pills yet remain in his body. He, Lieut. Janeway, is now home on a furlough.

Our encampment is situated upon the Mount Vernon road, about 2 miles distant from Alexandria, where we expect to remain for the Winter, which we hope may be a mild one, as our tents are of the small pattern, about eight feet by eight.

Many of them have been made quite comfortable by logging to the height of about two feet, and constructing a flue, or fireplace, in the centre of the rear, with a ditch or passage through

the tent, making a good seat upon each side, where the bunks lie.

No one, inexperienced, can conceive of the comfort to be derived from the construction of so roughly a rigged hut. We have to make the best of existing circumstances and thereby enjoy ourselves as best we can, not permitting a comparison with home comforts.

May such a state of things exist no longer than necessary, and man again shake the hand of his (now hostile) brother with kind and fraternal feelings.

Until within the past week our horses have had no shelter other than a tree and the blue canopy of heaven. Many of them have sickened and become disabled thereby, while many others look badly from want of proper food and a sufficient quantity. We are now feeding upon no grain, excepting corn, and some of that kiln dried.

Those that have out-weathered the hardships so far are beginning to look better, and will now stand it much easier than formerly, covered, as they are, with a shed of cedar branches, which, though a poor shield from rain, which, though a poor shield from rain, is good to protect from snow while the weather is cold.

The health of the regiment is now very good, and has been since the setting in of frost, before which time there was a great many sick, the accommodations for whom are miserable indeed—the hospital building consisting since about the middle of November, of an old barn, yet no more than a mile from a town of some 15,000 population.

The bedding consists of unthreshed wheat straw, and that well chavelled by myriads of rats. I have seen the sick and held in my own hand a shalah to beat the vermin off the blankets at night.

I see no excuse for so mean treatment to the unfortunate sick, when in so close proximity to Alexandria. Could a suitable building not be obtained near the regiment?

A great deal of dissatisfaction has existed, and still exists, throughout the regiment on account of not receiving, as all the other soldiers of the State do, the extra amount allotted as State pay, at the session of July last, which is caused by the regiment never being accepted by the Executive of the State,

thereby preventing it from receiving any benefits therefrom.

The Supreme Court, as you are aware, has also decided against us, yet we hope and expect to be put upon an equal footing with the other regiments in this matter by the next Legislature.

The men generally, were falsely enlisted, the State money being promised by the officers *viva voce*, as well as through the public prints.

We were just called out—1.30 p.m.—to hear a regimental order read, bearing intelligence that we are to appear in our Sunday-go-to-meeting dress, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, for inspection with boots blackened and hair shortly cut, with tidings to the man that may be found filthy that he will be scrubbed publicly, before the guard house.

I have written the foregoing gloved in woolen and with great-coat on, which I hope will be a sufficient excuse for the bad chirography.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

C. P. T.

Communicated

In Camp, Near Alexandria

Friday, Jan. 10, 1862

Mr. Barber — The softness of the ground, from rain, exempting us from the general duties of the day, I will pen you a line relative to our regiment.

Mud is the all-absorbing topic excepting pay day, under discussion to day, ranging from an inch to one foot in depth.

Our daily scouting parties have brought no tidings of interest this week excepting yesterday, when a member of one of the Michigan Infantry met the sad fate of being shot through the head, the ball entering an eye, while scouting in the woods about a mile and a half distant from Pohick, causing instant death.

He being in the extreme advance, several shots were fired at him by a party of rebels concealed in a thicket. Before the main body could come up, they had made safe their escape by a speedy retreat.

On Monday last our company was out, but found nothing to contend with, excepting great care in keeping our horses upon their feet, the earth being covered with a sleety ice, and slightly covered with snow.

Pohick consists of a large, substantial old church, which must have been considered grand at the time of its erection, and said to be the one in which General Washington was married; a blacksmith shop, and two or three small houses.

Augustine, some 3 miles this side of Pohick, contains about fifteen houses, a wheelwright shop and mill, and is a pleasant little village, well provided with shade trees, and strongly tinctured with Jersey taste.

This part of the county is well adapted for the guerilla mode of warfare, which has been so popular with the rebels, being almost covered with timber, and very rough and hilly.

Very respectfully,

C. P. T.

Letters From the Army

On first page will be found letters from a couple of Gloucester county volunteers, one of whom is in Company H, 7th Regiment, recruited in this county; and the other in Col. Halsted's regiment.

They may be assured their old friends and the citizens generally, feel a deep and lively interest in their welfare, sympathies with them in their perils and deprivations, and have confidence that they will acquit themselves as patriots—as Jerseymen, in every duty.

Company H was formed so quietly, with so little parade, and rendezvoused at Camp Olden in squads as recruited, that its organization is not as familiar to most of our citizens as the first company that went from here.

Col. Halsted's regiment includes, we believe, within its companies a number of Gloucester county recruits. However organized, and wherever they may be, the Gloucester boys will be held very near to the hearts of all at home.

In regard to the Halsted regiment, we have not the least doubt that the Legislature, which meets today, will place it upon the same footing with our other troops in respect to State pay.

Military Meeting

At a meeting of the Brigadier Generals and Staff, Field and Line officers of the First Division, New Jersey Militia held at the Hotel of Israel English in Camden on Friday, January 3, Major General William Irick was called to the chair and the Division and Bri-

gade, Judge Advocates were appointed secretaries.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Division Chaplain, Major Samuel Taylor. More than one hundred officers were present.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a committee of one from each brigade of the 1st Division of N. J. M. be appointed for the purpose of conferring with the adjutant general of the State and the committee appointed by the Military Association, and such other committees or persons as may be appointed from the other divisions of the State, as to be the best mode of altering the present militia laws of this State, or to recommend such new legislation on the same as shall be deemed expedient by them.

On motion it was ordered that the officers of each brigade recommend some person from said brigade to act on said committee.

Whereupon the several brigades reported as follows:

Salem — Col. Robt. C. Johnson, 2d regiment.

Burlington — Col. N. T. Higbee, 3d regiment.

Gloucester — Col. Thos. A. Batten, 1st regiment.

Camden — Col. Thomas McKeen, 2d regiment.

Cumberland — Capt. John T. Nixon, staff.

Atlantic and Cape May — Major J. F. Leaming, staff.

On motion, Major General Irick was added to the committee.

On motion the editors of several papers of the State, and especially those published in the brigades, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The convention then adjourned.

Const., Jan. 14, 1862

The Salem Standard has the following on the defense of the Delaware—

Elsinboro' Point

Since the Trent affair has rendered a war with England a theme of everyday discussion, public attention has been turned to the state of the national defenses, particularly along the Atlantic Coast.

The inability of almost every important point to withstand an attack from the powerful navy of Great Britain is generally acknowledged, and it is also

conceded that with the bare exception of New York, perhaps, all of the Atlantic cities would be at the mercy of the iron clad steamers of the royal navy.

Among these the most defenseless is Philadelphia. With Fort Delaware unfinished, and Fort Mifflin incapable of sustaining a protracted attack, the importance of having an additional fort has forced itself upon public attention.

In glancing at the shores of the Delaware, no spot appears to be better adapted for that purpose than Elsinboro' Point. The main ship channel comes within half a mile of the shore at this point, and from its peculiar location it will afford a means of defense unsurpassed by any spot along the river. It is easy of access, and could be reinforced with greater facility than Fort Delaware, and at less risk. Upon the completion of the West Jersey Railroad, troops can be brought there in three hours from Philadelphia.

As the subject of coast defenses will be likely to be brought before Congress it might be well for the Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegations to act in concert in securing some further legislation in reference to providing the country along the Delaware river with such means of defense as will enable the people to protect themselves against a foreign enemy at this or any future day.

Const., Jan. 14, 1862

For "The Constitution"

There seems a very general feeling in this section of the State against the revival of militia trainings, with their inseparable evils.

Some of us remember them in the days of our boyhood, with the blustering of the officers, the squealing of the fife, the thumping of the drum, the dogged humiliation of reputable citizens, the beastly humiliation of others, whose appetite for strong drink could not withstand the temptations they were subjected to; the fines against absentees who chose to stay away, and also against those who from conscientious reasons could not be present or pay the fine, some of whom were put in prison.

Others had their corn taken from their cribs, their andirons and looking-glasses from their houses, by officers

who always secured more than enough to bring the amount of the fine, but never returned the overplus.

The money thus obtained it was said stuck to the pockets of the officeholders, who were nearly the only persons benefitted by these drum, cornstalk and bottle musters, and so the parade that was got up for the protection of the State, became an element of danger to her citizens, from which more physical and moral destruction ensued than from the weapons of her enemies.

Is there any person who believes that these trainings had any tendency to make practical and efficient warriors of those who participated in them? If not, why revive them, or anything in the semblance of them?

Have not more men voluntarily offered for the army than the government can use? Why then interfere with the time and pursuits of those whose tastes and whose principles lead them to bear their part of the burthens in a more quiet and peaceable manner, yet equally necessary for the sustenance of the State; for surely, at the rate money is now being spent and squandered, unless the agricultural and industrial interests are prosecuted with energy, not only the government but the whole country must soon become bankrupt.

Let us then, who are working men, who do not want offices, and who must eventually suffer by the tremendous prodigality and downright stealing that is whirling like a tornado through the public coffers, set our faces against not only the revival of forced militia trainings, but against all unnecessary creation of offices by our Legislature, to be filled by carnivorous drones, and keep our eyes on such members as shall vote themselves stationery, in the shape of silver snuff boxes and rosewood writing desks, or who prolong the session, at the instigation of wine drinking and oyster suppers, or in any other way shall pander to the vicious wastefulness that is seeking to pass itself for patriotic fervor, for what is he but a traitor who, while being paid by the State to guard her interest and her honor, allows himself to become the dupe of bribery or the conniver at judicial robbery.

FRANKLIN

(For "The Constitution")

A Leaf From My Diary—No. 29

Fort Worth, Va., Jan. 9, 1862

Friend Barber — There being so little news here that would interest the readers of "The Constitution," your correspondents from Fort Worth must occasionally gather the news of a fortnight in order to write a letter of any length.

Our regiment is anxiously looking for the arrival of the paymaster, as two months' pay is now due them to the first of this month.

Some of the other regiments have been paid this week. We shall receive ours next week. It rained all night last night, and our camp is in a miserable state. No drill today. Our company has been out carrying logs to build a cookhouse.

Saturday — It rained again yesterday, interfering with drill and keeping all within their tents. A Secesh prisoner was brought in by our pickets this morning, and has safe quarters in the guard house. No drill today. I attended two funerals this afternoon; one a member of the artillery company stationed in our Fort, and the other a member of Company E of our regiment. They were buried near our fort with military honors.

Professor Bailey has returned to camp bringing new musicians, as also some new music, and our camp is nightly enlivened by soul-stirring strains of delicious music.

Private Michael Lanahan, of Company A, 2d regiment U. S. Infantry, was hung near Washington last Wednesday, for the shooting of Sergeant Brennan of the same company. He made no confession on the gallows.

A diabolical attempt was made on last Thursday night to blow up and burn the great hospital at Alexandria, with 600 sick soldiers in it. The building was fired in several places at once.

Assistant Secretary of War Scott promptly returned orders for the arrest of every occupant of the block surrounding the building, and on Friday the buildings were evacuated.

The following item, which I copy from the Washington Chronicle, will give an idea of soldier's fare, the quantity, and where a small portion of the money goes to. General Blenker's Division, numbering 12,500 men, was sup-

plied during the month of December, 1861, with

Salt beef—143,000 lbs.
Bacon—69,700 lbs.
Fresh beef—174,000 lbs.
Flour—446,880 lbs.
Beans—54,000 lbs.
Rice—32,500 lbs.
Ground coffee—26,400 lbs.
Sugar—48,500 lbs.
Candles—3,950
Soap—1,300 cakes
Salt—10,700 lbs.
Vinegar—3,250 gals.
Molasses—1,000 gals.

On Saturday morning the Pensacola left her moorings at Alexandria and steamed quietly down to Pohick Creek, where she again dropped her anchor and commenced stripping her masts and rigging of every loose piece of sail, rope and block.

A brig loaded with pressed hay, which was soaked with water and then wrapped with canvas, was then tightly lashed to her side, and next her engines, thus making an impenetrable bulwark to keep between her and the Virginia shore.

The steamer tugs Pusey, Resolute, and Leslie then run alongside of her on the Maryland side, and at half past twelve on Saturday night she again started quietly down the Potomac. The Mount Washington kept close in her rear, and when she reached the upper flotilla, they all joined her and all run down to Cockpit Point.

Here all left her, except the tugs, and she put on a full head of steam. At 16 minutes before 5 o'clock she was opened upon by the Cockpit Battery. Two shells were fired from heavy guns, both passing over her. The Pensacola did not return the fire. A heavy fog hung over the Virginia shore and the brigs of hay concealed her in such a manner that the rebels did not know it was the Pensacola until she had passed.

As she reached the lower batteries they again opened upon her, firing seventeen shells with great rapidity, but the Pensacola kept on at the rate of 15 miles an hour, passing all the batteries in safety.

All the gunboats then returned to the upper flotilla, and the Mount Washington returned to the Navy Yard with the news of the safe passage of the Pensacola.

The rebels have been making preparations for weeks to give her a warm reception, but without a single scar she has reached Annapolis in safety.

The sailing of the Burnside Expedition from Old Point on Sunday night is represented as having been a grand and imposing spectacle. The rebels are in great distress relative to the destination of the fleet, thinking that the blow is to fall on Norfolk.

Monday night at 7 o'clock I joined a small cavalcade, composed of ten from our own regiment and one from the 2d regiment. Our point of destination was the good old homestead of one of your correspondents, W. H. S.

Said homestead is part of the Washington Estate, and nearby Mount Vernon. Leaving our camp, we found at headquarters carriage and horses, and were soon on our way. Coming out upon the Alexandria pike, with a merry shout and a grand flourish of what was in ancient days a whip, we let loose the reins and our noble army steeds were doing a right smart of trotting, when in a twinkling we were brought to a period by what is called, in Hardee's Tactics, a whole company obstacle.

The glitter of arms and the loud challenging of a sentinel, who had jumped from behind a tree, frightened our horses, causing them to trot by the left flank, which brought us to a halt in a ditch without the word of command.

We saw at a glance that they were not drilled very well in military movements. By a slight retrograde movement we regained our position on the pike, and were again challenged by the sentry.

He demanded and was given the magic word without which no one can pass. Yet to the possessor it is the open sesame that will pass him to any point within our borders. Passing through West End and by the old slave pen, we entered Alexandria.

From thence we took the old Mount Vernon road, passing over Hunter's Creek. The bridge over this branch of the Potomac was destroyed by our troops after the defeat at Bull Run, but is now rebuilt.

Sentinels had contested every quarter of a mile of ground passed over, and, of course, we expected them here.

The counter-sign was good and we hurried on, but soon after leaving the bridge the road which passes 'round

Fort Lyon was so badly cut up by the frequent passage of army wagons, that it seemed almost impossible to proceed.

It was cold and fast freezing; the mud was deep and stiff; but our horses floundered on through it. After reaching the summit of the high hill on the top of which Fort Lyon is built, our road was but very little better, and our next four miles we allowed our steeds to walk.

At a quarter past nine o'clock we drew up before the quaint old farm house, now the home of our friend Snowden, having been two hours in passing over seven miles.

As we walked up the avenue to the house, the appearance of things indicated that we were expected. The large parlors were lit up and the front door of the mansion open. The good lady of the house stood in the doorway ready to receive us, and soon we were ushered in upon a scene the like of which we have a faint recollection of having witnessed in former days.

Taking off our overcoats we sat by the cheerful fire and looked around to see what we have not seen for a long time. It looked as if we were out of place, and I had just concluded to pinch myself to be assured it was not a dream, when the never-forgotten sound of female voices and the rustling of silk awoke me from my stupor, and I arose to make my obeisance to the goodly array of ladies presented, some of them from my own State.

I omitted to mention that six of the party who had started with us got upon the wrong road, and going several miles out of the way, did not arrive till late in the evening.

About 11 p.m. we sat down to a bountiful repast, after which music, singing and dancing carried us far away into the wee small hour.

Our pass would not permit us to be out after reveille, so at 4 o'clock we parted from our kind friends and were soon enroute for camp.

Our ponies were cold and keen, and—well, I never saw worse roads. We had gotten a mile away from the hospitable mansion, when at one fell stroke we were placed hors du combat.

Our team took a dive into a vast mudhole. The horses got out, but the wagon didn't. It had commenced to snow soon after we entered the house and was snowing still. The horse and

wagon track being filled up, we could not see the road, and had to drive at random. Descending from our conveyance, we took a view of the damages.

One of the party started for rope and chain, others for saplings and withs. In a half hour the damage was repaired as well as the circumstances would admit, and we were again started.

At 5 o'clock, weary and covered with snow, we drove up at headquarters and gladly relinquished the ribbons to the groom in attendance. Crossing the hill to our own camp once more, the password was given, and I hurried up the parade ground, murmuring home again, and entered my tent, jumped out of my boots and into bed, but jumped out as quick, for reveille was beating. So without a wink of sleep I entered upon the stirring duties of another day.

Wednesday, Jan. 15—Our regiment is unusually active today, and all are in an extra good humor. But you would not wonder why were I to tell you we were paid off yesterday afternoon, and, of course, every soldier has a pocketful of tin, enough to put all in a good humor.

This is truly a day of rest, from the fact that it has rained, hailed, blowed and snowed all day long.

I was agreeably surprised today to see the names of some new contributors for "The Constitution."

The good health of Company A still continues. I must close this rambling letter in time for mail as tattoo will now soon beat.

Most Respectfully yours,

FRANK H. COLES

Letters From the Army

(For "The Constitution")

Franklin's Division, Kearney's Brigade
3d N. J. Volunteers

Fort Worth, Va., Jan. 19, 1862

Friend Barber—You remember that the Gloucester County Volunteers, when they enrolled their names to assist in the suppression of the rebellion, were told by the enthusiastic orators who harangued them, "that the war, though desperate, would be of short continuance," that we should soon be disbanded and back to our homes.

And so we thought at the time.

Little we imagined, as we paraded in our military ardor up and down the streets of your peaceful borough, in

those pleasant days of the Spring, under the green branches of your lindens and maples, taking our first lessons in the mysteries of flank and file, that long after that foliage had been smitten by the frosts of Autumn, we should still be waiting our first experience in the realities of actual conflict.

Not that we have such a longing for the fray, merely for the sake of trying the range of our muskets on human targets, through a thirst for revenge on a fraternal foe, nor that we vaunt ourselves on our courage to stand the trying ordeal of fire, but we long to return to the loved ones of our homes, and are eager to do what we have to do without unnecessary delay.

January 16—It is almost a week since I commenced my letter, and during the interval we have had almost every variety of weather: thaws, snow storms, rain, hail, sleet, and warm south winds—a series of changes which have increased the number of our hospital inmates and nearly suspended our battalion and brigade drills.

Today the sky is clear, the sun bright and warm, but the melting snow and ice with the mud makes the tramping anything but agreeable. The boys have been employing their extra leisure in rendering their tents more comfortable, washing and mending their clothing, cleaning their arms and accoutrements, and writing letters to their numerous friends at home.

Yesterday they received two months' pay, and many of them are remitting a portion of their hard-earned wages for safe keeping, till they can make a better investment of it than in the exorbitantly rated commodities of the sutler and other harpies who follow the soldier and thrive on his necessities.

Our log dancing and fencing saloon, ordered by General Kearney, is nearly finished and operations will soon commence in it. Among our troops are not a few accomplished professors of the terpsichorean art, and no doubt there will be some fancy trippings of the light fantastic toe by the jolly sons of Mars.

Company A has the honor of furnishing the teacher of the fencing department. Our Corporal Peabody, of your town, the most expert swordsman in the brigade, has been selected by the general to instruct all who wish in the

mysteries of thrusting and cleaving with his favorite weapon.

The saloon is at headquarters and the instructions are to be for the whole brigade. In our regiment we have raised a large tent for the two-fold purpose of religious services and mental improvement. An hour or two every evening is thus very profitably spent by all who have the inclination to make the most of their opportunities in these uncertain times.

Our chaplain is earnest in his efforts to promote the happiness of those whose spiritual interests have been instructed to his care. Beside service on the Sabbath, he has prayer meetings every evening through the week, except two, which are devoted to lectures and debates.

So you see we shall not stagnate here for want of something to break the monotony of camp life and keep our bodily and mental organizations in motion.

No order could be more welcome to our brigade than that to prepare for an advance. I think we shall get a sight of the enemy's country, if not of them, before a great while. As I write there is an incessant booming of the rebel batteries down the river, playing, I suppose, upon some loyal craft running the blockade.

I learn that our old acquaintance, Capt. French, and one of Old Gloucester's degenerate sons, is in command of the division to which the batteries belong, a full-fledged Brigadier-General. I hope we shall fall in with him before the war is over.

January 17—A bright morning, clear and frosty. The rebel cannonading was continued through the night and is still heard.

W. H. S.

For "The Constitution"

Franklin's Division, Kearney's Brigade,
Camp 3d Regt. N. J. Volunteers,
Fort Worth, Va., Jan. 18, 1862

Friend Barber — Yesterday I mailed you a letter for next week's paper, which at the time of writing I thought quite dull and uninteresting. But now that it is off and beyond recall, I think it not only dull and lacking interest, but really stupid; and I am certain it will appear the same to yourself and readers, who anticipate "Letters from the Army" filled with racy sketches of

soldiering incidents and soldier life in its strange and varied phases.

But who could write any other than a stupid letter in this disagreeable and gloomy weather, when the mood of one's mind, despite all efforts to the contrary, assimilating itself with all surrounding circumstances, loses all its geniality and vivacity.

For several days I have felt as if everything like a sensible idea had deserted me, leaving a mental dearth, which nothing but a return of fine, bracing weather and plenty of sunshine can supply.

We still "live, move and have our being" in a paradise of mud. We wade in it, sleep in it, and worst of all, eat lots of it. During the night we had copious showers, and today we are again shut in by a heavy fog, misty and cold.

Our military operations are almost effectually blockaded. A brigade drill we have not had in a week only one by battalion, and but two or three by companies. Bayonet exercise, with their "vaultings," and "leapings," and "developments," are no longer practicable.

Our muskets rest in their racks, and the boys are living a rather retired life in their tents, passing the dull hours in such a variety of ways, that the limits of an entire letter would hardly be sufficient for their description.

I cannot refrain from giving a brief passing notice of them, knowing the lively interest which the good folks in Old Gloucester feel in even the seemingly trivial circumstances of the campaign life of their volunteers. And here allow me to say in this connection, that whatever I write for your readers in relation to our life and every day movements here, I write without any pretension to literary merit, but in a familiar, unstudied way, just as I would write a private letter, or relate it in a conversation to an old friend.

My letters for "The Constitution" are written hurriedly, a few paragraphs at a time, as leisure presents, with no study, which, I hope, will be a sufficient apology to anyone who might be disposed to cavil at their style.

Our tents have all been erected on stockades firmly set in the earth, inclining slightly inward, and well plastered with clay. By this arrangement their capacity has been much increased laterally as well as vertically, the in-

ner diameter at the base being 17 instead of 15 feet.

The bunks are arranged on the outer space next to the stockades, a distance of from one to two feet from the ground, leaving a doorway in front of the company grounds to the south, and a space in the centre with a floor of hard clay.

Instead of the wide brick furnaces first built, each tent is now provided with a stove, making it sufficiently warm, with none of the smoke of the former. Today I visited all the tents and here are a few of the items.

In No. 1, occupied by the non-commissioned officers, a group was playing intently at dominoes; one was reading the latest news in the morning "Clipper"; another, in real Patrick Henry style and earnestness, was extemporizing a patriotic speech, calling upon his comrades to hold themselves in readiness for an "advance"; another was indulging in the fumigating comforts of a huge pipe, almost enveloped by the smokey volume; another was preparing a savory dinner; and another, a sergeant of your borough, having been relieved from a hard tour of guard duty, slept away the hours, all oblivious of the gloomy weather, and the routine of soldier life.

In the other five tents there was much the same programme of performances, except the oratory, the place of which was supplied by songs and noisey chattings. The morning papers and a variety of cheap novelettes, some of them well thumbed, constituted their stock of daily reading matter, their Bibles having been laid carefully away for safe keeping, until, as they told me, the rebels had been whipped and the Union preserved, leaving me to infer that soldiering and "psalming" were two things impossible to practice at the same time.

In all the tents I found the same smokey atmosphere from the huge pipe, the invariable companion of almost every volunteer, and in all—I grieve to say it—there was the same lack of that purity of expression in language, denoting the demoralizing and depraving influences of military life.

But a more jovial, accommodating set of fellows than these same volunteers of Old Gloucester, playing their dominoes and cards, drinking their lager and whiskey, whiffing away at

their long pipes, singing their songs, writing and reading their love letters, chatting over their war experiences, anticipating the good times after their return, and growing fat on plentiful rations, is not to be found in the grand "Army of the Potomac."

They are in for the war, and seem determined to make the best of it—always prompt and cheerful in the discharge of their military duties, and only too anxious to be let loose upon

This morning, when it was rumored we had "marching orders," every countenance wore a brighter expression and every pulse beat with a quicker motion, at the prospect of realizing, though late, a long cherished hope of their soldier life.

On the morning, or on the evening, or at the midnight watch, no matter when the summons comes, every voice will joyfully respond. The day of fear and trembling, if it ever existed, at the foreshadowing of dangers, has long since passed by with the men of our army.

They have been so long waiting and watching, so long doubting and hoping, that they are now fully ready for anything that may be required of them.

Doubtless you are all glad to hear of the prospect of an early advance, of a speedy consummation of the designs of our commander-in-chief. The readers of the newspapers have been so often deceived by predictions of a "general movement," that many of them will be skeptical about the report now prevailing.

But let them not doubt, nor weary with long waiting, nor imagine that the time has been vainly and unwisely deferred. The hour of the consummation so devoutly wished for is at hand. Everything is ready.

Gigantic preparations by land and by sea; immense fortifications; mighty armadas; well disciplined and equipped legions pouring from every quarter, and longing for the contest; inexhaustible stores and munitions of war, and skillful and patriotic generals to direct and apply them.

A few more weeks will furnish the long anticipated chapter in our history that is to record the death blow of the atrocious rebellion, and proclaim to the world and to all future time, one more of the many triumphs of freedom and constitutional liberty.

Jan. 22—This morning all is white again with snow—not deep, but just enough to cover every object with its unsullied mantle. But there will be few traces of it left after the first swarmings of our hives. A thousand busy feet will soon trample its pure soft flakes into the oozy mire beneath.

The boys are still looking cheerful and healthy, but are longing for a return of good weather and daily drills. This inaction does not suit them, nor can it fail, if of long continuance, to be seriously prejudicial to their health and military proficiency.

Yesterday we heard of the Union victory in Kentucky, and of the death of the rebel Zollicoffer. The news went like wildfire through our camp. It is one more of the many encouraging and sustaining circumstances in the recent history of our movements—one more of the many indications that the day of reverses and dishonorable retreats has passed away forever.

The Philadelphia Inquirer and Baltimore Clipper, received here on the day of publication, and the New York Times and Herald on the morning after, keep us advised of all the movements of the Union army. Several hundred copies are sold here every day.

"The Constitution" is now received regularly every Wednesday.

Co. A, 3d Regt. N. J. V.

Communicated for "The Constitution"

A Leaf From My Diary, No. 30

Forth Worth, Va.

Friend Barber—I commence this letter Saturday morning, January 18. Nothing of importance has transpired since my last letter.

Last night at 11 o'clock the loud booming of heavy siege guns told us that the rebels were again wasting their ammunition in their fruitless efforts to destroy passing vessels.

Their batteries are near 15 miles from Mount Vernon and about 25 miles from Fort Worth.

Some idea of the size and force of their guns may be formed by the fact, that the reports were very distinctly heard here; 136 shots were fired. No news this morning of the cause.

Monday, 20th — Still storming and very bad under foot. The clipper today gives the account that the firing heard was from the rebels who opened fire on Hooker's command on the Maryland

shore, with the usual result "nobody killed and nothing hurt."

Undress parade this morning. An order was read that no more furloughs should be given at present and that every officer and soldier must be at his post. A soldier belonging to the Artillery Company here was killed today at Munson's Hill.

He was driving a team, and the horses becoming frightened ran away and over him. He lived but a short time.

Tuesday—The funeral of the artillery has just passed our camp. More good news today; the great ball of victory is rolling onward. Our gallant Stars and Stripes are waving over very many rebel batteries and the cry is still they run. The rebels have evacuated Manassas and fallen back to a position further South.

They apprehend trouble from our troops on the seaboard. The news from Kentucky was communicated to the President this morning.

The greatest delight was manifested in all circles and the victory is regarded as one of the great series of triumphs soon to be gained.

General McClellan was out yesterday and though paler and thinner than usual from his recent illness, his step is recovering its elasticity and his eye its usual fire.

It is rumored here that a forward movement will be made by our troops very soon; but I can say to our kind friends at home that they need not worry much about the gallant 3d regiment getting into a fight, at least for a time, for I can assure them that we are just as safe as a rat in a trap, in fact a little more so, inasmuch as we cannot get away from here at present and no enemy can get to us.

The reason is as clear as mud, for 'tis mud we are in and mud we are likely to be in for some time. We have heard of a storm last forty days and forty nights, and though it has not stormed quite that length of time, yet it has stormed every day for two weeks and a day.

Of course we have no drill; it would be impossible. It would be an amusing scene to the uninitiated to take a trip down through the rows of tents and observe the great ingenuity of the boys to kill time and have sport within doors.

Checkers, chess back gammon, fox and geese, poker, euchre, bluff, old sledge, old maid, in fact all manner of games, but gambling is not tolerated. Many are reading, others writing, a few cutting images and emblems from the hard clay found here. But few are seen out of doors, as it is dangerous to travel.

Our Broadway is about one inch of water and four inches of mud, while Woodbury avenue, fronting Company A, is a perfect mud pot, in which the daring pedestrian sinks at every step nearly to the boot tops.

I opened the door of our tent this afternoon and took an observation and finally came to this conclusion, that in case we were wanted, we shall have to build a pontoon bridge to cross the pike, or else secure the services of a few of the government scows to ferry us out from here.

You may laugh, Friend Barber, at my description, but I can assure you our camp is even in a worse condition than I have represented, and the worst is there are no hopes of it being better very soon.

It has rained nearly all day, and tonight it is snowing again. But thanks to the good ladies of Old Gloucester we fare well as to eating, and sleep warm and comfortable while housed up. Pile after pile of boxes for the volunteers, have been brought in within the last two weeks for our regiment, and you may be sure Co. A was not forgotten.

You can form no idea of what a grand conglomeration of good things are brought to light from the depth of those boxes. Four boxes came yesterday and were paddled down the row for No. 4 or as they are called in the camp the ladies' pets.

Allow me to present to you with our bill of fare for dinner today: Fried liver, good bread and Jersey butter, cold chicken, cold pig's feet, Jersey sausage, dried beef, pickles and pickled eggs. Desert, mince pie, peach and cranberry pie, and citron preserves.

All very good you say, Friend Barber; but you ask if the bill of fare does not occasionally change? It does; but the good dames of Jersey generally contrive to keep a good supply of luxuries either at our camp or on the road.

Wednesday — It snowed last night, and rained today, and if possible our

big pig sty here is worse than ever. It is now, at 8 o'clock tonight, raining, and at this rate we shall have to imitate some of the animals and crawl into our bunks and lie dormant until the warm sun in Spring shall dry up this detestable Secesh soil, and arouse us to other and brighter scenes and nobler deeds.

But I must close. I am, Friend Barber, with much respect your most obedient,

FRANK H. COLES.

Medical Cadet

The December Number of the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter contains a list of the medical cadets appointed in accordance with the act of Congress passed at the special session in July last.

Among the number we find the name of Jacob Roberts, of Harrisonville, in this county.

The doctor passed a creditable examination before the Medical Board. He is now at Fort Warren, Mass.

Constitution, Jan. 28, 1862

Anti-Militia Muster Meeting

A meeting of those opposed to the revival of the disgraceful and useless militia trainings of former days, with their accompanying scenes of dissipation and uproar, and who are in favor of such change in our law in relation thereto as will excuse the attendance on military exercises of all such as do not incline to such things, will be held at the Court House, in Woodbury, on Seventh Day (Saturday) afternoon next, at half-past two o'clock.

MANY.

1st Mo 27th, 1862

Civil War Commodity Prices 1861

Good No. 2 mackerel \$5.00 per barrel; good hams 11c. per lb.; good shoulders, 8c. per lb.; good butter, 14c. per lb.

WEBB & SON.

Aug. 24, 1861, Front & Queen, Phila.

A Jerseyman among the Rebels

We perceive by the Richmond Despatch of December 28th, that Samuel G. French, formerly of Gloucester county, in this State, was confirmed as a Brigadier General by the rebel Congress. He hails from Mississippi, where we understand he married a plantation and some Negroes. If

his property in this State is not confiscated, if "comatible," somebody will be at fault.—Bridgeton Chronicle.

General French has little, if any, property in this State, at least in Gloucester county.

His interest in the property that he holds in this town is very small. There is a property, however, belonging to him, which he deposited in the bank here for safe keeping before he left for the South, that he has certainly forfeited by his disloyalty.

We refer to his two swords—one of which, very valuable, was voted him by the Legislature of this State, and the other by citizens of this county, for gallantry in the Mexican War. We hardly suppose he will ever present himself at the counter of the bank to claim them.

If he did, they ought to be broken before his face, or over his head, for his treason. He is now in command of a portion of the rebel forces on the Potomac, and we hear is throwing shells and cannon balls over among his old but loyal Gloucester county friends, who are maintaining the authority of the country and government which educated and honored him. Our Jersey boys vow vengeance against the ingrate.

Militia Training

The attempt to receive the militia trainings at the present time in this country, has created an intense feeling among a large portion of our citizens. Although almost a generation has passed since the former laws were in operation, history and tradition testify so loudly against the monstrous evils attending the brigade and regimental trainings of those times; then worse than uselessness of the system; and the grievous abuses and wrongs upon the personal rights and property of the orderly and quiet citizen, which grew out of it; that all clauses are opposed to reorganizing the militia of the State upon any such basis.

In another column will be found the proceedings of a public meeting of citizens of the county, at the Court House, held on Saturday last, to prevent the re-enactment of the vicious and useless system.

The meeting was quite large, embracing many of our most worthy and

influential citizens, from five of the seven townships of the county. The opposition, as we understand, is not to a proper and necessary law, but to reviving the inefficient and mischievous system which public sentiment put down everywhere thirty years ago.

There was a difference of opinion in the committee on resolutions, respecting the question of enrollment, a portion of the committee deeming an enrollment in some mode necessary.

The same difference manifested itself in the meeting, and occasioned discussion. A misapprehension was apparent regard to what constituted an enrollment and organizing companies, and induced by the recent notices served on persons liable to do militia duty.

The enrollment of the militia of the State is a constitutional requirement. The Seventh Article of the Constitution, first clause, says: "The Legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia. The same provision necessarily exists in every State Constitution.

The Legislature cannot, therefore, omit the enrollment in some mode; but it does not necessarily follow that the ridiculous and mischievous old system of "training" shall be revived. That is what is sought to be prevented.

Militia Training

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the citizens of Gloucester county opposed to the demoralizing influence of public militia trainings and in favor of such changes in our militia laws as will supercede their necessity, was held at the Court House in Woodbury on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 1, 1862, Dr. John R. Sickler was called to the chair, and Samuel Hopkins, secretary.

The call having been read, Joseph Tatum addressed the meeting on the general subject.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: John I. Estell, Joseph Tatum, James H. Moore, B. F. Carter, Dr. S. T. Miller.

Messrs. Joseph Tatum, Jonathan Egee, Dr. Sickler, Amos Campbell, John Owen and Edwin Craft spoke of the evil effects of militia training in former times, both in this State, and

in other States, the manner of enrolling under the present law, &c.

The committee then reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Where, a disposition has been manifested to revive the militia trainings, that our fathers found so unprofitable and demoralizing and which military men and public sentiment have both pronounced of no utility in fitting men for practical warfare;

And whereas, if past experience has proved that they do not qualify men for actual service, there can be no sufficient reason for enrolling the militia or training them, since in this day of our country's calamity more men have volunteered for the army than the government needed or would accept; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature, from Gloucester county be respectfully requested to use their influence against the revival of the system of enrollment and forcing out to public trainings, the militia or citizens of New Jersey, as calculated only to end in expense to the State and inconvenience to her inhabitants.

Resolved, That they be a committee to have petitions circulated in any other proper way aid the object of the foregoing resolutions.

After some discussion by Messrs. Joseph Tatum, B. F. Carter, J. L. C. Tatem, Joseph Carter, Amos Campbell, and Dr. Sickler the preamble and resolutions were severally adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed to fill the blank in the last resolution: Deptford, Joseph Tatum; Greenwich, Dr. Miller; Clayton, S. A. Whitney; Franklin, Matthias R. Crane; Harrison, James Chatten; Woolwich, R. H. Stratton; Mantua, John Daniels. On motion Dr. Sickler was added to the committee. On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the papers of the county.

The meeting then adjourned.

Attest, Samuel Hopkins, Secretary.

A Petition

The following Petition has been handed us for publication, and as the committee are from the different townships, it may be best to act independently, and each adopt such a one

as they may think will most forward the object of their appointment.

It is very desirable that the work be not left to the committee alone, but that individuals interested in the object, in the different towns and neighborhoods throughout the county, copy this or some other suitable one after letting all that which have the opportunity of signing, see that they are forwarded at an early day to one of the members of the Legislature from this county.

To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey

The Petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the county of Gloucester, respectfully represent:

That we are opposed to the inauguration of any measures to revive the compulsory military training of our citizens, as useless for the defense of the State, burthensome to our industrial interests, and destructive to the morality of the people.

Camp Revere, Charles Co., Md.

Friday, January 24, 1862

Friend Barber—I will again give you an account of our Gloucester county company, Company H, Seventh Regt, and begin by stating that we are yet on the same spot, and for what I know, will be kept here for some time.

The weather of the first Winter month was the finest in this state that I ever saw. But at the close of the old year all the pleasantries of the weather ceased, and now we are having some of the dark days of gloomy Winter.

We have seen nothing but snow, rain and an abundance of mud for the last two weeks, in fact so universal is that one thing around us that we have entirely lost sight of our parade ground. I have heard complaints of muddy roads in that fair land of Jersey, and to all who complain of mud in that State, let me speak.

Come all of ye to the encampment of the New Jersey Seventh and here learn by experience how unjust are your murmurings, but ere you start provide for yourselves boots of no common length of leg.

Be sure they will cover the knee or consider them as useless. The com-

mon country seems to be converted into an immense mortar bed and needs but little working, to make it pliable. So we have had but little opportunity of practicing the mysteries of Hardee and Patten this month; but the boys seem very well contented with such weather, excepting their guard days.

We have had, since I wrote to you, an acquisition to our regiment of no little value in the estimation of the soldiers. It is a band of 16 pieces, who with a little practice, bid fair to become as proficient as the majority.

More boxes have just come in for the soldiers, and a general rush is being made for the quartermaster's tent. Now for the good things of home. I see Co. A men carrying away a huge box and judging from appearance, I should say it contained many good things of a very palatable nature.

Nearly every company in the regiment has received a company box, containing donations from nearly all the friends of the company. I will say that the box that came by the last express was for one of our sergeants.

It came from the kind ladies of his native place, Carpenter's Landing, and if the piece of pie that I ate was a fair specimen of the other edibles in the box I do not blame him for becoming excited and going through some maneuvers not found in Hardee or Patten.

It is snowing again and we have no drill of any kind this afternoon. This morning we were out on a battalion drill, and after tramping around through the mud and mire for about one hour, the colonel concluded by declaring that it was too bad.

But picket duty, being indispensable, is one of the worst and most exposing of a soldier's duties. Our company were all detailed on picket at the storehouse at Run Point last Monday, and a truly sorry time we had of it. It is just three miles from this camp to the landing; and to leave a good snug tent with a comfortable fire burning, for the muddy tramp of three miles and twenty-four hours' standing in mud and rain, is in itself enough to take the romance out of camp life.

But when the weather is good and the ground dry the duty is rather enviable, and the boys are glad to get out on picket. As we stand upon the Maryland shore at night we can see

the picket fires burning all along the Virginia side, and on still nights can hear the rebels challenging the rounds opposite us; the word halt comes over the water to us and sounds very much like the near approach of our common enemy and a mockery of our duties.

We have pickets along this shore for about 12 miles and this regiment sends about 170 men every week. The storehouse at the landing has one company for guard every day, the companies for that purpose are detailed out of the several regiments by turns.

There is at present about \$250,000 worth of provisions at that place, consisting of pork, beef, coffee, beans, peas, &c., and in fact everything of a good wholesome quality, and fit for a soldier's table. Our regiment has, I think, the most comfortable quarters of any we have yet seen.

When we first arrived at this place, we set about building log houses, but after giving the houses one week's trial, they were voted a nuisance and were accordingly torn down. In their stead we built an abutment for our tents, by driving logs into the ground all around and leaving them about four feet in height.

Around this fortification of logs we threw dirt up as high as the top upon which we put our tents; by this means we live in a kitchen, called an underground kitchen by some of the boys. Around the sides of the wall we have our bunks, which leaves us plenty of room to huddle around the stove, or caper about to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," when someone strikes up that good, and to some very appropriate song.

But I must not forget to tell you how we made furnaces or stoves as some call them. In the first place we have plenty of mud and the boys thought to bring it to some use so they brought their inventive genius to bear upon the subject.

They took the mud out of the paths and added salt and ashes; after drying a few hours they shape it into bricks and throw them into the fire where they very soon become hard and dry.

When a furnace is built with the same material used as mortar, it is what we call A-No. 1. The fire burns the furnace harder every day, and, although ours at first was quite mellow it has, by three weeks' burning, be-

came as hard as stone. Now my friend at my elbow wants to know when such a furnace as ours will burn out, if it gets harder by burning.

But I answered his question by reminding him of the scarcity of wood in our castle. He has gone out pondering over the miseries of the Maryland mud, salt and ashes. But in fact we have everything very convenient, and live comfortable in such good quarters.

By some papers that have been received in camp I see that the Union force have again been victorious in Kentucky. It is good news, and we here know how to receive such. Our soldiers are in excellent spirits and all believe that we are bound to prove victorious all around in a short time.

Today is pay day in our regiment, and a grand time some are having with the proceeds of two months' soldiering. Our regular pay day is at the first of the month but we this time have been kept waiting three weeks for the needful.

Now the needful is ready, but some are yet needful, for pay day shows up the sutler's bills, and to some they are a pretty large item. I think, Mr. Editor, that the Sutler is a part or parcel of a regiment that could be dispensed with very beneficially. Our Sutler in truth, is of no real value, but he manages to drain a great part of the men's pay.

Some to their sorrow found out to-day that they had been living upon dainties much to the detriment of their pockets. And another thing we believe is that, the Sutler is the direct cause of many of our hospital cases. The soldiers buy cakes, pies, cider, &c., and eat to excess upon the holidays thereby becoming unfit for duty, which throws all upon the more fortunate, or unfortunate, which ever you may call them, who have their duty to perform and in many cases taxing them too heavily.

The prices are most exorbitant, and would astonish the civilized people of Old Gloucester I make no doubt. For instance: crackers, cheese, biscuits, 20 cents per pound; tobacco of the meanest quality 75 cents and everything else in proportion.

Our officers appear to be in league with the Sutler, and instead of keeping their prices reasonable, shut their

eyes so that they cannot see unjustice of the practice, and only open them when they think of some other scheme to throw money into his purse; for instance, they gave orders that everyone should buy leggings, and the Sutler, of course, happened to have a good supply on hand at that very time, and as the men could not get out of camp to purchase them, so upon Wednesday inspection the startling orders were given that any man who came out on Sunday morning review the following Sunday, would be subject to severe punishment.

So, away go the men to the Sutler and pay \$1.25 for an article not worth fifty cents.

By that one plan the poor Sutler made the snug little sum of four or five hundred dollars, and so it goes.

But, Mr. Editor, I must ere I conclude inform you how our near neighbors, the rebels, are getting along with their batteries opposite us. They appear to go by fits and starts as some days they remain quiet although vessels are passing continually; and again they awake and commence in good earnest, as if they were anxious to make up for lost time.

I see in your worthy paper a letter from Frank H. Coles, and he gave an account of the Steamer Pensacola leaving Alexandria and her mode of protection from the balls and shells of the Secesh batteries. If they had seen the rebels firing at vessels passing as often as I have in open daylight, they would have thought it of no use to make such preparations for a night voyage by such unskillful gunners. We were soundly sleeping in our bunks that night when the booming of the guns aroused us from our slumbers. We could hear the paddles in the water, and between the roar of the guns and the splashing of the wheels it appeared to us as a very exciting race. After she had passed the batteries at Cockpit Point the rebels were so exasperated that they fired thirty shells at a small oyster boat lying in the cove just below us, and all the next day they continued to vent their spleen upon every body of men they could upon our shore, and not a vessel was allowed to pass without hearing some report from them.

That eve, as we were out on dress parade, they threw a shell at our col-

ors. It came whistling and singing through the air and passed over the left wing of the battalion, not more than fifteen feet above our heads, and passing on over the camp, but at last found a stopping place not more than one hundred yards from Co. A's tents.

It buried itself about five feet deep in the ground but did not explode. It was dug out of its bed by our wagon master and proved to be a 65-pounder. It was a rifle shell. The rifle shells are conical, and will not explode unless they strike upon a cap set in the small end.

The next day after our escape, they fired three more at our camp, one of which burst on our parade ground. The others passed clear over and fell more than a mile beyond us. They have thrown the 64-pounders fully five miles.

The position of our camp is a very safe one, there being a hill behind us and between us and those hated batteries and our cosey little home, so when they commence to fire, the boys, feeling themselves safe, gaily say: "Fire Away Flanigan."

But I must conclude my rambling letter by saying, that the health of the regiment is very good and as patriotic as ever, and wish their friends at home much happiness and continual peace and although they would much like to be enjoying the sweet society of those dear ones, yet they will not willingly return until that proud emblem of our country's liberty has been placed again in its true position over every hill and vale of the land of our fathers, and so firmly planted there that no vile hand of treason will ever again have strength to wrest it from its solid position.

Wishing yourself and family many happy days of peace and prosperity I remain yours in patriotism.

A. B.

Ladies' Aid Society

It is very generally known that a call was made from the proper authorities for the ladies throughout the country meet in their several localities to manufacture and obtain supplies for the military hospitals of the various articles which add to the comfort and restoration of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Notice was given a meeting was held and numerous attended by the ladies

of this place and neighborhood. The society is called "The Ladies' Aid Society." The proper officers and committees were appointed; much zeal was manifested in carrying out the object of the call, the Society met from time to time.

The ways and means were liberally provided, and two boxes have been forwarded to the hospital at Alexandria, to the care of Dr. Harry C. Clark, of this place (who is assistant surgeon there). He, in a very polite note, has acknowledged the receipt of them, with the thanks of the patients of General Kearney's brigade, assuring the ladies they had done a good work, and that he would see them judiciously distributed.

The society has on hand articles made up sufficient for two more boxes which will be forwarded soon to their proper destination. They have also on hand material to carry on the good work.

They meet every Tuesday afternoon and evening at the usual place and would be glad to see there all who are interested in the cause.

By Order of Society.

The following is a list of articles that have been sent:

26 canton flannel shirts, 6 woolen flannel shirts, 21 prs. of ordinary drawers, 6 prs. of hospital drawers, 6 canton flannel bed gowns, 6 chintz wrappers, 24 prs. of hospital socks, 14 prs. of woolen hose, 6 full sets of bandages, 100 yds. of ordinary bandaging, 12 prs. of heel rests, 6 doz. pocket handkerchiefs, 2 gutta percha pillows, 15 feather pillows, 21 pillow cases, 6 prs. sheets, 6 bed tickings, 4 blankets, 3 comfortables, 1 coverlet, 36 part-worn shirts, 3 new muslin shirts, 6 doz. lemons, one-half bushel flax seed, 2 lbs. cream tartar, 1 bottle blackberry syrup, 1 bottle brandy, 12 jars of jelly.

A Leaf from My Diary, No. 31

Benton's Tavern, near Anandale, Va.

January 27, 1862

Friend Barber—Cold, cheerless, wet and weary, I am sitting in the corner of a little Negro hut, near Benton's Tavern, with a knapsack for a seat and my portfolio for a writing desk. I sat down to write a long letter for "The Constitution," but notwithstanding I have tortured my brain for the

last half hour for a starting point, I feel so disappointed and low spirited from the effect of the intolerably bad weather, incessant rains and the everlasting mud, that I fear my efforts to write an interesting letter will prove futile, and yet I came here prepared to do so, for when Company A started from camp this morning, I brought my diary, portfolio and writing materials, thinking to have a good time generally and a magnificent opportunity to write, but I will give a few details to show why and wherefore.

We started from camp at 1 p.m. to-day, with 83 of our company, and taking the Little River Turnpike, by 3 o'clock had reached Benton's Tavern, and then marching a half mile to the southward, were soon halted in front of the old mansion house on the Minor Farm, as it is called, belonging to a Mr. Minor, who resides in Alexandria.

The house is tenanted by a family of the name of Lacky, who take care of the property. This is the headquarters of our company, and the officers have rooms in the mansion. Here we were divided, the second platoon being sent on the outside line of pickets.

The first platoon was again divided, one-half taking quarters in a little Negro hut nearby, and the other took possession of a small tenant house some three-quarters of a mile to the north. Your correspondent with 16 men, as per order, took possession of the little Negro hut, and making a low bow on entering the only room the building could boast (for the door was low), I made the following reconnaissance, viz: one room, 12 by 12, with an old fashioned fireplace, and contained the following furniture — one empty barrel, on the head of which lay a 12-pound chunk of pork, one chicken coop, one shoemaker's bench, one small ladder for climbing into the loft, and about a cart load of—well it was hard to tell whether it was a huge pig bed, or a compost heap; but the boys soon set the matter at rest by carefully setting their knapsacks at a respectful distance, out of the way of all kinds of creepers and crawlers, and with shovels and brooms soon gave a double-quick pass to everything foreign to health and cleanliness.

To their surprise, after scraping about an inch of dirt away, it was found to have a good board floor,

which was clean scraped, and then all hands harnessed themselves to a two-horse heavy wagon, and with axes, proceeded a quarter of a mile away, and soon returned with a large load of wood.

Building a rousing fire, we soon dried the floor and rendered the place quite comfortable. As night was by this time upon us, all began to look around for sleeping apartments. A short consultation was held and all sallied out, and forming two squads, they made a gallant charge, one squad on a hay stack and the other on a shed containing clear corn husks, which made a comfortable bed for the night.

At 6 o'clock our sentinel was posted and the watch for the night arranged. Huge logs were piled upon the fire, and then nearly all turned in for a short rest. And now all are sleeping except myself and four guards, who, with their armor on and guns by their sides, are playing penny poker, awaiting any signal of alarm from the outside sentinel.

Friday Morning—Made the round of the outside pickets, who are posted a short mile from Benton's Tavern toward Springfield. They are posted one hundred yards apart on a straight picket path cut through the woods. The path is five feet wide and so straight that the sentinels can be seen a mile ahead.

The path is in a wretched condition from the snow and mud, so that the sentry sinks at every step, half-boot deep in mud and slush.

Sunday I paid a pop visit to Fort Worth, with the letters, and I declare it looked like home. Late in the afternoon I got to Miners' farm, and moved my baggage to the outer picket, built a rousing fire and roosted on four hoop poles fifteen minutes at a time, scorched my rubber blanket and burned up one boot.

About 4 in the morning was aroused by the cry of fire, and awoke to find hot cinders falling all around, the cedar roof on fire, roaring and cracking. It was snowing fast at the time, and as the fire was under good headway we could only let her go and stem the storm.

At 1 p.m. I started with baggage on back track; halfway back to Minors met the provision wagon and Company

B coming to our relief. It was still snowing furiously.

The journey was toilsome but by 5 p.m. we were again in camp, and unslinging knapsacks and throwing off overcoats in a few minutes. Our tents were as silent as a deserted city, for all were sleeping soundly, a luxury denied us for a whole week.

Tuesday—A small company of recruits has come into camp, five of them are now in Co. A, to fill vacancies.

Our company is in excellent health—but three in the hospital. One of our wounded men has been on duty two weeks. Nehls' arm is fast healing up.

But I must close as the mail soon starts.

I am very respectfully yours,
FRANK H. COLES.

General French

Among the items of the despatches from Washington, on Friday last, is the following.

The chief engineer of the rebel battery at Cockpit Point, is said to be a man by the name of French, from Woodbury, N. J. He served in the Mexican War.

Reunion

Many pleasant reunions are constantly taking place by the visits of our gallant volunteers to their friends at home.

One of these occurred recently in this county, which was somewhat peculiar. The three brothers, Capt. John Roberts, of C. O. G. 3d Regiment N. J. Vol., Lieut. Mark Roberts, Co. — the Regt. Pa. and Dr. Jacob Roberts, of the medical staff, stationed at Fort Warren, all returned on leave of absence to their father's house (Mr. Thomas Roberts, at Harrisonville), at the same time, without any preconcerted arrangement, neither knowing of the visit of the others.

Another brother, not in the service, also went home with them. Some of the members of the family had not met for a considerable time before. Again they have separated.

For "The Constitution"

I would ask, are the public aware of the fact that a bill has been reported to our State Legislature, providing for a revival of militia training, and improving a "commutation tax," in

reality a fine, on all who do not join the "active militia" and become subject to the laws regulating them, and also providing for the forced collection of such fines by distraint and sale of the goods of such, who from conscientious motives, or from other reasons do not comply?

I would regret to believe that public sentiment would tolerate the revival of the disgraceful doings of former days in this respect.

Would it not be far better if military tactics must be learned to provide a more effectual means, at the common expense of the State, offering such inducements as would insure the voluntary enrollment, for military instruction, of a sufficient number to meet all probable demands of the government.

A Leaf from My Diary, No. 32

Fort Worth, Va., Feb. 16, 1862

Friend Barber:

I write again, and though I can not give you any interesting details from our brigade, I can at least throw up my hat and give one strong encouraging cheer for the great and glorious success of the Union forces.

Scarcely had the echo of the millions of cheers that were given here in honor of the taking of Roanoke Island, died away, when again in thunder tones came the news of the storming and taking of Fort Donelson. Again our cannon boomed forth their thunder tones in salute; again our regimental bands are called out, and Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, and our great national song of the Star-Spangled Banner, are at a premium.

Wild and joyous shouts come up over our hills, from the many different regiments near us. And such shouting and cheering! The terrific roar of the tornado, the wild shrieking of the storm fiends, the lashing of the billows of an angry sea upon a rockbound coast, all sink into utter ening cheers that are now given.

The news reaches us tonight, Feb. 17, giving the authentic report of the taking of the rebel stronghold, Fort Donelson, the capture of the rebel generals Johnson, Buckner and Bushrod, and the taking of 15,000 prisoners.

Well, Friend Barber, if this was not

glory enough for one day we are much mistaken.

When our wires had with lightning speed, borne the glad tidings far and near, regiment after regiment caught up the sound until it seemed as the roaring of a terrible whirlwind.

As soon as the news came in camp our band was called out, the cannon loaded and!—well, then for a long time naught could be heard but the music from many bands, the beating of drums, the booming of cannon, and wild enthusiastic cheering.

All seemed to feel particularly glad of the event I truly can say for myself, I felt so good I almost tasted it. And didn't the boys do some talking about the matter. In one tent I heard the following order read by one of the Woodbury boys, viz: Whereas there is now no further duty to be performed by the 3d Regiment N. J. V., down in Dixie, said regiment is hereby ordered to Trenton without delay to be discharged, &c., &c. A few predict a speedy march to Richmond, but time will show.

The question oft comes to this camp in letters from our Jersey friends, why don't you go and take Manassas? Why don't you surround and capture Richmond? Why don't you make a detour and give the dishonorable Gen. French a waking up on the Potomac.

We desire to tender to the readers of "The Constitution" four reasons why we are still at Fort Worth. 1st, the thing can't possibly be done at present until the roads are better; 2d, if the attempt were made to move out now, I question whether we could not as easily get to China as to Manassas or Richmond, from the fact that in many places here the bottom has certainly fallen out of the ground, and, of course, all calculations as to destination and distance would be doubtful; in the third place Gen. McClellan is not quite ready; and in the last place, just a short distance beyond our outer pickets a large number of rebels, numbering about ninety thousand, are awaiting an opportunity to pounce upon and storm Washington.

Take the Army of the Potomac away, and what will be the result? Those who have asked the question can best answer it; and while lounging upon your velvet and fine linen in your homes of plenty, and remem-

ber there is much to be done here as elsewhere.

The great general is laying his plans well, and knows best why or wherefore. Truly this is no place for the idler; no lounging is tolerated, and all must perform guard and fatigue duty, drill in the school of the company, school of the battalion, brigade drill, and the bayonet exercise.

And yet all are ready for any emergency, and our regiment would hail with shouts of joy any order to move against the enemy, and fully do I believe they would do great and glorious work if called upon.

Tuesday, 18th—I visited Alexandria today, and had a very fine sail through the mud for four miles. In many places near the city the roads are impassable and carriages and foot passengers take to the fields.

I found the city in a great excitement from the good news of the capture of Fort Donelson. Five companies of the 88th Pennsylvania were drawn up in line preparing to embark on our old friend the Star from Red Bank.

They leave for Kentucky tomorrow. Four regiments arrived in Alexandria during the day from Washington.

All is life and activity in this place, which last July was a city of the dead; grass grew in its streets untrod-den. But I must close, hoping this will meet with better success than my last. I remain most respectfully yours,

FRANK H. COLES.

Washington's Birthday

Saturday the 22d, the birthday of Washington, was celebrated with a spirit and patriotic ardor, as it was never before.

Throughout the Union, wherever our flag flies, the day was observed with appropriate ceremonies. At Washington, Philadelphia, New York, &c., the displays were grand and imposing.

In our town the day was ushered in by the ringing of the bells. In the evening they were again rung, and the Academy was most brilliantly illuminated by over 200 luminaries.

The Prisoners at Fort Warren

It is known to our readers that pursuant to orders from the proper authorities, all the military prisoners at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor were a

couple of weeks since sent to Fortress Monroe, thence under flag of truce to be exchanged for the regular troops taken prisoners in Texas.

The whole number was 402. Every proper care had been taken to provide for their comfort during their confinement, and afterwards on their passage to Fortress Monroe.

One of the Hatteras prisoners addressed a letter to the Boston Herald, expressing his own feelings and those of his companions, before he left the fort for his home. He says: "We have been greatly and agreeably disappointed at the treatment we have received while here; everything has been done for us that could in any way promote our comfort.

We shall go back to our homes with a different feeling toward the Yankees than we entertained on coming here, for we had been taught to think that the Northerners were capable of nothing but meanness and barbarity. We have been told that, of all the North, Massachusetts was the worst, which we now find was a base calumny.

Since we have been here we have had the best medical attendance from Drs. Peters and Roberts, both of the regular army, who are perfect gentlemen.

"There are many of us who will go back home, not for a love of the Confederate government, but because our wives and families are there. There are many among us who will not again raise arms against the Union except from compulsion."

"I, for one, shall never fight against the Union again."

Dr. Roberts writes us that two of the officers among the above prisoners have promised to use their endeavors to find John Eacritte, of Company A, 3d Reg., if alive and a prisoner, and get him released, as a personal favor.

Dr. Peters (of Brooklyn, N. Y.), alluded to in the letter, had been himself a prisoner, having been taken in Texas, and confined at Richmond, and was exchanged but recently for a Dr. North, imprisoned at Fort Warren.

Communicated

Mr. Editor: The fire of patriotism still burns brightly in the hearts of the citizens of our town. At least you would have thought so, if you had seen the brilliant manner in which the

dwellings of many of our citizens were illuminated on the evening of the 22d, and heard the soul-stirring notes of the patriotic airs discoursed by the members of the Carpenter's Landing Cornet Band.

While we do not pretend to vie with the brilliancy or grandeur, that doubtless characterized the celebration of the anniversary of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen—him who stands isolated and alone in the history of the world for the sublime patriotism in which love of self was sunk in the welfare and happiness of his fellow-citizens.

Yet we do claim a public recognition of the spirit that animated our citizens in contributing, humbly though it may have been, a testimony of their devotion to martyrs in the cause of human rights as we enjoy them.

I cannot close this article without commending the good taste that was displayed by those who arranged the illuminators in the "Union" office, Messrs. Daniels & Wilkins Mercantiles establishment and the dwellings of Beckett, Mrs. Sarah Hillman, Ashur Turner, and Jos. Trouncer.

May we all live to see many more such celebrations of this day made glorious by its associations, under more favorable auspices for the stability and unity of the institutions of our now distracted country.

1st Brigade, N. J. Volunteers

It is reported that the first Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers, consisting of the first four regiments will be sent to Kentucky next week.

While this is the current rumor, some doubt is expressed by persons who have some means of knowing. We have from a source which we regard as reliable, that the division of General Franklin—in which the first New Jersey Brigade is included—will remain on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and in the event of a movement of the Army of the Potomac will guard the fortifications.

In any position, the 1st New Jersey Brigade will do their duty, but we hope that they may have a position for active service, for we believe that they will distinguish themselves if they have an opportunity.

Constitution, February 25, 1862
Headquarters 7th Reg., N. J. Vol.

Tuesday, February 18, 1862

Friend Barber — Since writing my last letter, we have been called upon to perform the sad office of burying two of our men. They were victims of that dreadful disease — typhoid fever. Their names were William Lewis and James Tussey.

The former lived for some time near your borough; the latter was a native of Sculltown, Salem county. They were both hale and hearty looking fellows while we were at Camp Olden, and none in our company looked more like bearing the privations of a soldier's life.

They were both buried at the soldier's burying ground, near Hookers' headquarters, with all military honors. But, alas! With no kind and near relative to shed one tear of pity o'er the grave where we left them.

A soldier's funeral is a sad and mournful sight. The slow and solemn strains of the music, the measured tread of the followers, (all dressed in full uniforms) the thought of the kind friends at home, who so lately bid him a warm and loving farewell, who so anxiously await his return and daily send up a petition to the Most High for the preservation of him whom they are destined never more to see on this earth—all tend to make it a painful duty and we all felt it deeply.

Fort Donelson Captured

News of the capture of Fort Donelson has just come into camp, and cheer after cheer is being given for the gallant army of the west throughout the whole division. Nearly every mail brings us news of some Union victory that tells us plainly that treason is receiving its just punishment, and the Stars and Stripes are again triumphant.

Good news is the cry, and we know it is hailed with joy by the loyal and patriotic citizens of the North. But, if reports be true, then yet in the North, yea in the very homes of our volunteers, in our own loved county, those who at this hour of our country's need, are loath to recognize the duty of sustaining our country and our country's flag, and speak with derision of the Federal army and their own States' volunteers.

Out of respect for their families, I will withhold their names. But we think that men should at this hour forget all political feuds and rally around that flag as the only political platform.

The one that we stand upon is the Union, the Constitution, and enforcement of the laws. Our motto is "Union or Death." We left our homes with the full determination of supporting the flag of our Union and replacing it once more in its original position, or dying beneath its folds.

And we cannot but look back to our homes for words of encouragement.

The Secesh have been doing some big shooting since my last, but as ever, without much effect to our shipping. For the last few days they have remained very quiet, and only fired three or four shots at a passing schooner.

They have entirely ceased to throw shells, but use the 32-pound solid shot.

Some of our fellows say that Mr. French has arrived at the conclusion that it is useless to keep up a continual firing, as he will no doubt be remembered by his Jersey friends without making so much noise.

Feb. 19th—It is yet raining, and the mud is getting to be as abundant as the greatest lover of that commodity could desire. Our parade ground has again disappeared from our sight, much to our annoyance.

The health of the regiment remains very good, notwithstanding the damp, unhealthy weather we have had during our sojourn here. The principal part of the hospital inmates are victims of coughs, colds, rheumatism, &c. We have but one man in the hospital. His name is Thomas Harding, a native of Glassboro.

He has been very sick with typhoid fever, but is now able to sit up, and we think he is improving rapidly. If we could only have clear, cold weather, it would agreeably aid in diminishing the list of hospital inmates.

We have had considerable excitement in camp today, on account of a rumor that we were under marching orders and would probably cross the Potomac before tomorrow night. Nothing would arouse our men to action as quick as the command to prepare to advance upon the rebels and tread the sacred soil of Virginia.

As proof of the readiness of the men to respond to the command of our

officers, I will narrate a little joke they had at our expense. A few weeks ago, before the walking had become so bad, we were aroused from our slumbers about one o'clock in the morning, with the command to turn out at once in heavy marching order.

In ten minutes the battalion was formed out on the parade ground, and every man was there with knapsack packed and everything in readiness for a march. The colonel at once gave the command to march by the right flank, and off we started in good spirits, no one knowing whither we were going.

After marching for about one mile we were drawn up in line of battle on the parade ground of Sickles' Brigade. Major MacIntosh then rode in front, and calling the attention of the men, said that Col. Revere was anxious to see how the regiment would act in case of a night attack and had adopted that plan, and that he was highly gratified with them.

After commending the officers and men for their promptness in responding to the orders, we were marched back to our quarters and soon forgot our march, in "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

Hoping to soon be able to unite with you in rejoicing over the complete triumph of the flag of our Union and a suppression of rebellion, I subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,

A. B.

March 4, 1862

Bridgeton Chronicle—Enoch Moore

The Bridgeton Chronicle says that Capt. Enoch Moore has been appointed sailing master of the propeller *Salvor*. The boat is now fitting out at Philadelphia, and is designed to carry the mails between Fortress Monroe and Port Royal.

The captain is a native of Cumberland county, an experienced navigator, and thoroughly acquainted with all the intricacies of the coast.

His courage and patriotism are undoubted, and we congratulate the government in having secured the services of so reliable a man.

The Telegraph

The President has taken military possession of the telegraph lines, by virtue of the act of Congress. All

telegraphic communications in regard to military operations not authorized by the War Department, the general commanding or the generals commanding the armies in the field, in the several departments, are absolutely forbidden.

All newspapers publishing military news, however, obtained, not authorized by official authority, will be excluded hereafter from receiving information by telegraph, or from transmitting their papers by railroad.

Edward S. Sanford is made military supervisor of telegraphic messages throughout the United States; and Anson Stager military superintendent of all the lines and offices.

The embargo thus placed upon the mischievous publication of important military plans and movements, will also stop the fanciful operations of the sensation reporters.

Headquarters 7th Reg., N. J. Vol.

Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862

Friend Barber—The Constitution came to hand last week as usual, and in perusing a letter from our friend, Frank H. Cole, I was happy to see that Co. A boys are all well and ever ready to act in subduing rebellion.

Let me say a few words in regard to accepting that invitation he made to walk and enjoy the pleasures of a tour of picketing.

In the first place, I would prefer walking 14 miles and standing my tour of duty for the week (2 hours out of 8), than to do as we have, viz: walk 3 miles in the morning, arrive at our post by 8 o'clock, take our turns for 24 hours (2 out of 6 hours), and return home next morning, tired, weary and worn, having walked 6 miles, stood on post 8 hours, and then to have the extreme pleasure of participating in a battalion drill in the afternoon.

Besides that our company has one week out of six or one turn of 24 hours every week. Such is the way we do picket duty here in Maryland.

But it will be impossible for me to have the pleasure of accompanying him, but will think of, and sympathize with him in his privations.

But Mr. Editor, to return, I will say we are yet in very good health and full of hope of soon being able to see the arch traitors brought to justice. And unless we meet with serious reverses in the work that is now so

bravely going on, making inroads into the very vitals of Secesh, I think we may all have cause to rejoice in a final triumph of the Stars and Stripes, and in the wisdom of the plans of our young chieftain, Major Gen. McClellan.

Already the fond and cherished hopes of the enemy are crushed. Already they see their error, if not to repent, we believe very soon to yield to the all-supreme power of our flag.

When the day arrives for our advance into Virginia it will be a dark day for Secesh and will settle the fate of the bogus Confederacy. But an article in the Bridgeton Chronicle of February 10 speaks of our own little State, and exhibits to us the hideous sentiments entertained by some of our (we must call them so) Jersey men.

It is a notice of a debate held at the Friendship Schoolhouse, near Pittstown, Cumberland county. The question was: Have our Southern States any reasonable right to secede from the Union? The question was decided in the affirmative and three cheers for Jeff Davis & Co.

Our informant says it was not work of mere boys, but men who consider they are the men of the district. The old proverb: straws show which way the wind blows, is true in this case; for though small is significant, and proves that they are a narrow-minded, mean, imbecile and ungrateful set of men as our government ever protected in their ignorant villainy.

Their ungratefulness is evident for who but the most ungrateful could so soon forget the sacrifice already made to protect them in their right as citizens of this free Republic.

Have they so soon forgotten the brave fellows of their own country who have left their homes and all that makes home dear, with their lives in their hands and offering them as a sacrifice for their country!

In Co. H we have several young men from the very neighborhood where these unworthy scamps are now showing their treason, and more than one of them have received letters from the neighborhood of a mean taunting nature, asking when they expect to be driven back, calling them invaders and in fact using language only becoming Jeff Davis and his treacherous host.

We consider them no better than those very traitors that the united

exertions of our government are trying to punish.

Then why should those fellows be permitted to openly avow hostilities to the best of governments? If they were worthy of so much notice we should be pleased to hear of them being provided with board and lodging at Fort Lafayette or some other place of confinement for treason.

But as we are busy here at present we will appeal to the Home Guards of Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem counties to call up the spirit of '76, and do your best, good loyal people of Jersey, as free men in crushing such open manifestations of treason.

There remains no excuse for such men at this time of our political troubles. They should be treated by every union-loving, law-abiding citizen with silent contempt if no other punishment is inflicted, and be shunned as venomous reptiles.

The weather today is very fine, cool, clear and bracing. We were visited yesterday by a severe gale of wind. It commenced about 11 o'clock and raged until near this morning, quite drying up the mud on the parade ground and making good walking nearly everywhere about our camp.

At the first of the gale quite an amusing scene presented itself in camp. The ground from continued rains had become very soft and the stakes that hold our tents at once drew up, and many had considerable difficulty in keeping their tents from going with the wind.

It required all that three of us could do to prevent ours from leaving us entirely. Many trees were blown down, and one fell upon Capt. Bartlett's tent (Co. C.) happily without any serious damage.

A heavy sea was running in the Potomac and a good many small craft sought refuge in the cove just below us, called, I think, Marion's Cove.

We saw the new guns yesterday that were sent to our battery just below us. They are the long range rifled cannon, and will shoot five miles, it is said; three of them are mounted. There has been no firing from the rebel batteries for more than a week until last night, when they only fired one shell at a passing steamer.

Our upper flotilla immediately sent three gunboats down abreast of the

Cock Pit Point battery from where the shell was thrown and after firing some eight or ten shots without receiving any return from the rebels, the boats withdrew. Two of them were the Anacosta and Live Yankee; the name of the other I do not know. I must tell you our sick friend Thomas Harding is fast recovering and will soon be able to return home on furlough, where he will receive the kind attention of his friends, which will tend to restore him to health.

There is but little news of interest in or about camp that would interest you or your readers, and I cannot say that there is any probability of moving from here soon to see other sights and gather more information in respect to Dixey.

We are now drilling principally from McClellan's bayonet exercise, and have but one battalion or brigade drill in a day. We have four hours in the forenoon for our bayonet exercise and have dispensed with company drills entirely.

Since it has been ascertained that the enemy have such an aversion to cold steel the officers are bent upon becoming more proficient in that very efficient mode of attack. So look out for Hooker's division when we are called upon to make an advance.

More anon.

Yours truly,
A. B.

A Leaf From My Diary, No. 33

Fort Worth, Va., Feb. 22, 1862

Friend Barber—This is a great national holiday, the birthday of the immortal Washington, and for the volunteer a day of rest, as it was given out at dress parade no drill today.

But business before pleasure is our motto, and our pickets and outposts were doubly strengthened early this morning, two companies from each regiment going out for that purpose.

Companies B and C from our regiment went out at 4 o'clock this morning. It commenced raining soon after, and we had a drizzling rain nearly the whole day. At 11 a.m. the assembly was beaten and our Regiment marched under the hill east of the Fort, and Washington's Farewell Address was read by our colonel, and the Star-Span-gled banner played by our band.

During the day the booming of the

cannon from the different forts and the sweet strains of music from our many good bands gave evidence that the day was duly honored.

Sunday, 23d—Again raining, the day is unusually quiet.

Monday, 24th — It was bright and clear this morning but soon clouded over and we had just got on drill when it commenced to storm furiously; rain and hail came pelting down and the wind blew a perfect hurricane.

12 o'clock noon—I again commenced my letter amid the wreck of matter, and the crash of tents and tentpoles. I have just returned from a promenade up Gloucester avenue, and what a sight to look upon, the storm fiend was doing his work in our tented city.

The roar of the hurricane was terrible, and holding my cap and hair with both hands for a few minutes, dared the storm to see the effect. Tents, tentpoles, flies and cans from at least twenty tents, were dancing a stately minuet down over the parade ground. Hats, caps, coats and pants were flying in all directions, executing the double shuffle in double quick.

Chimneys were violently thrown down, in some cases falling clear thru the tents. Our camp is a very wreck; and the sublime and ridiculous have truly mixed today. How grand the tempest, but how ridiculously it behaved just here!

I took notice that it was no respecter of persons, for I saw the mad curvettings of officers' tents, cook tents, post-office and quartermasters' tents, and even our chapel was guilty of dancing a polka down hill. But the crash and ruin continued, and I turned to seek a shelter, when a fierce gust caused the ring chains of No. 1 Co. A, to snap and in an instant the stout canvas was torn into ribbons, stove and stove pipe were demolished, and our non coms could be seen crawling through the canvas to seek a shelter.

A lot of your Woodbury friends were wrecked in this tent, and emerged from the ruins quite crest fallen and looking like a cock's tail in a shower.

Tent No. 2 soon turned a somersault, but in a lull of the storm was again raised. No 5 soon followed, the pole breaking in two.

8 p.m.—I thought the wind would cease at the setting of the sun but it is now fiercely howling. I am writing or

endeavoring to do so, but the creaking of tent poles, flapping of canvas and the mournful dirge of the storm king, makes it anything but a pleasant task.

No tattoo tonight, and we have taken in a good many boarders who are houseless and homeless.

It has been quite cool this afternoon and is now freezing. A puff of wind has blown my candle into the water bucket, so I bid you good night.

Tuesday morning, 25th—Our camp has a woeful look this morning, and it will be a work of some time and expense to repair damages. The wind did not cease its fury until after 12 o'clock; it then abated somewhat, but this morning it is still blowing quite fresh and the weather is uncomfortably cold, but we can welcome cold weather without a murmur for we can say farewell to mud for at least a time.

Where yesterday the mud was quite deep, we can walk with ease, as the ground is hard frozen. This is fine weather for drilling and we had an excellent brigade drill this morning.

7 p.m. The wind has ceased, and all is calm and still. It is quite clear but cold; most of our company are fixed up again so as to be comfortable.

Wednesday afternoon, 3 o'clock — I have just given our cook's orders to have 48 hours' provisions cooked immediately; also orders to men to pack knapsacks and only to take coat, blanket, and one change of clothing. All is bustle and excitement in all the camps near us; there are strong indications of a forward movement.

If possible, I may be able to relate some adventures in my next.

I am most respectfully yours,
FRANK.

In Memorium

"Ye know not the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh."

Died, at Camp Baker, Budd's Ferry, Md., on Sunday evening, February 16, of typhoid fever, Mr. John S. Nicholson, of Hurffville, Camden Co., N. J., aged 23 years.

Also, at the same place, on Thursday, February 20, of the same disease, after a very short illness, Adon Chew, of Woodbury, Gloucester Co., N. J., aged 18 years.

Both of the above-named were privates in Company I, Sixth New Jersey Regiment, Capt. R. H. Lee.

It is a painful duty to the writer of this article to chronicle to your readers the above notice of two young men, with whom he had been associated for several months past, on terms of the most pleasant intimacy, as soldiers enlisted for the noble cause of sustaining their country in the present hour of her peril.

Away from home, as they were, without their own near relatives and friends around them, they were struck down by that terrible disease, typhoid fever, and but a short period elapsed ere death intervened and relieved them of their sufferings.

Although medical skill and attention nursing from the friends to whom they had become closely attached in their now sphere of life was brought to bear with them, an allwise Providence had ordered that they should be taken from us, for, we suppose, some good and better purpose.

As active members of the Company they were ever at the post of duty, and no call was made upon them, but they performed it with cheerfulness.

Mr. Nicholson was a man beloved by the whole Company, and had endeared many warm friends to him by his urbanity of manner and willingness to serve his associates in any capacity to which he was called.

To him "Death had no sting," and the grave could claim no victory. He was ready and willing to pass through the valley and shadow of death, believing, as he expressed himself, "that he was going to make a perpetual union with Christ."

With what gratification, even in their sorrowing moments, can his relatives and friends recur to the fact that he was not a soldier for the Union, but a soldier of the cross.

To his widowed mother, who feels most deeply this dispensation, we offer the consoling hope that they may meet on that great day when there will be no more separation—no more affliction—no more parting—but a union forever with him whose dwelling place is the mansion of the skies.

Adon Chew was a young man, just putting forth the tender leaves of hope, and had not yet budded into mankind. For kindness and cheerfulness of disposition there was none with us who could surpass him, and those with

whom he was more familiarly attached feel most keenly his early loss.

So sudden and unexpected was his death (for he was sick only ten hours), that it cast a gloom over the whole camp, and it seemed impossible for his associates to realize it.

Cheerful and happy the night previous, and full of hope for the future, how truly was the admonition borne out to us that "in the midst of life we are in death."

G. D.

Camp Baker,
Army of the Lower Potomac, Md.,
February 28, 1862
(Camden Democrat please copy)

The Stars and Stripes Waving Over Cock Pit Point Battery

Washington dates of the ninth state at 2 p.m., the rebels commenced to fire their tents and other property difficult of removal. They also burned the Steamer Page, and all the other craft in the creek. Our gunboats opened fire on the Cockpit Battery at 3 o'clock, and at half past 4, landed and run up the glorious old flag. (Compiler's note: This Battery was commanded by General Samuel French, formerly of Woodbury, N. J.)

Enrolled

Rev. G. R. Snyder, of Swedesboro, informs us that he is enrolled in Company A, 5th Regiment of the Gloucester Brigade, by order of the Brigade Board. As Mr. Snyder belongs to the church militant, and has no desire to follow the example of Bishop Polk in the Rebel Army, to fight with carnal weapons, he demurs to the enrollment.

This he is clearly justified in doing, for he stands among those who are first exempted from the provisions of law. This, and another case alluded to at a recent anti-training meeting held in the Court House, shows that proper care and attention has not been observed in carrying out the provisions of the present militia law.

It strikes us the enrolling officer is bound to know who he is enrolling whether the person is a proper person to do military duty; that he is a white man, and not under or over age; and that he is not excepted from its liabilities.

Some law on the subject is neces-

sary, though the law in some places could be popular.

It is unfortunate if the provisions of a bad law are not careful and judiciously executed by the officers it creates.

Explosion of a Shell at Camden

A lamentable accident occurred at Camden on Saturday night last. An unexploded bomb shell had been received by James M. Cassady from his brother in the army on the Potomac.

The powder was supposed all to have been picked out, and was an object of curiosity to a large supper party at Parson & Smith's. After the supper it was placed in a room adjoining the barroom. About 12 o'clock Remington Ackley and Charles Hammell were alone in the room, when a terrible explosion took place demolishing almost everything, Hammell was found dead, with the upper part of his head blown off.

Ackley had both hands blown off, and a piece of the shell had torn open his abdomen. He died in two hours.

Message From the President

Washington, March 7 — The President today remitted to Congress the following message:

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.

The Federal government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation.

The leaders of the existing resurrection entertain the hope that this government will be forced to acknowledge

the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say—The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we are now choose to go with the Southern section.

To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it, as to all the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall, by such initiating make it certain to the southern that, in no event will the former ever join the latter in their propose of confederacy.

I say initiating, because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the general government sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested.

It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message, last December, I thought fit to say: The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed.

I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease.

If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it.

Such as may seem indispensable or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come.

The proposition now made is an of-

fer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offense to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned, than are the institution and property in it in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended, in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results.

In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN

John W. Eacritt Heard From

By a letter from Dr. Harry C. Clark, surgeon in the 2d Regiment N. J. Vol., received a few days ago, we have the agreeable intelligence that John W. Eacritt, of Company A, 3d Regiment, who was missed in a skirmish several months ago, has been heard from, and is safe.

He was taken prisoner. He got lost in the woods that night, and wandering about came across some person, of whom he inquired the way to General Kearney's camp. He showed him the way into the rebel camp instead, and was taken south and has been in prison ever since. He was not hurt. The letter does not say where he is. It will, however, be a great gratification to his friends to hear this much of him. He will probably now be exchanged before long.

Promotions

Second Lieutenant Charles Wilson, of Co. A, 3d Regiment, was promoted to be First Lieutenant of his company. This promotion took place a month or two ago, but our letters did not mention the fact, and we did not hear it until within a few days.

Sergeant Richard S. Hewitt, of Co. A, 3d Regiment, N. J. Vol. from this place, while on recruiting service in Plainfield, N. J., received his commission, dated February 22, 1862, 2d Lieutenant in his own Company.

Lieutenant Hewitt returned to his regiment on Monday, March 10. We congratulate our young friends on their promotion.

